

Victor Karády – Péter Tibor Nagy

EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITIES
AND DENOMINATIONS, 1910

Database for Transylvania

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AND DENOMINATIONS, 1910**

Volume 3

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The Map of Transsylvania, 1910



Introduction. Religious Status as a Source of Educational Differentials in a Multi-Cultural Society¹

It is easy to identify in Central Europe a number of denominational dimensions of the supply and the demand of education in modern times. A religious community is, obviously enough, a cultural cluster providing for the organised reproduction of its membership by inculcating in their young generations its main belief tenets, values and ritual competences. These may include intellectual assets applicable in the secular domain too. Religious cultures thus promote particular skills and distribute cultural goods, but also generate various forms of *habitus* more or less favorable to learning. They may give rise – due to purely religious needs – to sophisticated networks of organised schooling for the training of believers and clerics. A confessional congregation also has specific social set-up in terms of the insertion of its clientele in the given power structure, professional stratification and class fabric which defines to a large extent both its educational needs, ambitions and expectations as well as the means the group can invest in education.

In the forthcoming study of the educational scenery in early 20th century Transylvania all these topical issues will be – mostly implicitly – touched upon. My aim here is to explain the extraordinary diversity of educational attainments and performances identified in our statistical findings along denominational lines. For the interpretation of our data we also have to resort to a number of institutional, demographic, economic and even political variables. But first of all we have to locate the educational system of Transylvania in the framework of the emerging Hungarian nation state, of which it was an integral part.

Education supply and demand in Transylvania.

Regional inequalities of development have usually historical roots, often related to long established factors of which only some visible consequences or outcomes can be controlled by socio-historical investigation. This cannot

1 This is a corrected and enlarged version of a study published elsewhere with a summary in Romanian. See „The social Functions of Education in a Multi-Cultural and Post-Feudal Society. The Transylvanian Paradigm”, in Cornel Sigmirean (ed.), *Intellectualii si societatea moderna. Repere central-europene*, Targu Mures, Editura universitatii „Petru Maior”, 2007, 7-79.

be the target of the present inquiry. We are going simply to confront, thanks to a small number of objective indicators, the glorious historical image of the province with its social reality in the Dualist Era.

Transylvania has kept, as it is well known, an exceptional status in the Hungarian Kingdom both due to collective imagination and socio-historical circumstances.

It was, to be sure, the only part of the historic state to have almost continuously preserved a measure of political autonomy against outside powers, with its medieval townships developing without major breaks in spite of various vicissitudes, unlike most other (especially central) parts of the country, where many ancient institutions and community structures (like the Churches, elite colleges, the 'Saxon University') survived from medieval or post medieval origins till modern times. Hence its public image as the eastern outpost of Magyar civilisation embodied among other things in *Kincses Kolozsvár*, the 'city of treasures', the legendary landscapes of the Carpathian Mountains, the myth of the 'tricky Széklers', the 'truly Magyar nature' of Calvinism and Unitarianism originating from the region and their cultural and material impacts (buildings, temples, libraries, other 'places of memory'). All this belongs indeed up to the present to the staple source of nationalist pride in Hungary and regarded as an essential part of the symbolic patrimonium of Magyardom.

But the singularity of the province 'beyond the King's Pass' was also linked to the demographically minority status of the politically and socially dominant Magyars, a 'titular ethnic group' of sorts in the historiographical terminology of the 'nation-building' process. The ruling Magyars represented a minority population only in some other regions of the Carpathian Basin too (except in its central territories), but its position was among the weakest in Transylvania compared to other regions in the would be nation state. In 1880, after decades of quite intensive policies of linguistic Magyarisation, Hungarian speakers made up a mere 30,2 % of the population in Transylvania, as against 46,6 % in the whole country.² These proportions did not evolve very fast by 1910, indeed they grew less in Transylvania – with only 34,2 % of speakers of Hungarian (as a first language) – than in the general population of the country (54,4 % altogether).³

Denominational heterogeneity also contributed heavily to enhance the uniquely complex nature of post-feudal Transylvanian society. This was certainly the most idiosyncratic regional mixture of confessions in a country known to be unique among modern European state formations

2 *Magyar statisztikai közlemények* /Hungarian statistical reports/ (henceforth *MStK*) 27, 104. All quantified informations cited henceforth for Hungary concern the territory without Croatia.

3 *MStK* 64, 146.

by its religious multiplicity, exemplified especially by the lack of any religious cluster carrying demographic majority. The erstwhile Roman Catholic 'state religion' – while it remained the faith of the court and a good part of the landed aristocracy⁴, fell just short of the majority, not gathering more than 47,3 % in 1880 and 48,7 % in 1900 of the whole population⁵. This meant however that at least in most larger regions of the kingdom Roman Catholics did represent a qualified majority, even if – on county level – Greek Catholics (like in county Máramaros) and Greek Orthodox (like in Arad, Krassó-Szörény, Hunyad and Temes counties) could locally do so as well. But Transylvania was the only larger territorial unit in the Hungarian kingdom without any confessional group coming close to majority positions. Here, in 1880 for example, Roman Catholics (12,7 %) and Calvinists (14,2 %) stood, as sizable minorities to be true, much behind the Greek Orthodox (31,8 %) and the Greek Catholics (27,6 %), while Lutherans (9,6 %), Unitarians (2,6 %) and Jews (1,4 %) remained in a quasi diaspora situation, even if they were often concentrated in some local communities or sub-regions.⁶

Whatever this complex situation and the collective representations therewith attached may be (or may have been in the past), we are concerned here only with social realities in a comparative perspective, the basis of reference being the rest of Hungary proper (outside Croatia⁷), in order to substantiate images and expectations about the state of development reached by the province at the end of the Dualist Era. The level of educational expansion is an integral part of this exploration which, by hypothesis, can be brought into correlation with other indices of modernisation. This exercise might produce controversial results in the sense that their significance can vary and their message differ, hence the importance of their circumstantial interpretation. They are indeed liable to offer cues for the understanding of denominational inequalities identifiable in the data bank published in this volume.

4 Representing in 1900 a quasi majority among landowners over 1000 *holds* (49,5 %) and a somewhat larger one (51,1 %) among owners of estates of 100-1000 *holds*. But if we consider Christian landowners only, constituting the old gentry and aristocracy, Roman Catholics made up as much as 60,8 % of those with 1000 *holds* and above and 54,2 % of those with 100-1000 *holds* at that time. Cf. *MStK* 27, 96-100.

5 *MStK* 27, 86-87.

6 *Ibid. Op. cit.*

7 Croatia, though a land under the Hungarian Crown, gained a quasi-independent status vis-a-vis Hungary (just like Hungary vis-a-vis Austria in 1867), following its 'Compromise' with Hungary certified in Law XXX/1868 of the Hungarian Parliament. Besides, Croatia was much more homogeneous than Hungary both ethnically (with a majority of 62,8 % of Croat and 25,7 % of Serbian speakers) and confessionally (with a majority of 71,2 % of Roman Catholics as against 25,5 % of Greek Orthodox and only very small other minority denominations) around 1900. See *MStK* 64, 110 and *MStK* 27, 104.

Table 1.
***Comparative Indices of Educational Development in Transylvania as
Compared to Hungary in the Dualist Era***

		Transylvania	Hungary
% of children of schooling age attending a school	1870 ⁸	41,0	48,4
	1880 ⁹	71,4	77,2
	1890 ¹⁰	70,9	81,5 ¹¹
	1900 ¹²	71,4	84,6
average salary of teachers	1880 ¹³	250	367
% of non qualified primary school teachers	1896 ¹⁴	12,6	9,3
% of literate (with writing and reading skills) among 6 years old and above ¹⁵	1890	36	51
	1900	44	59
	1910	54	67
% in the population	1900	14,7	100,0 (16.722.000)
% among primary schools in Hungary	1880 ¹⁶	18,9	100,0 (= 15.824)
	1900 ¹⁷	17,6	100,0 (= 17.146)
	1910 ¹⁸	16,2	100,0 (= 16,530)
% among primary school teachers	1880 ¹⁹	18,0	100,0 (= 21.664)
	1900 ²⁰	16,2	100,0 (= 29.063)
	1910 ²¹	14,3	100,0 (= 32.865)
% among primary school pupils	1880 ²²	12,5	100,0 (= 1.620.000)
	1900 ²³	13,0	100,0 (= 2.315.000)

8 *A m. királyi Vallás és Közoktatási Miniszter jelentése* /Yearly Report of the royal Minister of Cults and public instruction/ (henceforth *VKM jelentés*), 1870, 356-359.

9 *Magyar statisztikai évkönyv* /Hungarian statistical yearbook/ (henceforth *MStÉ*), 1880, IX, 94-98.

10 *VKM. Jelentés* 1890, 145-155 and 162-163.

11 *MStÉ* 1893, 313.

12 *MStÉ* 1901, 314.

13 *MStÉ* 1880 IX, 95-99.

14 *MStÉ* 1897, 345.

15 Nagy Mária, „Magyar tanító 1911-ben” /Hungarian teacher in 1911/, *Iskolakultúra* (Pécs), 2006 február, 34.

16 *MStÉ* 1880, IX, 94-98.

17 *MStÉ* 1901, 320.

18 *MStÉ* 1911, 346.

19 *MStÉ* 1880, 95-99.

20 *MStÉ* 1901, 321.

21 *MStÉ* 1911, 347.

22 *MStÉ* 1880 IX, 95-99.

23 *MStÉ* 1901, 314.

	Transylvania		Hungary
% among pupils of schooling age not enrolled in a school ²⁴	1913	25,9	100,0 (= 127.415)
% of lower secondary schools (<i>polgári</i> and <i>felső népiskola</i>)	1898 ²⁵	11,9	100,0 (= 268)
	1910 ²⁶	12,0	100,0 (= 482)
% of pupils in lower secondary schools (<i>polgári</i> and <i>felső népisk</i>)	1898 ²⁷	10,9	100,0 (= 38.824)
	1910 ²⁸	9,8	100,0 (= 88129)
% of classical secondary schools (<i>gymnasiums</i> and <i>realiskolák</i>)	1900 ²⁹	19,1	100,0 (= 198)
	1910	19,0	100,0 (= 210)
% of students in classical secondary schools 1910 ³⁰ (as above)	1900	15,0	100,0 (= 65.589)
	15,8	100,0 (= 71.301)	
% of commercial highschoools (<i>felső kereskedelmi</i>)	1889 ³¹	6,9	100,0 (= 29)
	1900 ³²	10,2	100,0 (= 39)
	1910 ³³	9,5	100,0 (= 42)
% of pupils in commercial highschoools (<i>felső kereskedemi</i>)	1889 ³⁴	5,2	100,0 (= 2000)
	1900 ³⁵	10,0	100,0 (= 5.333)
	1910 ³⁶	5,0	100,0 (= 8.841)
% of normal schools (teacher training colleges)	1900	10,8	100,0 (= 83)
	1910	14,4	100,0 (= 90)
% of students in normal schools	1900	15,2	100,0 (= 8799)
	1910	13,1	100,0 (= 9744)

24 *MStÉ* 1915, 240.

25 *VKM.Jelentés* nr. 27, 1898, 270. 1898

26 *MStÉ* 1911, 332. The same source applies to all other data on secondary schooling in 1910.

27 *VKM.Jelentés* 25, 1898, 270.

28 *MStÉ* 1911, 332.

29 *MStÉ* 1901, 302-305. This source applies to all other data of the table related to secondary education, in 1900 including normal schools, if not otherwise indicated.

30 *Ibid. Loc. cit.*

31 *MStÉ* 1889, IX, 166-168.

32 *MStÉ* 1901,

33 *MStÉ* 1911, 171.

34 *MStÉ* 1889, IX., 166-168.

35 *MStÉ* 1901,

36 *MStÉ* 1911, 355.

	Transylvania	Hungary	
number of students in the Budapest Polytechnical University per 100 000 Inhabitants (1899/1900-1917/18) ³⁷	3,3	8,6 (7,8	outside Budapest)
% of students in the Budapest 1889/90-1897/8 ³⁸ Polytechnical University	6,7	100,0 (= 5879)	
% of Transylvanian students in the Universities of Budapest and Kolozsvár/Cluj	1890 ³⁹ 1893 ⁴⁰	14,4 10,3	100,0 (= 4624) 100,0 (= 7733)
% of Transylvanians among students from Hungary at institutions of higher education in Vienna (1890-1918 ⁴¹)	17,4	100,0 (= 6247)	
% of Transylvanians among students from Hungary in institutions of higher education in Germany (1789-1919) ⁴²	26,0	100,0 (= 14548)	

This set of educational data demonstrate a dual structure of sorts, related to educational investments in Transylvania.

On the one hand the educational equipment of the province, as far as the number of primary and secondary schools and teachers is concerned, was mostly better than the country wide average, except for vocational and normal schools. If, as in table 1 above, the region benefited in general from more primary schools than expected, following the size of its population, it had indeed more villages without any schools (180) around 1907 than any other region in the country.⁴³ Transylvania had much

37 *Magyar királyi József Műegyetem programja az 1909. tanévre* /Program of the Royal Hungarian József Polytechnical University for 1909/, Budapest, 1909, 47 and following. See subsequent years as well. The numbers are based on a complete inventory of Transylvanian students and on that of the whole country for 1899/1900, 1905/6, 1911/12, 1913/14 and 1917/18.

38 Computed for the academic years 1889/90, 1890/91, 1891/92, 1893/4, 1894/5 and 1897/8 from the *VKM Jelentések* of the years concerned.

39 Computed from *VKM Jelentés* 1890, II. 244 and 280-281.

40 Computed from *VKM Jelentés* 1893, 179-180 and 219-220.

41 Computed from Gábor Patyi, *Magyarországi diákok bécsi egyetemeken és főiskolákon, 1890-1918*, Budapest, 2004, 43-44.

42 Computed from László Szögi, *Ungarlandische Studenten an den deutschen Universitäten und Hochschulen, 1789-1919*, Budapest, 2001, 47-48.

43 *MStK* 31, 43*.

more classical gymnasiums and *reáliskolák*, but much less vocational secondary schools (mostly commercial ones – *felső kereskedelmik*) and teacher training colleges (normal schools) than expected from the size of its population. Since 1872 the province had a classical university of its own in Kolozsvár/Cluj, the only Hungarian university besides that of Budapest before 1912, when two additional universities were founded. The Franz-Joseph University seems to have been in fact attended for long mostly by students from beyond the King's Pass – historic Transylvania (up to two thirds of the student body in the 1890s⁴⁴) –, before the arrival of the big wave of 'invasion' of law students from Budapest, Western and Central Hungary in the mid 1900s. Anyhow, the existence of the university and a large network of classical secondary schools secured good facilities for advanced training in the province, given the importance of locality for the probability to enroll and graduate from a local institution of elite training.⁴⁵

Thus, as compared to the share of the province in the population, most of the indicators of the schooling supply are above their mean value in quantitative terms.

As for the quality of this institutional infrastructure, doubts may be raised when the very low salaries of teachers, or the relatively high percentage of primary teachers without qualification (graduates from a normal school) are taken into account. There is no reason to think though that the quality of secondary school training differed significantly from one region to another in those times, since the school networks (whether state or church managed) were organised on a nation wide basis and closely controlled by the state educational authorities (via a vast body of inspectors) with professors of the same education being appointed everywhere. As to universities though, contemporaries considered the Transylvanian faculties, especially the Law faculty in the 1900s, as a 'factory of graduates' granting special facilities for students passing exams.⁴⁶ The rate of success at exams was indeed systematically higher in

44 For the academic years 1890/91, 1894/5 and 1897/8 the precise proportion of students from Transylvania proper was 64,5 %. Computed from data in *VKM jelentés* of the years concerned. The medical students of the university emanated (by father's residence) even more often, up to 76 %, from Transylvania between 1872 and 1918. See V. Karady, L. Nastasa, *The University of Kolozsvár/Cluj and the students of the Medical Faculty (1872-1918)*, Cluj, Ethnocultural Diversity Resource Center, Budapest-New York, Central European University, 2004, 104.

45 During the three years, as in the precedent note, some 22 % of students of the Franz-Joseph University originated from Kolozs county, mostly from the very city of Kolozsvár proper. As for medical students before 1919, this was the case of 18 % of them. Cf. V. Karady, L. Nastasa, *loc. cit.*

46 Cf. Andor Ladányi, *A magyarországi felsőoktatás a dualizmus kora második felében* /Hungarian higher education in the second part of the Dualist Era/, Budapest, Felsőoktatási Pedagógiai Kutatóközpont, 1969, 72-75.

Kolozsvár/Cluj as compared with the University of Budapest.⁴⁷ However, the supply side of the Transylvanian educational market seems to have been on the whole in a satisfactory state.

The demand for education shows a very different, indeed a complex and partly contradictory picture.

On the primary level the demand objectivated in the numbers and proportions of pupils was systematically below the level of the supply and well below the country wide average. Children of schooling age attended schools throughout the Dualist era much less often in Transylvania than in the rest of the country. (Differences between the region beyond King's Pass and the rest were actually larger in reality than suggested by some of our data, since the country wide averages also included the low Transylvanian averages themselves.) Consistently enough, this observation applies to the low share of pupils in Transylvania enrolled in primary schools, together with – logically – the very high share of those who were not attending. As a direct consequence, Transylvania lagged behind the rest with its rates of literacy. At the end of the period hardly more than half of the population of 6 years old and above knew how to read and write, as against more than two third of the general population.

The situation was different on the level of secondary education. Here, as for the supply, two patterns prevailed. The proportion of Transylvanian students in classical secondary schools exceeded regularly the country wide average. These were *érettségi* (*Matura*) granting institutions leading to higher studies. Still, the size of the student body in the classical track (gymnasiums and *reáliskolák*) fell behind the size of the network of accessible institutions. In contrast, in some non classical highschools⁴⁸ (normal schools) even a measure of over-crowding could be observed at times, thanks to the rather high number of pupils as against a low share of Transylvania in the country wide institutional network. In *polgári* schools and in commercial highschools Transylvania was also seriously under-represented both in terms of institutions and students. Thus, the Transylvanian educational system was weak as to the demand for primary, lower secondary and some vocational (commercial) secondary schools, but rather strong as to the demand expressed for secondary elite training.

⁴⁷ See on this point as regards the medical faculties my study with Lucian Nastasa, *op. cit.*, 81-82.

⁴⁸ They truly deserve this name since they represented the equivalents of the highest three or four grades of the 8 year post-primary tracks, the intake of commercial and other vocational institutions being constituted by pupils with 4 years of classical or non classical (*polgári iskolai*) post-primary training.

Higher education, intellectual professions and modernity in Transylvania

Such duality can be observed in higher education as well.

While the two classical universities seem to have gathered approximately as many Transylvanian students as the share of the province in the population of the country, their proportions exceeded consistently and largely this share among students from Hungary in institutions of higher education abroad, either in Vienna (17 %) or in Germany (26 %). This 'foreign connection' of Transylvanians appears to have been mostly due though to Lutheran Saxons – who represented around half of Transylvanian students in Vienna (49 %) and as much as two-third of them (65 %) in Germany in the decades around 1900.⁴⁹

But, on the other hand, Transylvanians got rarely engaged in scientific and technical studies. Thus they were very few to attend the Polytechnical University in Budapest. If one looks closer at study options, it appears clearly that Transylvanian students, when enrolled for elite training, invested mostly in the most classical tracks, in the legal one above all, but also in theology. Law schools prepared to civil service, political careers and the bar, the classical intellectual professions of the gentlemanly middle class. An overwhelming majority of Transylvanian students indeed attended a Faculty of Law, and a substantial proportion of them even an Academy of Law. (For the latter we have as yet no data, though.) In Budapest University this applied to 74 % of students from Transylvania as against 57 % of the rest of the student body in 1895/6⁵⁰. If one combines such data with the very low showing of Transylvanian students at the Polytechnical university, it appears that the emerging 'modern' intelligentsia from the region engaged on elite training tracks kept a basically conservative profile, opting in their absolute majority for Law, inadvertently exemplifying the classical intellectual inclinations attributed in nationalist mythology to the 'Magyar nation of jurists'. Among students abroad the markedly large proportion of theology students – 13 % in Vienna and as much as 42 % in Germany – appears to be a dominant feature.

Such 'pre-modern' or classical proclivities identified in the demand for elite training cannot be disconnected from the level of industrialisation of Transylvania and, may be also, more generally, from the level of modernization observable outside the economic domain

49 See my study : « Transylvanian students abroad in the Dual Monarchy. Some Basic Patterns », in Anna-Maria Stan (ed.), *Peregrinationes*, Cluj, 2009 (forthcoming).

50 Computed from *VKM Jelentés* 1896, 84-85.

proper. This can be directly linked to the size and the composition by branches of activity of employed members of the middle classes whose professional position rests upon a measure of professional skills acquired by elite training.

Table 2.
*The Share of Transylvania in the
Hungarian Intellectual Professions in 1910⁵¹.*

	Transylvania	Hungary
All active population ⁵²	15,2	100,0 (= 7.750.973)
Private employees in forestry	8,9	100,0 (= 1735)
Private employees in mining	24,8	100,0 (= 1.538)
Private employees in industry	7,3	100,0 (= 26.498)
Private employees in trade	7,2	100,0 (= 37.312)
Private employees in transportation	7,5	100,0 (= 20.624)
Private employees in agricultue	9,4	100,0 (= 9.611)
All private employees	7,8	100,0 (97.318)
Lawyers	10,2	100,0 (= 6.743)
Other legal employees, judges, attorneys	16,2	100,0 (= 12.591)
Medical doctors	9,9	100,0 (= 5514)
Other medical and para-medical professionals	12,5	100,0 (= 18341)
Private engineers	7,2	100,0 (= 1.353)
All free professionals (including those not cited above)	11,5	100,00 (= 48.344)
Employees in military forces ⁵³	14,6	100,0 (= 9.687)

⁵¹ All data, if it is not indicated otherwise, was computed from *MStK* 56, 434-609 (for private employees) and 674-781 for free professionals and publicly employed (in state, Church, municipal or county services). These data refer fundamentally to the main educated middle class sectors of contemporary Hungarian society. Private employees *'magánhivatalnokok'* were included here rather than owners of private enterprises, because they were at that time holding much more generally educational assets than members of the 'independent' bourgeoisie themselves. In 1910 for example 76 % of employees in agriculture as against 7 % of landowners, 82 % of industrial employees as against 11 % of craftsmen and industrialists, 77% of employees in trade and banking as against 20 % of traders and bankers, 75 % of transport employees as against 20 % of entrepreneurs in transportation had accomplished at least 4 classes of secondary school. Cf. *MStK* 64, 270.

⁵² *MSTK* 64, 309.

⁵³ *Ibid. Loc. cit.*

All Church and educational services	16,2	100,0 (= 57.713)
All civil services	14,2	100,0 (= 49.155)
All intellectual professionals	13,7	100,0 (181.788)

The table on the intellectual professions displays a singular duality indeed thanks to the weak presence of 'modern' intellectuals and the relative over-representation of traditional brackets of those performing non manual services, even when they cannot necessarily be qualified as intellectual activities proper. Transylvania appears here seriously backward, as compared to the rest of Hungary, since in most professional branches cited the region was heavily under-represented.

This weakness is particularly striking as to the managerial staff of the private economy, where most often the share of Transylvanians hardly exceeded the half of their proportion in the active population (male and female). In industry, trade and transportations – that is, in the recently developed sectors of the post-feudal economy – the Transylvanian proportions remained below half of the share of the province in the active population of the country. Only in the most traditional sectors was the region somewhat better staffed on the executive and managerial level, with rather poor scores though even in agriculture and forestry, but with a spectacular over-representation in mining. This latter fact had to do with the central position of the region in the sector of mineral extraction in Hungary, due to its exceptionally rich material resources : the 'intellectual' staff of mining was however the smallest of all sectors statistically distinguished, a mere 1,6 % of non manuals (white collars) in private employment..

A similar observation can be made for the 'real intellectuals' (*tulajdonképeni értelmiség*⁵⁴) in indigenous statistical terms, that is, free professionals, civil and semi-civil servants (including the teaching and the clerical staff). In Transylvania free professionals were generally under-represented, and this rather heavily, especially in the best qualified professions, the income of which depended on personal skills and commitment, like doctors and lawyers. This was much less the case of less qualified non manuals in the same professional branches, in law (where assistant lawyers and employees formed the majority of the sector) or in the para-medical sector (where midwives made up the vast majority of the sector). Thus the higher the qualification, the lower was the share of Transylvania among free lance professionals. This observation applies also to the civil service (in state, county and municipal employment), the military as well as the semi-public (teaching and clerical) professions,

54 *Ibid.*, 309.

where the province was much better represented (in administrative civil service actually somewhat over-represented). Most of those concerned here (priests, primary school teachers, county or municipal employees, military officers⁵⁵) did not have full university training, often lacking even a complete secondary school graduation as well.⁵⁶ Not even all teachers in activity could prevail of a due qualification as demanded by state regulations, though normal schools offered only secondary level training. Thus the bulk of Transylvanian intelligentsia was relatively under-qualified, compared to the county wide average.

Such conclusions are in part contradicted by others, related to the level of education of various strata of the active population, whose professional activities were not or not exclusively linked to educational assets and achievements, as demonstrated in the following table.

Table 3.
***Proportions (%) of Men Active in Non Intellectual Professions
with a Degree of Elite Training in Transylvania and in
the Rest of Hungary (1910)***⁵⁷

		8 secondary school classes or above	4-6 secondary school classes	Total % ¹	numbers
Big estate owners or Renters above 100 acres	Transylvania	23,4	23,6	100,0	2150
	Rest of Hungary	23,6	15,4	100,0	19350
Owners of middle size Estates (50-100 acres)	Transylvania	1,5	5,6	100,0	8786
	Rest of Hungary	1,1	3,3	100,0	36 605

⁵⁵ Officers of the national Honvéd Army were, in principle, trained at the Ludovica Akadémia with a three years curriculum, but access to the Academy did not require *érettségi (Matura)*, only the completion of eight years secondary education. But many officers of lower career expectations had only a much more modest cadet school training. See Tibor Hajdu, *Tisztikar és középosztály, Ferenc József magyar tisztjei* /Officer corps and middle class, the Hungarian officers of Franz Joseph/, Budapest, História-MTA Történettudományi Intézet, 1999, 215.

⁵⁶ According to one recently identified contemporary document 51 % of city and county employees did not possess in 1881 a degree of higher education and 24 % of them not even a full secondary school training. See the *Főkimutatás arról, hogy a megyei és városi törvényhatósági, továbbá a rendezett tanácsú városi választott tisztviselők a megjelölt állomásokban 1881-ben tényleg milyen képzettséggel (qualificatioval) bírtak* /Statement about the real qualification of elected officials in county, city and other municipal employment in 1881/, in Képviselőházi irományok, VI. kötet 1881-1884 (141. számú iromány), Budapest, 1882, 114. I am indebted to Peter Tibor Nagy for the discovery of and the permission to use this document.

⁵⁷ Computed from *MstK* 56, 120-300 *passim*.

Managers in agricultural Landed estates	Transylvania	29,3	41,8	100,0	907
	Rest of Hungary	44,3	32,3	100,0	8704
Executives and officials In mining and forestry	Transylvania	61,6	26,1	100,0	537
	Rest of Hungary	60,9	20,5	100,0	2736
Independent owners In trade and banking	Transylvania	4,3	20,6	100,0	7864
	Rest of Hungary	5,7	15,6	100,0	81 436
Executives and officials In trade and banking	Transylvania	1,6	34,3	100,0	2704
	Rest of Hungary	1,7	29,5	100,0	34 608
Independent owners of Industrial businesses	Transylvania	0,8	6,1	100,0	32.839
	Rest of Hungary	1,1	3,9	100,0	268.985
Industrial executives And officials	Transylvania	38,1	43,6	100,0	1924
	Rest of Hungary	46,3	36,0	100,0	24 574
Executives and officials In transportation	Transylvania	64,2	29,1	100,0	1544
	Rest of Hungary	66,5	27,2	100,0	19 080

Table 3 shows a complex picture of levels of education of non intellectuals. If such levels varied substantially following membership in various strata, there emerges a double distinction between men of the traditional estate owning class and employed private executives and managers as the best endowed social clusters with educational capital. The latter displayed on the average systematically higher – indeed much higher in trade and transportation – educational credentials than capital owning private businessmen, the reason for this was most probably the fact that the majority of such ‘independent capital owners’ were just simple craftsmen and petty shopkeepers, who needed no special education

to run their businesses. Private executives and officials (*Privatbeamten*) on the contrary were hired mostly by larger companies on the strength of their certified qualifications. As a consequence, the number of such employees in the private economy may be used as an indicator of the 'capital intensive' nature of the economic branch concerned. Thus, the contrast observed in the last column of Table 3 between the relatively stronger representation of Transylvanian business owners (especially in industry – craftsmen) as compared to their employees attests to the under-capitalised state of Transylvania within the private economy of late Dualist Hungary.

But the most remarkable finding in Table 3 lies in the fact that such apparent economic under-development is not at all accompanied by educational under-equipment. On the contrary, in most 'non intellectual' strata of the active middle class population (the lower classes being ignored here because of the quasi absence among them of male members with a measure of secondary education⁵⁸) Transylvanians demonstrated a higher level of certified schooling than their professional or economic counterparts in the rest of Hungary. The global proportion of those with at least 4 secondary classes – the official minimum to achieve the lowest 'executive' (*Beamte*) or middle class position in the civil service since the 1883 'Qualification Law' – exceeded or equalled indeed systematically (with the only minor exception of estate managers) in Transylvania that in the rest of the country. Economic under-development fared thus quite well with a measure of regional over-education of men engaged in non properly intellectual professional activities.

This conclusion raises the much more general problem of the degree of modernisation of Transylvania in the Dualist Era. Modernisation is of course a manifold notion with a number of different meanings, following essentially the ways and means of its appreciation or measurement. But some aspects of modernisation – like urbanisation, the development of public services (such as health care or the educational infrastructure proper) regarded as vital in a post-feudal society, – are demonstrably connected to the local availability of educational capital either as a cause or a consequence. Herewith I have collected a number of very different indicators of modernisation converging towards an overall definition of the level of development liable to affect education, which the province had reached by the final phase of the Dualist period.

⁵⁸ The proportion of those with a minimum of 4 secondary classes among agricultural property owning men of 5-10 acres reached a mere 0,4 % in Transylvania and 0,1 % in the rest of Hungary. Among those with less than 5 acres such proportions were close to nil (0,04 % in Transylvania)...
Ibid.

Table 4.
***Indicators of Modernisation in Transylvania as Compared to Hungary
as a Whole or Hungary Outside Budapest in the Early 20th Century***

	Transylvania	Hungary
% of the population in 1900 ⁵⁹	14,7	100,0 (= 16.722,000)
% of the population outside Budapest in 1900 ⁶⁰	15,6	100,0 (= 14.447 000)
% of deaths under medical control ⁶¹		
men 1901-1902	28,6	49,1
men 1912-13	31,0	53,3
women 1901-1902	27,5	48,1
women 1912-1913	28,9	53,1
% of pharmacies outside Budapest in 1905 ⁶²	12,6	100,0 (= 2004)
% of hospital beds outside Budapest in 1905 ⁶³	17,4	100,0 (= 23.403)
% of deaths due to tuberculosis (outside Budapest) in 1914 ⁶⁴	14,9	100,0 (=52.198)
% of the urban population (outside Budapest) in 1869 ⁶⁵	9,1	12,6
in 1900	11,0	14,4
in 1910	13,1	16,3
% of all mail received (outside Budapest) in 1905 ⁶⁶	12,0	100,0 (= 300.995)
% of telegrams received (outside Budapest) in 1905 ⁶⁷	11,2	100,0 (=50,412)
% of telephone conversations (outside Budapest) in 1905 ⁶⁸	15,7	100,0 (= 52.777)

⁵⁹ *MStK* 27, 6-7.

⁶⁰ *Ibid. Loc. cit.*

⁶¹ Medicalisation files in the Archives of the Central Statistical Office in Budapest.

⁶² *Ibid. Loc. cit.*

⁶³ *Ibid. Loc. cit.*

⁶⁴ *MSÉ* 1914, 43.

⁶⁵ Computed from a combination of data in *MStK* 27, 7, *MStK* 27, 98 and *MStK* 64, 19.

⁶⁶ *Kormányjelentés* 1905, 264.

⁶⁷ *Ibid. Loc. cit.*

⁶⁸ *Ibid. Loc. cit.*

	Transylvania	Hungary
% of condemnations for crimes against persons in 1905 ⁶⁹	19,3	100,0 (= 68.360)
% of condemnations for crimes against property in 1905 ⁷⁰	17,8	100,0 (= 42.891)
% of condemnations for petty offences in 1905 ⁷¹	21,1	100,0 (= 507.353)
% of electors among men above 20 years (elections of 1906) ⁷²	12,4	24,4
% of capital in institutions of credit (outside Budapest), 1905 ⁷³	12,5	100,0 (=1.879.000)
% of institutions of credit (outside Budapest), 1900 ⁷⁴	18,4	100,0 (= 2.523)
% of capital insured against fire (outside Pest county) 1900 ⁷⁵	9,8	100,0 (= 4.134.000)
% of capital insured against frost (outside Pest county), 1900 ⁷⁶	3,8	100,0 (245.527)
% of emigrants in 1905 ⁷⁷	15,2	100,0 (139.000)
% of emigrants in 1914 ⁷⁸	29,0	100,0 (85.950)
% of members of workers' health insurance schemes (outside Budapest), in 1905 ⁷⁹	11,2	100,0 (= 408.968)
in 1910-1912 ⁸⁰	15,1	100,0 (=809.833)
% of industrial enterprises (outside Budapest) in 1899 ⁸¹	13,5	100,0 (= 1.854)
% of members of industrial corporations (outside Budapest), 1900 ⁸²	4,5	100,0 (= 205.600)

69 Ibid. 477.

70 Ibid. Loc. cit.

71 Ibid.457.

72 Ibid., 421.

73 Ibid 293.

74 MStÉ 1900, 277.

75 Ibid. 305-306.

76 Ibid. 307-308.

77 Kormányjelentés 1905, 56.

78 Ibid. 1914, 52.

79 Ibid. 1905, 162-163.

80 Ibid. 1914, 136-137.

81 MStÉ 1900, 140.

82 Ibid. 151-152.

	Transylvania	Hungary
% of the active population in agriculture in 1900 ⁸³	74,9	65,7
in 1910 ⁸⁴	70,6	61,5
% of the active population in industry in 1900 ⁸⁵	9,4	14,3
in 1910 ⁸⁶	12,1	17,0

The indicators listed here, however numerous they appear to be, cannot offer but a scanty insight into the modernisation process of Transylvania, since most of them have a limited historical or chronological scope. Still, they carry important messages as to the evaluation of the post-feudal development of the province, the indicators being concentrated on the final period of the Dualist Era.

The picture drawn by the indicators is on the whole consistent with the hypothesis of a general under-development of the region as compared to the rest of the country. This is manifest in the economic realm, for which all the indices resorted to show the persistent preponderance of rather archaic structures. This is obvious in the prevalence of agriculture – and, moreover, that of the biggest latifundia⁸⁷ –, the low impact of industrialisation – which has already been substantiated above in the rarity of industrial employees –, the scarcity of capital assets of institutions of credit (in spite of the relatively big number of such institutions), as well as the extremely modest proportions of members of industrial corporations (including the patrons and the staff of petty industry). Under-capitalization appears to be a permanent feature in the regional economy, as shown by the weakness of investments in basic insurance policies, but also in urban and infrastructural equipments, for example in communication systems. It is understandable thus that the region remained significantly under-urbanised throughout the whole period as compared to other Hungarian territories outside Budapest, though the indicators to this effect take only into account cities with specific administrative qualifications independently from the size of their population.

A similar image is designed by the social indicators of the state of the population. Though Transylvania was well endowed with hospitals by the end of the Dualist Era, these must have been concentrated in cities

⁸³ *MStE* 1913, 29.

⁸⁴ *Ibid. Loc. cit.*

⁸⁵ *Ibid. Loc. cit.*

⁸⁶ *Ibid. Loc. cit.*

⁸⁷ In 1910 still almost one fourth (23,2 %) of big landed properties of 1000 *holds* and over and 20 % of all of 100 *holds* and over were located in Transylvania. Computed from *MStE* 1913, 75.

only, hence this was not contradictory with the serious under-development showed by the rest of health services – especially (as displayed above in table 2), the under-representation of medical doctors in the region . This was also expressed in the demonstrably very poor level of medicalization of the population. In the early 20th century Transylvanian women benefited almost half as often as in the whole country from medical care when suffering from fatal illness. It is true though, that the province could prevail of a relatively less bad score as far as fatalities due to tuberculosis were concerned : this could may be attributed to the very weakness of communication networks (liable to contribute to the spreading of the disease) and the good ‘natural’ living conditions in an under-urbanized and under-industrialized region.

Another interesting issue has to do here with crime. If one cannot do justice to the consistently high Transylvanian crime rates with a summary interpretation, this may be among other things the sign of a measure of under-administration of the population, generating a certain lack of domestication and social control of the rank and file, as well as – possibly – a conflictual coexistence of various ethnic and cultural clusters. One can perceive this particularly in the high frequency of petty crime as well as that of aggressions against physical persons.

It is not astonishing that such a mixture of under-modernization could result in a growing trend of emigration by the end of the period.

Such a multi-faceted snapshot of Transylvanian society could only cautiously be summed up by such a far too overwhelming (and in several details incorrect) generalisation, that economic under-development, industrial under-equipment and a relative under-education of the lower social strata (at least in terms of literacy rates and levels of applied skills) were consistent with archaic features of the school system as well.

If the presentation of this overall picture of selected aspects of Transylvania society is regarded as indispensable – in form of a fundamental background information – for the study of educational disparities in the region, one has now to turn to our focal topic, the appreciation of (indeed rather extraordinary) disparities of educational performances observable inside the region between denominational groups. One should not forget though, that much of our findings in the following can be interpreted only in the framework of the general under-development of the province, duely reflected – contrary to appearances – in the state of educational capital acquired by the religious clusters under scrutiny. This means that we should not be astonished to face – logically enough, to be true – aspects of relative ‘under-modernisation’ within some of the denominational brackets even as compared to other territorial fractions of the same bracket in contemporary Hungary.

The general denominational hierarchy of education in Transylvania (by gender and residence).

The first observation concerns the very sharp hierarchical order of educational attainments by denominations in Transylvania which can be best observed in the combined region wide data published in the final pages of our book or in table 5, where all the relevant information is synthetically presented, including disparities due to gender and residence.

One has to remark here that our urban category is a rather shaky one, referring only to Kolozsvár/Cluj and Marosvásárhely/Trgu Mures, the two cities distinguished in contemporary statistics as settlements with 'autonomous legislative entitlement' *lönálló törvényhatósági jogú város*.⁸⁸ Thus, obviously enough, the urban-rural (city-county) opposition serves here merely as a reminder of the importance pertaining to the residential distribution of relevant observations, without offering an overall illustration of this dimension of educational inequalities. In historical reality, the weight of Kolozsvár/Cluj is certainly exaggerated here, as compared to other Transylvanian urban populations, because of the unique 'locality' or vicinity effect of the University of Kolozsvár to attract students who had been born, educated or living in the city itself. Among medical students of the University between 1872 and 1918 for example, some 8 % were born there, 15 % lived there with their family and 24 % had been educated in one of the gymnasiums of the town⁸⁹ which hosted around 1900 less than 3 % of the Transylvanian population.⁹⁰ Thus the level of education of urban clusters in our tables is excessively inflated, as against the level liable to be observed in other urban environments in the region.

88 This is a serious bias in our data bank, impossible to overcome, given the preorganised nature of the raw data. It is especially harmful that cities like Brassó/Brasov – the biggest educational center in the region (and even in the whole country outside Budapest) with five classical secondary schools for boys by 1910 (hosting 1314 pupils)- and Nagyszeben/Sibiu – with two secondary schools, hosting 724 pupils – could not be classified in the urban population. Kolozsvár/Cluj had at that time three similar institutions with 1216 pupils and Marosvásárhely/Trgu Mures two, with 735 pupils. These were to be sure the only places with more than one gymnasium and/or *reáliskola* in contemporary Transylvania. (*MStÉ*, 1911, 375-378.) If Kolozsvár/Cluj was certainly the largest settlement in the region with close to 61.000 inhabitants in 1910 (though far from the biggest among cities of the same administrative status in the country), Brassó/Brasov came second with 41.000 and Nagyszeben/Sibiu third with 33.500, both of the latter outnumbering Marosvásárhely/Trgu Mures with 25.500 souls only. (*MStK* 64, 19.)

89 V. Karady, L. Nastasa, *op. cit.* 102-104.

90 The special 'locality' effect of Kolozsvár/Cluj is clearly demonstrated by the fact that in the years 1890/91 and 1894/5 as many as 177 students of the three Hungarian university (including the Pest Polytechnic) originated from Kolozs county as against 49 only from Brassó/Brasov county, but 75 % of the former and only 33 % of the latter attended the University of Kolozsvár/Cluj. Data computed from the *VKM Jelentés* of respective years.

Table 5.
*Estimation of the Global Differentials of Confession Related
 Inequalities of Education in Transylvania (Mean Number of Years of
 School Attendance, 1910)⁹¹*

	men		women	
	counties	towns	counties	towns
Roman Catholics	3,0	5,85	2,1	3,8
Greek Catholics	1,1	2,0	0,45	1,1
Calvinists	2,7	4,3	1,9	2,8
Lutherans	3,6	7,35	2,9	5,2
Greek Orthodox	1,3	3,3	0,7	1,4
Unitarians	2,9	6,3	1,9	3,1
Jews	4,3	6,1	2,9	3,9
together	2,0	4,7	1,3	3,1

The message of the table must be combined with the detailed stratified data of our book for a proper interpretation.

Considering first the evidence related to men, the general educational scores of Jews proved to be manifestly the best, since their representation among those with the highest attainments (8 secondary classes and more) exceeded by a factor surpassing 3-4 times the average. Taken as a whole, as on table 5, the advantage of Jewish men appears to be more limited, but still far ahead of all other clusters considered.

Roman Catholics come second on this ladder with approximately twice as many educated males above 4 secondary classes than the average, but they are followed closely by Lutherans – with almost as good levels for men with some secondary training, and indeed much better scores for those with primary school education. This is why the global score of Lutherans in table 5 is significantly above those of Roman Catholics.

Unitarians were somewhat below them, but with very high ranking in the generation of the youngest adults. Their general scores come fourth

⁹¹ The schooling period in years is estimated via a coding system whereby a mean number of years of schooling was calculated according to a system of equivalences as follows : 8 years of secondary education and above = 13 years, 6 years of secondary education = 11, 4 years of secondary education = 9, literacy (Writing and Reading) = 3, illiteracy = 0. The higher the score, the better the estimated average educational performance of the whole group. Such an estimation is an empirical construction of an obviously somewhat arbitrary nature, so that it cannot be taken at face value as a true account of actual schooling investments in years. However, since this empirically uncontrollable bias should apply, presumably, more or less equally to all groups under scrutiny, it offers fair guarantees for a relevant comparison.

in the scale presented on table 5. Calvinists found their position much lower on this rank order. However, they too significantly exceeded the mean level of attainments.

The regional average, obviously enough, was most heavily depressed by the two Christian groups of Greek persuasion, which displayed rock bottom levels, with a slight advantage for the Greek Catholics (Uniates) in higher levels of education. Limited as it may be, this advantage for the Uniate group appears to be significant indeed only for those with 8 or 6 and 4 secondary classes, the proportions of which exceeded systematically those among Orthodox (Greek Oriental) men. But, contrary to expectations, the Uniates were rather markedly over-represented among illiterates as well. This is why their overall scores in table 5 are regularly the lowest of all, below those of the Orthodox.

Thus, one is duly entitled to sum up the hierarchy of male educational achievements in Transylvania by referring to a polarised structure with Jews and the Oriental Christians representing the two opposite poles. But a case should be equally made for exceptions and deviances according to levels of measurement. The hierarchy may be somewhat (but not fundamentally) different following the message carried by other indicators.

This general hierarchy applies largely to women as well, but there again, with some variations.

The overall feminine pattern denotes of course a level incomparably beneath that of men. We are still in a period, when women's formal training was under-institutionalised with very few secondary schools accessible for girls⁹², and generally neglected as compared to young males. The higher the level of education concerned, the more pronounced gender differences may appear, with the exception of the 4 secondary classes level, where women remained more often gathered than men in absolute numbers and proportions. On the level of primary education however, inequalities of gender tended already to vanish by the early 20th century country wide⁹³, which will be to some extent manifest in our Transylvanian data bank too, but probably less than elsewhere in Hungary: this was due precisely to local circumstances liable to depress in large regional and confessional sectors the demand for primary education.

92 In 1910 girls constituted a mere 8 % of all secondary school pupils (*MStÉ* 1911, 382) and even less (2,3 %) among those taking an *érettségi* (*Matura*) exam in Hungary. (Data from *MStÉ*, and *A magyar középiskolák statisztikája 1932/33 tanévig*, /Statistics of Hungarian secondary schools till the year 1932/3/, Budapest, 1934, 55.

93 In 1913 for example there were less girls than boys in schooling age among Magyars, Germans and Slovaks failing to attend a school. See *MStÉ* 1915, 240.

Jewish preeminence was not at all so pronounced for women as for men. It asserted itself above all on the lowest levels of certified training, among the merely literates and those with 4 secondary school classes (but there exceeding the average by a mean factor of 5). But Jewish women fell slightly behind Roman Catholics among those with 8 secondary school classes or more and behind Lutherans in terms of literacy. This is why the global Jewish scores in table 5 appeared to be modest on the whole, in the same range as those of Roman Catholics and even slightly below those of Lutherans. For the rest, the hierarchy proved to be quite similar to the one observed among men, with a stronger relative preeminence of Lutherans, but also with good positions of Roman Catholics, a somewhat poorer performance of Unitarians together very closely with Calvinists and, at the bottom of the rank order, a relatively less bad showing of the Greek Orthodox as compared to the Greek Catholics. There again, the relative advantage of the Orthodox was exclusively due to a less disastrously low proportion of illiterate women, still making up in 1910 the majority in both clusters – except among the youngest Orthodox girls. The two Greek denominations were actually lacking almost entirely a highly educated feminine bracket, with less than 0,1 % of their women endowed with 8 classes or above (that is, only one out of some 1700 Orthodox and 2100 Greek Catholics !).

Taken as a whole, two remarks may help to qualify gender differences in our findings.

The first one concerns the absolute rarity of women with advanced elite training (8 classes and over) as compared to men. If this was spectacular, worth of a special mention, for the denominations of Greek ritual, the same applies – though to a lesser degree to be sure – to all the other clusters. Transylvanian women at that time reached rarely and for obvious reasons (deficit in elite schooling facilities offering a training to girls equivalent to that reserved for boys⁹⁴) the level of higher education. They had been anyhow formally excluded from universities till 1895, only to be exposed to all kinds of incapacities and limitations till much later, in some fields till the end of the old regime in 1945. The lack of girls' secondary schools seems to be particularly flagrant in Transylvania, since as late as 1910, there were only two such institutions (in Kolozsvár/Cluj and in Marosvásárhely/Trgu Mures) out of 35 in Hungary, and – accordingly – they hosted a mere 5,6 % of female secondary school pupils of the country.⁹⁵ This may be the reason

94 Though girls were allowed to take exams in boys' gymnasiums as 'private pupils' (not attending classes).

95 *MSHÉ* 1911, 333.

why in the first period when women were admitted to universities, the Kolozsvár/Cluj faculties trained disproportionately few female students, as compared to the university of Budapest (or those of the Austrian Empire). In the Transylvanian Faculty of Medicine there were no women at all till 1901, while one could find several dozens already in Budapest since 1895, as attested by the yearly inscriptions.⁹⁶ In the years 1901/2-1913/4 altogether 714 female inscriptions were recorded in the Budapest Faculty of Medicine as against a mere 65 in Kolozsvár/Cluj. In the Faculties of Arts and Sciences the situation was somewhat more balanced, but the first female student enrolled there in Kolozsvár/Cluj in 1897/8 only and she was followed by less than 10 yearly enrolled women till 1901/2. Before 1914 only 142 female enrollements in Arts and Sciences had been recorded in Transylvania as against 1654 in Budapest.⁹⁷ Thus, women in the University of Kolozsvár/Cluj represented only 8 % of all female students in the county during the whole pre-war period (between 1895/6 and 1913/14).⁹⁸

Thus the scarcity of highly educated women may be regarded as a 'structural' consequence of sorts of both the available educational supply and the decisively less 'modern' dispositions of potential Transylvanian school clienteles.

The second remark has more specifically to do with Jews, for which the gender differentials in educational performance were the largest of all, as most clearly displayed in table 5. In terms of the estimated average number of years of school attendance the difference between Jewish men and women in the counties was 1,4 years, while in all other clusters the same disparity did not exceed 1 year (with 0,6 and 0,7 year for Greek Catholics, Lutherans and Orthodox). Such relative neglect of women's education may be attributed to the survival or the repercussion of traditional patterns of educational strategies particular to Orthodox Jewry, possibly with some long term effects on those families remaining in its orbit, without breaking with established ways. In this pattern boys' advanced training used to be over-stressed while women were not particularly encouraged to share it, being properly excluded from the benefit of higher religious instruction in *yeshivot*. As a consequence, among other things, Jewish women possessed on the whole less special surplus of educational propensity drawn from 'religious intellectualism' than Jewish men, liable to be converted into secular educational assets. If women were evidently much less educated

⁹⁶ *MSE* 1900, 362 and *MSE*, 1910, 389.

⁹⁷ *MSE* yearly data.

⁹⁸ Computed from the yearly data as above.

than men among Christians too, their under-education can be viewed more as a result of educational 'market conditions' and their own class, confession, sub-culture and region specific 'social condition' (as it shall be explored further on) than as the outcome of a cluster specific anti-feminine bias of sorts.

At this point we have to dwell shortly on residential differences, although, as stated above, our evidence on urban groups is restricted to two cities, Kolozsvár/Cluj and Marosvásárhely/Tirgu Mures. Residential disparities are indeed a regular feature of educational inequalities for at least two major reasons. Cities offer the widest variety and the highest quality of educational opportunities on the supply side – in the case of Transylvania, Kolozsvár hosted throughout the Dualist period three classical gymnasiums together with the second university of the country –, on the one hand. On the other hand, major urban functions in terms of regional administration, legal and health services, big investments in industry, banking and trade, etc. provide for the concentration of the highly skilled manpower in or around cities. Both of these circumstances increase the presence of the educated in urban settings. Hence there is nothing surprising about the big distance separating educational scores between the two Transylvanian cities and the remaining territory of the region, as shown in table 5. The gap is particularly striking among Unitarians, Greek Orthodox and Lutheran men but also, more generally, among all the Christians as against Jews. Thus educated Christians of all denominations appear to have been much more concentrated in cities, while the education of Jewish men and women seems to have been more balanced or equally distributed in different residential environments.

Given these well perceptible religious cluster specific differences in Transylvania, the question arises about their local specificity. In more concrete terms, one can wonder whether observed educational attainments of various denominations in this region correspond to the general educational level of respective clusters in the whole country or not, and if not in what sense ? Table 6 is destined to yield responses to this interrogation through a synthetic comparison of our findings in Transylvanian to those of the rest of Hungarian territories outside Budapest. The exclusion of Budapest is justified here, like above, by its special position in the contemporary Hungarian social space as well as in the educational market. We apply here a comparison between provinces unbiassed by the enormous weight of the capital city, the inclusion of which would have introduced a basic disequilibrium between the terms of our comparison.

Table 6.
The Share of Transylvania by Denominations in the Educated Clusters⁹⁹
and the General Population of Hungary outside Budapest¹⁰⁰ (1910)

% of Transylvanians among those of the same religion in Hungary outside Budapest							
	literate men ¹⁰¹	8 classes	with literate men ¹⁰²	literate women ¹⁰²	8 classes	with population	4 classes
Roman Catholics	4,1%	9,9%	11,0%	3,7%	9,8%	8,7%	4,4%
Greek Catholics	35,6%	34,2%	35,5%	30,7%	29,9%	27,7 %	37,5%
Calvinists	13,6%	21,9%	27,7%	12,5%	27,5%	24,9%	15,9%
Lutherans	17,9%	24,6%	33,2%	18,9%	33,1%	25,9%	18,1%
Greek Orthodox	28,8%	38,3%	44,4%	31,8%	26,4%	22,1%	34,1%
Unitarians	93,4%	76,1%	81,6%	97,2%	82,8%	81,6%	91,2%
Jews	9,0%	8,1%	8,8%	8,6%	7,4%	7,9%	9,1%

The message of table 6 refers to the comparison between the share of Transylvanians among the educated and the general population in provincial Hungary belonging to the same religious clusters. The indications drawn from the table are demonstrative enough.

The educated display a stark over-representation among Transylvanian Roman Catholics (much exceeding the double of the share Transylvanian Roman Catholics held in the country's population, except for the merely literates), but also – though to a somewhat lesser degree – among Lutherans and – still significantly enough – among Calvinists (there again except for literates only). Thus the three big 'Western' Christian groups had more or less in common a high level of over-education in Transylvania on the advanced levels of elite training relative to their coreligionists in the remaining country. This very fact may be, by the way, the reason why they appeared to be mediocrity represented among those with basic literacy only, since the latter excluded those with more advanced learning. Interestingly enough, the same applied to some extent to Greek Orthodox men as well (except for those with basic literacy only), while Greek Orthodox women

99 Data computed from our book and *MStK* 61, 536-543.

100 Computed from *Kormányjelentés* 1914, 14.

101 In the census category 'other literates' outside those with more advanced learning.

102 As in the precedent footnote.

shared with their Greek Catholic sisters a severe under-representation among all the educated, compared to other women of the same religious clusters in provincial Hungary. The three other groups – Transylvanian Jews, Unitarians and Greek Catholics for once united – appear to have been significantly under-represented in Transylvania among their educated coreligionists in the country. Jewish and Greek Catholics women in Transylvania suffered much more from relative educational disadvantages than men.

We can attempt another approach of the regional specificity of denominational educational inequalities by adducing religion specific data on students at the University of Kolozsvár/Cluj.

Table 7.
The Share (%) of Students in the University of Kolozsvár/Cluj among all University Students in Hungary by Denominations as Compared to their Share in the Population of the Country

	Roman Cathol.	Calvinists	Lutherans	Greek Catholics	Greek Orthodox	Unitarians	Jews
% of students in Kolozsvár 1895-1910) ¹⁰³	15,3%	35,9%	19,0%	43,9%	25,8%	79,1%	8,0%
% of Transyl- vanians in Hungary (1910) ¹⁰⁴	4,2%	15,3%	17,5%	37,3%	34,0%	91,2%	7,0%

This is obviously not a rigorous comparison since students in Kolozsvár/Cluj could hail from various regions of the country outside Transylvania as well, just as Transylvanian students could attend universities outside Transylvania. Still, since probably a large majority of students concerned were of local extraction – among medical students they were 76,3 % following fathers’ residence between 1872 and 1918¹⁰⁵ – the comparison appears to be relevant with some qualifications. Here all clusters with the exception of Greek Orthodox and Unitarians show various levels of relative over-representation, Roman Catholics and Calvinists a very sharp one, the other groups, particularly Lutherans and Jews, a mild one.

103 Data from relevant years of *MStÉ*.
 104 Computed from *MStK* 61, 432-445.
 105 See V. Karady, L. Nastasa, op. cit., 104.

All these indices can yield the following general interpretation. For the bulk of 'Western Christians' Transylvania was an educational stronghold in the country, while for Eastern Christians and – to a lesser degree – Jews it was rather an intellectual backwater of sorts, especially for female members of their communities.

This observation offers a direct explanation for the generally mediocre schooling scores of Transylvania, particularly in the primary sector, observed above in the first sub-chapter of this study. If the Transylvanian majority groups of Greek ritual were globally under-represented among the educated of their clusters in the country, together with Jews – the otherwise intellectually best endowed religious cluster –, this was a sufficient cause for the less than passable global state of education in the region.

At this juncture one would need a circumstantial historical investigation into the roots of such regional inequalities, that is, the reasons for which Transylvanians of various denominational brackets benefited more from or, on the contrary, were handicapped as regards to educational opportunities compared to other regional clusters of their denomination in provincial Hungary. One could refer here to the special promotional effect for matters educational of the political, economic and otherwise 'social' competition between 'Western Christian' elites (the three privileged 'nations' – Magyars, Széklers – both divided between Catholics and Calvinists – and Saxons, almost exclusively Lutherans) dominating the region during the last feudal centuries. Rather than resorting to such sweeping generalisations of doubtful heuristic efficiency, I would reserve a tentative interpretation via the recourse to a number of local socio-historical variables in the last chapters of this essay.

Sub-regional inequalities.

It is time to achieve the presentation of the global educational inequalities with a view focused on local variants in counties and the two cities. Table 8 offers a synthetic overview of this kind of data.

Table 8.
*Estimation of Local Differentials of Confession Related Inequalities
of Education in Transylvania (Mean Number of Years of School
Attendance, 1910)¹⁰⁶*

I. MEN

<u>Counties and cities</u>	<u>Roman Cath.</u>	<u>Greek Cath.</u>	<u>Calvi- nists</u>	<u>Luther- ians</u>	<u>Greek Orth.</u>	<u>Unita- rians</u>	<u>Jews</u>	<u>All</u>
Alsó Fehér	4,7 (5,0)	1,25 (38,8)	3,0 (10,3)	2,9 (3,3)	1,2 (40,2)	4,2 (0,6)	5,0 (3,3)	1,75 (100,0)
Beszterce- Naszód	4,4 (4,0)	1,5 (57,4)	3,4 (3,0)	3,1 (4,0)	1,4 (13,0)	4,1 (0,2)	3,1 (5,4)	2,04 (100,0)
Brassó	4,8 (11,7)	2,9 (1,3)	3,9 (7,7)	4,0 (41,7)	2,4 (34,5)	3,5 (1,6)	7,7 (1,6)	3,61 (100,0)
Csík	2,3 (79,7)	1,0 (16,6)	4,6 (1,3)	5,1 (0,2)	2,1 (0,2)	4,6 (0,1)	5,0 (1,7)	2,14 (100,0)
Fogaras	4,7 (3,4)	2,1 (25,0)	3,7 (2,60)	3,9 (2,9)	2,0 (64,4)	3,1 (0,6)	5,9 (2,9)	2,29 (100,0)
Háromszék	2,7 (33,7)	1,4 (2,7)	2,9 (39,9)	4,2 (0,5)	1,5 (18,8)	2,9 (3,4)	6,0 (0,9)	2,60 (100,0)
Hunyad	3,7 (10,2)	1,0 (17,8)	3,8 (5,1)	4,9 (1,2)	0,9 (63,5)	3,35 (0,5)	5,1 (1,7)	1,49 (100,0)
Kis-Küküllő	3,4 (5,5)	1,1 (35,7)	2,4 (18,9)	3,1 (17,4)	1,15 (16,8)	2,8 (4,1)	4,4 (1,5)	1,97 (100,0)
Kolozs	3,2 (4,2)	0,8 (52,1)	2,2 (20,0)	2,9 (2,7)	0,9 (17,9)	3,5 (0,7)	4,1 (2,3)	1,35 (100,0)
KOLOZSVÁR	6,1 (29,8)	2,05 (15,7)	4,45 (33,1)	7,5 (3,6)	3,4 (2,8)	6,8 (3,0)	6,05 (11,9)	4,85 (100,0)
Maros-Torda	2,4 (12,3)	1,1 (24,9)	2,4 (38,0)	3,6 (2,9)	0,95 (15,8)	2,8 (3,6)	4,0 (2,4)	1,9 (100,0)

¹⁰⁶ The average schooling period in years is estimated like above for table 5. In brackets are indicated, like in each page of the data bank, the proportion of respective denominational groups in the population of the county or the city concerned. The total (100,0) includes small denominational groups not specified in the data.

MAROSVÁ- SÁRHELY	5,3 (27,8)	2,0 (11,5)	4,1 (41,3)	6,7 (2,6)	3,0 (3,8)	5,0 (2,7)	6,2 (10,2)	4,37 (100,0)
Nagy-Küküllő	4,1 (3,6)	1,5 (11,7)	3,0 (5,7)	3,5 (41,5)	1,6 (34,7)	1,8 (2,1)	5,7 (0,7)	2,61 (100,0)
Szeben	5,1 (6,0)	1,9 (9,8)	4,05 (2,4)	4,1 (25,7)	2,1 (54,9)	3,95 (0,3)	5,7 (0,9)	2,89 (100,0)
Szolnok- Doboka	4,25 (3,6)	0,8 (61,9)	2,4 (12,8)	2,8 (0,9)	0,6 (15,4)	7,0 (0,1)	3,15 (4,8)	1,24 (100,0)
Torda- Aranyos	4,05 (3,8)	0,9 (41,9)	2,8 (14,7)	7,0 (0,2)	1,0 (32,5)	3,1 (5,5)	4,5 (1,4)	1,54 (100,0)
Udvarhely	2,45 (36,5)	1,6 (1,4)	2,7 (33,5)	3,7 (2,4)	1,5 (3,2)	2,6 (22,0)	4,7 (2,4)	2,56 (100,0)

II. WOMEN

<u>Counties and cities</u>	<u>Roman Cath.</u>	<u>Greek Cath.</u>	<u>Calvi- nists</u>	<u>Luther- ians</u>	<u>Greek Orth.</u>	<u>Unita- rians</u>	<u>Jews</u>	<u>All</u>
Alsó Fehér	3,0 (5,1)	0,75 (38,1)	2,05 (10,4)	2,2 (3,3)	0,6 (40,7)	2,5 (0,5)	3,45 (1,8)	1,04 (100,0)
Beszterce- Naszód	3,1 (3,9)	0,7 (56,0)	2,3 (2,9)	2,65 (18,1)	0,7 (13,0)	1,6 (0,1)	2,1 (6,0)	1,31 (100,0)
Brassó	3,6 (11,8)	2,2 (0,7)	3,4 (5,9)	3,2 (43,1)	1,6 (35,9)	2,8 (1,3)	5,8 (1,4)	2,73 (100,0)
Csík	1,6 (80,8)	0,6 (16,0)	3,2 (1,0)	4,1 (0,2)	1,6 (0,1)	3,1 (0,1)	3,8 (1,6)	1,49 (100,0)
Fogaras	3,5 (2,9)	0,95 (24,8)	2,8 (2,5)	3,3 (2,9)	0,9 (65,6)	1,9 (0,5)	4,0 (0,9)	1,16 (100,0)
Háromszék	2,0 (33,3)	1,2 (1,4)	2,3 (41,2)	4,8 (0,5)	1,2 (19,1)	2,1 (3,6)	4,7 (0,8)	2,0 (100,0)
Hunyad	2,8 (10,2)	0,4 (17,5)	2,6 (4,7)	3,6 (1,2)	0,3 (64,4)	1,9 (0,4)	3,6 (1,2)	0,74 (100,0)
Kis-Küküllő	2,4 (5,3)	0,4 (35,5)	1,45 (19,0)	2,5 (17,3)	0,5 (16,7)	1,6 (4,4)	3,0 (1,5)	1,19 (100,0)
Kolozs	2,3 (4,1)	0,3 (52,0)	1,5 (20,1)	2,1 (2,7)	0,3 (17,8)	1,8 (0,6)	2,75 (2,6)	0,75 (100,0)

<u>Counties and cities</u>	<u>Roman Cath.</u>	<u>Greek Cath.</u>	<u>Calvi- nists</u>	<u>Luther- ians</u>	<u>Greek Orth.</u>	<u>Unita- rians</u>	<u>Jews</u>	<u>All</u>
KOLOZSVÁR	3,9 (32,5)	1,0 (12,7)	2,9 (35,1)	5,1 (3,1)	1,5 (1,7)	3,3 (3,4)	3,85 (3,1)	3,15 (100,0)
Maros-Torda	1,6 (12,0)	0,4 (24,2)	1,6 (38,7)	2,7 (3,1)	0,4 (15,7)	1,7 (3,8)	2,4 (2,5)	1,19 (100,0)
MAROSVÁ- SARHELY	3,6 (28,7)	1,3 (5,7)	2,8 (47,4)	5,5 (2,1)	1,2 (2,1)	2,25 (2,5)	4,0 (2,1)	3,08 (100,0)
Nagy-Küküllő	3,6 (3,2)	1,3 (11,3)	2,8 (5,5)	5,5 (42,3)	1,15 (34,7)	2,25 (2,2)	4,0 (0,8)	3,08 (100,0)
Szeben	4,1 (4,7)	1,0 (8,4)	3,1 (1,6)	3,3 (26,2)	1,3 (58,0)	2,8 (0,2)	4,2 (0,8)	1,98 (100,0)
Szolnok- Doboka	3,0 (3,7)	0,2 (61,4)	1,6 (12,7)	1,9 (0,8)	0,2 (15,3)	3,6 (0,1)	1,9 (5,4)	0,6 (100,0)
Torda- Aranyos	2,8 (3,7)	0,25 (41,4)	1,9 (14,6)	5,6 (0,2)	0,4 (32,6)	1,9 (5,9)	3,0 (1,6)	0,8 (100,0)
Udvarhely	1,8 (36,2)	0,9 (1,1)	1,8 (33,5)	3,0 (2,4)	0,9 (3,3)	1,8 (22,4)	2,75 (1,1)	1,79 (100,0)

One may question the usefulness of such a detailed presentation of our main results as summarised above. Our essential justification would rest on their heuristic potential for local and sub-regional studies of social history. This can certainly not be our focus here. But such an overview of serial denominational data by counties on levels of education may also lead to some general insights into hitherto unsuspected social conditions of over- and under-investment in education, otherwise impossible to demonstrate.

The most manifest of such territorially based correlations has to do simply with gross residential inequalities. In this regard cities must be treated separately, since – for reasons recalled earlier – their educational supply was much more extended than in any other residential environments. Still, contrary to expectations, it is worth to be stressed that the two cities distinguished in our data bank did not display a highly privileged situation in the rank order of our sub-regions (counties and cities). If they obviously belonged to the administrative units with the best educational scores – Kolozsvár/Cluj somewhat being ahead of Marosvásárhely/Trgu Mures – their pre-eminent position was

mostly limited to the performance of men, much less to that of women. For the latter, Nagy-Küküllő county, for one, had identical scores as Marosvásárhely and not significantly below the level of Kolozsvár/Cluj at that.

Now this remark about differentials opposing cities and counties may be extended distinctly to most denominational groups, one by one. Indeed if one considers the rank order of educational attainments cited, the two cities came almost exceptionally first (in four cases among twenty eight !) among territorial units with the highest scores for both genders. None of the denominational groups (men and women) under scrutiny showed their best scores respectively in Marosvásárhely/Trgu Mures, while this was the case of Roman Catholic men and women as well as Lutheran and Greek Orthodox men in Kolozsvár/Cluj only. Thus, the residential privilege of cities did not apply as regards each specific territory, but only globally and, as such, must be challenged as a universal working hypothesis. One main reason for this might however be linked to nothing else but the problematic and indeed insufficiently inclusive and discrete character of the urban category at our disposal – with only two cities included, which were not necessarily the biggest ones in the region or those best endowed with schooling facilities, as stated above.

Considering counties only, outside the two cities, one can identify a systematically valid rank order with Brasso, Nagy-Küküllő and Szeben on top of the list (with the best educational scores both for men and women), followed more or less closely by the Székler counties (Háromszék, Udvarhely and lastly Csík), while Szolnok-Doboka and Kolozs, together with Torda Aranyos were relegated to the bottom of the ladder. Now in this geographic hierarchy of educational achievements it is not difficult to perceive the impact of social and ethnic particularities. The three top counties represented territorial reserves of the historic *Universitas Saxorum*, with the largest share of German Lutherans in their population (ranging from 26 % to 42 %), as compared to all other counties. The Székler counties were almost exclusively inhabited by the privileged Székler ‘nation’ with a Magyar speaking Roman Catholic majority (of 80 %) in Csík county, while Háromszék and Udvarhely counties were inhabited by almost exclusively Hungarian speakers with an almost equal share of Roman Catholics and Calvinists.

Now one does not need to resort to any kind of ‘ethnicist’ variable to interpret such differences. Let it suffice to state that the three above mentioned ‘Saxon’ counties hosted more than a third (12 out of 33) of gymnasiums and *realiskolák* as well as *polgárik* (10 out of 31)

in Transylvania at the end of the Dualist Era¹⁰⁷, but only 16 % of the Transylvanian population (1910)¹⁰⁸. At the bottom line of the educational hierarchy Kolozs (outside Kolozsvár/Cluj), Szolnok-Doboka and Torda-Aranyos had altogether 2 gymnasiums and 4 *polgári* only to serve for not far from one fourth – 24 % – of the Transylvanian population...¹⁰⁹ This is not to attempt a comprehensive explanation of the observed geographic inequalities, only to warn against ‘culturalist’ simplifications and generalisations when there were well established infrastructural realities to account for such findings.

A more general remark about geographical inequalities concerns the relationship between the size and the proportion of respective clusters in the local population and their educational attainments. In diaspora situations, when the group in question makes up a small fraction only of the population, educational scores can be unexpectedly high. This applies for example rather well to Lutherans, whose best scores were not identified in their demographic strongholds but in counties like Torda-Aranyos, Csík or Hunyad, where their share in the local population hardly exceeded 1 %. A negative variation to this apparent regularity can be observed with Jews, whose lowest scores were registered in counties where they remained present in larger numbers, beyond 5 % of the local population, that is in Szolnok-Doboka and Beszterce-Naszód. In these latter cases however we have to do with the most traditionalist communities, an extension of the ultra-orthodox North-Eastern counties of the Hungarian Kingdom (Máramaros, Szatmár and Szilágy), with their established Hassidic brackets and other clusters pursuing archaic ways and, among other things, not only disregarding but often openly forbidding secular studies for their offspring. In these counties, typically enough, in spite of a relatively large concentration of Jews, there was just one Jewish primary school of public status. Jews could of course attend other schools as well, whether state or municipality run or even Christian ones, but this is precisely what many strictly Orthodox Jewish families would rule out. Now, traditional education would less often (in *chederim*) or not at all (in *yeshivot*) include girls on the one hand and, offered in Yiddish, it would not always be conducive to certified literacy or higher levels of instruction recognised by public authorities.

Thus, obviously enough, such regional inequalities cannot be accounted for in purely ‘culturalist’ terms. The social inequalities

107 Computed from *Magyar városok statisztikai évkönyve* /Statistical Yearbook of Hungarian cities/, I, Budapest, 1912, 480-481. Data for 1907/8.

108 Computed from *MSiÉ* 1911, 14.

109 Same references as in the preceding footnotes.

behind ethnic and regional differences must be first made responsible, as a major operational working hypothesis, for geographic as well as other, notably denominational disparities of educational performances. This will be attempted below, in the last subsections of the present study. However, before getting engaged in such an interpretation, we have still to report on two kinds of both technically and socio-historically intriguing aspects of our data bank, relationships between levels of education and age specific inequalities.

Disparities by levels of education : literacy and advanced learning.

Taken as a whole, the evidence of our tables manifests an extraordinary diversity of levels of certified education, the gap between the most and the less advanced groups remaining always substantial. To boot, in each denominational cluster, the proportion of those with the highest attainments was far from correlating regularly with similarly high proportions of those with 4 or 6 secondary classes or with levels of literacy. We can pursue the study of this diversity on the basis of some details of our tables allowing further qualifications of the given general hierarchy. They indeed bring into the picture elements capable to modify to some extent the main patterns hitherto identified.

The first qualification of that order must bear upon discrepancies related to literacy levels and the proportions of the highly educated. While among males, Jews and Roman Catholics surpass Lutherans (and by the same token, incidentally, all the other groups) with high proportions of their best educated brackets, levels of literacy of rank and file Lutherans (with only 3-4 % of illiterates among adolescent and young adult males) were definitely significantly higher than those of all other groups, including Jews (who had at least 6 % illiterates in their younger adult age groups) and Roman Catholics (with at least as much as 12 % illiterates in their younger adult age groups). Even Unitarians (8 %) and Calvinists (11 %) displayed lower proportions of illiterates in the age group of 12-14 years than among similar Roman Catholic adolescents (13 %). Rates of illiteracy were of course of a much higher order among those of Greek ritual, but while the majority of Greek Catholics had no certified writing and reading skills, this applied to a large but nevertheless minority group only of young Greek Orthodox (39 % in the 12-14 age bracket).

Similar but not identical discrepancies can be found among women. The contrast was indeed stark between the very low illiteracy rate of Lutherans (less than 5 % in all young age groups, and in some of these

brackets even remarkably lower than among male Lutheran adolescents) as well as the somewhat higher rates of Jews (6-9 % among adolescents and young adults) and the much higher ones of Roman Catholics (13-16 % in similar age brackets). For the rest there was a comparable rank order as among males.

This means that the 'educational hierarchy' differed significantly following the way it was measured. In more concrete terms, among the three most educated denominational clusters, Jews and Roman Catholics were definitely surpassing Lutherans by their share among those having obtained the best elite training, but they fell behind Lutherans as to the eradication of illiteracy. Such a conclusion calls for at least three specific remarks.

The first concerns the specific status of Lutherans in Transylvanian society, since our data call partially into question the commonly accepted idea of a general Lutheran over-education, an apparent truism, if not a fallacy, of Transylvanian history.¹¹⁰ All but a few Transylvanian Lutherans were German speaking Saxons (formally 87 %, even in 1910, after decades of 'assimilationist' policies in the country).¹¹¹ The 'Saxon University' – heritage of the medieval organisation of the privileged Saxon community in feudal times –, did provide apparently for the generalisation of literacy from very early on. Male Lutherans of the elderly generations in 1910 for example, born between 1851 and 1860, displayed already a merely marginal proportion of illiterates – 11 %, as compared even to Jews – 19 %, let alone Roman Catholics – 39 %. Moreover, such early spread of basic education was equally extended over Lutheran women, since in the same generations the latter had only 15 % of illiterates as against a majority still (54 %) of Jewesses and as many as 63 % of Roman Catholics. The efficiency of the Lutheran-Saxon school network is thus far from being a historical myth. Merely it cannot be regarded as fully applicable to the same extent to the more advanced levels of education, at least in Transylvania, may be in contrast – at least in some measure – to what could be established in this respect for the whole Dualist Hungary.¹¹²

110 See Joachim von Puttkamer, *Schulalltag und nationale Integration in Ungarn*, München, Oldenburg, 2003, 149-152.

111 The most competent authors considered that practically all Lutherans in Transylvania were German speaking Saxons. See for example Nyárády R. Károly, *Erdély népesedéstörténete /History of the population in Transylvania/*, Budapest, Központi Statisztikai Hivatal, 2003, 178.

112 If measured by various criteria, like the qualifications of *érettségi* exams, other marks obtained in the main gymnasium subjects, access frequencies to higher education, Lutherans were on top of the hierarchy of school excellence during and, indeed, even after the Dualist era in historic Hungary. See some of my studies relevant in this respect : „Social Mobility, Reproduction and Qualitative Schooling Differentials in Old Regime Hungary”, *History Department Yearbook 1994-1995*, Central European University, Budapest, 1996, 134-156; 95-110; « Assimilation and Schooling : National and Denominational Minorities in the Universities of Budapest around 1900 », in G. Ránki (ed.), *Hungary and European Civilisation*, Bloomington, Indiana University

Following data in Table 6 above, one can realise that the relative overrepresentation of Transylvanians among Lutherans of the whole country was quite limited on the level of those with 8 secondary school classes or more, as compared to those with 4 classes.

The second remark is related to Jews who, though largely Magyarised by 1910 (with 74 % Magyarspeaking Jews in Transylvania), achieved this status only lately. This involved two important qualifications of Jewish linguistic and educational skills. First, still one quarter of them continued to profess Yiddish mother tongue or 'first usual language', so that they appeared in statistical data as 'German speakers'. (Indeed Yiddish was not recognised by the state as one of the 'national' or 'ethnic' languages of the Monarchy, following the legal fiction that Jews did not constitute a 'national minority' – *nemzetiség*, *Nationalitat* – but a religious cluster only). Yiddishists were indeed lumped together with German speakers in national censuses and thus officially qualified as 'Germans'. Second, Jewish male literacy, especially in the elderly generations, was considered rather general, but it was acquired mostly in traditional religious schools – *chederim*, *yeshivot* – and thus often limited to Yiddish. For census inspectors, who did not, most of the times, have means to control Yiddish literacy, such skills could not always be acknowledged as equivalent to literacy in one of the official languages of the Empire. Moreover *Yeshivot* often trained their students in Talmudic studies up to an age beyond 20 years without issuing certifications accepted by state authorities (except the exam for Orthodox Rabbis in the Pozsony *Yeshiva*). We do not know as yet, without further research, whether such advanced religious learning qualified students for a classification in the category of those with 6 or 8 secondary classes, but it is most probable that some Jewish literates in Yiddish and/or Hebrew could in this situation be falsely recorded as illiterates. Hence the officially observed rate of Jewish literacy (as well as, possibly, more advanced levels of learning) must have corresponded to actually higher (may be indeed much higher) intellectual competences, which however lacked the usual certifications by publicly recognised scholarly bodies. This remark, far from modifying our conclusions, confirms one of its main findings, the relative Jewish preeminence in matters educational in Transylvania too. This result, as it has been established elsewhere, corresponds to

Press, 285-319; "Juifs et Luthériens dans le système scolaire hongrois", *Actes de la Recherche en Sciences Sociales*, (Paris), 69, sept. 1987, 67-85; « Une nouvelle donne dans le recrutement social des élites en Hongrie. Le marché universitaire sous le *numerus clausus* (1930), *Cahiers d'Etudes Hongroises*, 2007/2008 (Paris, L'Harmattan), tome 2, 99-111.

similar conclusions for the whole Dualist Hungary.¹¹³ One can add that, possibly, a part of the relative under-education of Transylvanian Jews as compared to the average of their coreligionists elsewhere in Hungary, identified in table 6, may be attributed to the above exposed ‘dissimulation effect’ exerted by traditional schooling.

For an illustration of the fact that Jewish literacy could be acquired outside the official school channels, let us quote data on the rates of schooling by denominations in 1890. This is an early period when – following our generational data in this book – overall illiteracy among Jewish men descended already below 10 %, but in the same time still close to one third of Jewish children subject to obligatory schooling would not turn up in public schools. The findings show that 95 % of Lutherans, 82 % of Roman Catholics, 78 % of Unitarians, 77 of Calvinists of compulsory school age were actually enrolled in schools, while only 65 % of Greek Catholics, 66 % of Greek Orthodox and not much more than 69 % of Jews¹¹⁴. The hierarchy of enrollment frequencies followed thus very closely that of educational performances observed in the generational groups concerned in various denominations – except for Jews ! This could happen only if we take into account those Jewish kids who attended *chederim* and *yeshivot* only, instead of primary schools of public status. This occurred probably more often in Transylvania than elsewhere in the country, since the network of Jewish primary schools of public status proved to be indeed very small (7 altogether in 1900¹¹⁵). This involved also, by the way, that Jews could attend practically only state or municipal schools, due to their occasional difficulties to be

113 See some of my other studies relevant on Jewish ‘over-education’ besides those cited in the precedent note: (with István Kemény) : “Antisémitisme universitaire et concurrence de classe : la loi de numerus clausus en Hongrie entre les deux guerres”, *Actes de la Recherche en Sciences Sociales*, 34, sept. 1980, 67-96; « Jewish Enrollment Patterns in Classical Secondary Education in Old Regime and Inter-War Hungary », *Studies in Contemporary Jewry* (Bloomington), 1984, 1, 225-252 ; “ Jewish Over-Schooling in Hungary. Its Sociological Dimensions “, in V. Karady, W. Mitter (eds.), *Sozialstruktur und Bildungswesen in Mitteleuropa / Social Structure and Education in Central Europe*, Köln, Wien, Böhlau Verlag, 1990, 209-246; “Schulbildung und Religion. Zu den ethnisch-konfessionellen Strukturmerkmalen der ungarischen Intelligenz in der Zwischenkriegszeit ”, in Christoph Kodron, Botho von Kopp , Uwe Lauterbach, Ulrich Schafer, Gerlind Schmidt (Hrsg.), *Vergleichende Erziehungswissenschaft, Herausforderung, Vermittlung, Praxis. Festschrift für Wolfgang Mitter zum 70. Geburtstag*, Köln-Wien, Böhlau Verlag, Band 2., 621-641. “ Jewish Over-Schooling Revisited : the Case of Hungarian Secondary Education in the Old Regime (1900-1941), *Yearbook of the Jewish Studies Programme, 1998/1999*, Budapest, Central European University, 2000, 75-91.

114 Calculations made on the basis of information on the size of denominational populations subject to obligatory schooling in *A magyar királyi Vallás és Közoktatásügyi miniszter jelentése az 1890-es évré*, /Report of the royal Hungarian minister of cults and public instruction for 1890/, Budapest, 1891, 154-155, and on those among them who actually attended state recognised schools (*ibid.* 162-163).

115 Cf. *MStE*, 1901, 320.

accepted in Christian schools and/or their reluctance to attend them. Preference for non confessional schools was a general and very special trend of Jewish primary schooling at that time.¹¹⁶

These circumstances of Jewish schooling are well reflected in the vast regional differences of Jewish presence in primary schools of public status. As already recalled above, in counties representing the main track of migration and settlement of the most traditional Orthodox Jewry, the regional extensions of *Galicianers*, just South of Máramaros county, the settlement center of Hungary's *Ostjuden* – there were no Jewish schools of public status at all. The rate of attendance of Jewish kids in the age of school obligation also remained for long very low among the Eastern type Jewish Orthodox. For 1890 the proportions were only 52 % in Szolnok-Doboka, 25 % in Maros-Torda (equal to that of ultra-Orthodox Máramaros...) and 27 % in Kis-Küküllő counties.¹¹⁷ Some 37 % of Transylvanian Jewish children concerned lived in these counties at that time.

Discontinuities between levels of elite training : the Jewish and the Gentile patterns.

Disregarding problems of regional disparities, the position of Jews remains singular as to the distribution of those with various levels of schooling, compared to Christians.

Starting with the evidence on levels related to men, one striking difference opposes Jews to all other groups if we consider their proportions with lower grade secondary schooling and those with 8 classes or more. The latter represent the clusters having achieved education due to the gentlemanly ruling class – including fully completed secondary school training with or without *érettségi* certification (*Matura, Abitur*)¹¹⁸ or equivalent¹¹⁹, together with, occasionally, higher studies in universities,

116 Indeed Jews were the only confessional group around 1900 which sent a mere minority of its offspring to its own confessional schools (37 % in 1904), the majority attending state or municipal schools (48 %), even those of other denominations (13 %) or private institutions (3 %). See my study : « Szegregáció, asszimiláció és disszimiláció. Felekezetek az elemi iskolai piacon (1867-1942) » /Segregation, assimilation et dissimilation. Denominations in the Hungarian school market, 1867-1942/, in *Világosság* (Budapest) 2003, XLIII/8-9, 61-83, especially 78-80.

117 *A magyar királyi Vallás és Közoktatásügyi miniszter jelentése az 1890-es évről*, /Report of the royal Hungarian minister of cults and public instruction for 1890/, 1891, 154-157.

118 In the contemporary educational system the *érettségi* was already made (since the 1849 *Entwurf*) a necessary condition for university studies, but not yet for every post-secondary studies, like military schools or some theologies. In the Ludovica Akadémia (training institution for officers of the Honvéd Army) for example, the completion of eight secondary classes was a requirement, but not the final grade, the *érettségi* proper.

119 The obvious and popular equivalent could be the completion of a normal school (*tanítóképző*)

vocational academies or theological seminaries. It is certainly a pity that the '8 classes or more' category is not defined more clearly, especially that those having begun or graduated from universities, academies or seminaries are not listed discernibly here.

However imprecise our data may be, the main result in this context is that the percentage of graduates of 8 secondary classes and above exceeded for all Christian males in each age group that of those with only 4 secondary classes. The educational pyramid of Christians proved thus to be grounded on a narrow basis with an enlargement on its top, with the obvious exception for the 15-19 years age group in 1910 (most of its members having been yet technically unable to reach a level of 8 classes or beyond). Such an 'inverted pyramid' with narrow basis was particularly striking for Unitarians, for whom men with 4 classes represented mostly less than a mere third of those with 8 classes and above. For men of Greek ritual similar discrepancies, insignificant or even inexistent in the oldest generations, also tended to grow excessively in the younger age groups. Such 'inverted pyramid' of educational attainments cannot be found for Jews in the older age groups, but only in the youngest ones (below 30, and even there, not of the same scope as among Christians). This meant that relative Jewish over-representation in elite schooling rose much more above average on the 4 classes level than on that of 8 classes and above. This applied to some extent – though in a much milder way – to Lutherans and Roman Catholics, the two other best educated clusters, while Unitarians showed significantly less over-representation as compared to the average on the 4 classes level than on the 8 classes level. Men of Greek ritual also displayed, similarly, as a consequence, an even poorer representation on the 4 classes level than among those with 8 classes or above. This is illustrated in the following table, summarizing our findings among relevant census data.

for primary school teachers. But it could also be a higher commercial school (*felső kereskedelmi*) offering a special *érettség*.

Table 9.
A Summary of Age roup Specific Proportions of Men with Various
Levels of schooling by
Denominations in Transylvania (1910)¹²⁰

	mere lite- rates among those above 6 years ¹²¹	4 classes among 15 years of age and above	among 20 years with 4 clas- ses only	of age and above with 8 classes and above
Roman Catholics	64,7	4,7 %	1,9 %	6,9 %
Greek Catholics	34,8	0,7 %	0,4 %	1,4 %
Calvinists	69,0	3,4	1,4 %	4,8 %
Lutherans	83,8	4,6 %	0,35 %	6,1 %
Unitarians	74,6	2,3 %	1,1 %	5,5 %
Greek Orthodox	43,2	0,8 %	0,3 %	1,1 %
Jews	69,9	11,9 %	4,6 %	11,9 %
All	52,9	2,3 %	0,9 %	3,1 %

In the study of table 9 some of our data are interdependent, having the same reference populations (the last two columns), others are not (like the two first columns). Thus the proportion of 'mere literates' depends, on the one hand, on the degree of alphabetisation of the group, as well as, on the other hand, on the proportions of those having higher training. This should not be forgotten in the interpretation of the discrepancies attested to, demanding a special inquiry.

Logically, the 'normal' pyramid of educational attainments should have been the rule based on a large proportion of those with primary education, a smaller layer with 4 secondary classes and a select few going further in the educational ladder up to 6 and 8 classes and above. This is precisely what observed numbers of the size of gymnasium and *reáliskola* classes actually reflected for the Dualist Era. In the years 1882 for example there were 4383 pupils in the 4th forms of gymnasiums and 558 in those of *reáliskolák*. Four years later in 1886 only 2316 and 218 of them, respectively, were enrolled in the 8th forms of these institutions, the drop-out rate being 51 % for gymnasiums and as high as 58 % for *reáliskolák*.¹²² If comparable evidence is difficult to be mobilized on a country wide level for later periods of the Dualist era, other data demonstrate that the quantitative relationship between the size of the lower forms of secondary

120 All relevant evidence used for calculations here are to be found in the tables annexed.

121 Outside those with higher learning.

122 See Lajos Láng, *Középoktatás hazánkban, 1867-1886, /Secondary education in our fatherland/ Budapest, 1887, 42-43.*

education and that of the higher forms had not evolved momentarily by that time. In 1912 among male students 47.426 attended the 1-4th classes of secondary schools as against only 22.572 – some 48 % of the latter – in the 5-8th classes.¹²³ For girls the proportions in the higher classes were even much smaller, since girls did not often extend in those times their studies beyond lower secondary school level. Our own finding cannot thus be explained with reference to drop out rates, since they would rather suggest the generality of the 'normal' pyramid.

Such an argumentation ignores however the existence of non classical secondary educational tracks, open to candidates during the Dual Monarchy, which could occasionally qualify students for the category of those with 8 classes. These were the already mentioned commercial high schools, the Normal Schools, the military secondary institutions (*kadétiskolák*) and several other vocational schools of uncertain status in the educational hierarchy (agricultural, horticultural, forestry, vineyardist, mining, etc.), which would train higher technicians mostly after their having graduated from the 4 years *polgári iskola*, often up to 4 supplementary classes. Most of the graduates of these schools could thus claim to have completed 8 years 'secondary' classes.

Just for the sake of illustration, in 1910/11 3906 male students graduated with *érettségi* from gymnasiums and *reáliskolák*¹²⁴, while 1150 young men took a teacher's degree from a Normal School out of 4877 enrolled students.¹²⁵ In 1911/12 1397 students were registered on the files of vocational secondary schools (men and women not distinguished here), out of which, one can estimate that one fifth (some 240) could actually graduate. Thus, there may have been in the final decade of the Dualist era a large group of young men, corresponding approximately to as many as one third of holders of the classical *érettségi*, who had accomplished the equivalent to 8 secondary school classes in a vocational track. Now all but a few of the former were demonstrably Christians, since Jews did not represent more than 2,8 % of students in Normal Schools and even less – 1,1 % – in other vocational schools at that time,¹²⁶ even if they made up country wide close to half of the pupils of 'higher commercial' schools. But there were few 'higher commercials' (4 out of 51) with an even smaller share among pupils (4,8 %) in Transylvania¹²⁷. Consequently, all this could substantially enhance the proportions of Christians in a position to

123 Cf. Joseph Asztalos, *La statistique des écoles secondaires hongroises jusqu'à l'année scolaire 1932/33*, Budapest, 1934, 36.

124 Cf. *MStÉ*, 1911, 385.

125 *Ibid.* 373.

126 Same sources as in the precedent footnotes.

127 Data for 1911/12. See *MStÉ* 1912, 188.

declare 8 classes of secondary education at the census, as against Jews as well as those Christians who declared the completion of 4 or 6 secondary classes only.

Secondarily – and certainly to a very limited degree only – the relative proportion of those with 8 classes or above as compared to those with lower school qualifications may also be due to inequalities of mortality benefiting the better educated. But this could not much affect denominational differentials in this respect.

One has to stress that, systematic as these discrepancies appear to be, since they could be identified in other provinces of contemporary Hungary too¹²⁸, the difference between the Jewish and the Gentile patterns appears to be the rule in counties only. In cities Jews too were regularly found more often among those with 8 secondary classes and above (as in Budapest) or else their proportions with 8 classes and above did not always, especially in the older generations, exceed those with a lower education. The ‘urban trend’ of the concentration of the best educated in every denominational group as against those with incomplete elite training (general among Gentiles, selective or inexistent among Jews) was probably grounded in a number of socio-historical developments in modern cities conducive to the gathering of educated elites fulfilling the main ‘urban functions’ (such as the staff of public administration, free professions, health, intellectual, artistic, educational and social services, capital intensive industries managed by a staff with high qualification, students pursuing secondary and higher studies, cultural salons). However it was, the divergence of the two patterns carry important messages as to different educational strategies of denominational groups or even different regimes of education peculiar to them.

For Christian men (since women were not involved here), members of a demographically narrow elite – ranging from 1,5 to less than 8 % in the youngest adult generations, the main target of their educational investment aimed at elite training proper with 8 years of secondary school and, possibly higher studies and degrees. This was the socially recognised criterium for a gentleman’s standing, especially when it was certified in a gymnasium with Latin tuition. Completed secondary schooling crowned by the *érettségi* (even one passed in a *reáliskola* without Latin or a ‘commercial highschool’) provided important social and in many

128 See V. Karady, Peter-Tibor Nagy, *Denominational Inequalities of Education in Dualist Hungary. A Data Bank for Transdanubia, 1910*. Budapest, Oktatáskutató Intézet. (‘Kutatás közben’); *ibid.* *Educational Inequalities and Denominations. Database for Western Slovakia, 1910*. Budapest, Wesleyan Theological Academy; *Educational Inequalities and Denominations. Database for Eastern Slovakia, 1910*. Budapest, Wesleyan Theological Academy, 2006. The difference between the Christian and the Jewish educational pyramid proved to be even sharper in other Hungarian provinces as compared to Transylvania.

respects state guaranteed formal entitlements in middle class circles: the claim to be addressed by members of lower strata as ‘gentleman’ (Sir), the right to fight duels (*Satisfaktionsfähigkeit*), to be admitted to middle class salons (*Salonsfähigkeit*), to wear a distinctive arm braid even as a simple soldier (*karpaszomány*), to ‘volunteer’ for a shorter military service and, ultimately, to become a reserve officer – the equivalent of a ‘gentlemanly’ certification in the Army. Even if graduates of a normal school could not always claim similar social distinctions, they represented often alone or with few others (the priest, the local judge) the ‘gentlemanly class’ in villages without any other members of the middle classes. Anyhow, such ‘gentlemanly’ educational strategy demanding secondary school training left few offspring of the Christian middle classes who would content themselves with 4 or 6 secondary classes only. These levels of education could, in principle, appeal to ‘children of the people’ originating from the peasantry, the emerging urban working class or intermediary lower strata (janitors, porters, petty officers, office messengers), but there were few of them. The absolute scarcity of those with 4 classes only among Christians – particularly flagrant among the globally less educated groups (Calvinists, Unitarians, those of Greek persuasion) – can thus be interpreted as the sign of the weakness of upward educational mobility of the gentile masses. This should represent a central factor to account for the ‘inverted educational pyramid’ among Christians.

The ‘normal pyramid’ of Jews (or close to normal since it was balanced between those with 4 and 8 classes) should, accordingly, be decoded as the manifestation of progressive, much larger scale educational mobility, accompanying – as we shall briefly refer to it later – the ground swell of Jewish modernisation, acculturation and status mobility which took momentum following legal emancipation (1867). Indeed the initial and the most significant educational shift upwards – as observable in our data bank – touched the generations of Jewish men born in the 1850s and the early 1860s.¹²⁹ Jewish mobility also involved – as equally manifest in our data – much larger sectors of the cluster and indeed a large proportion of men without ‘intellectual’ or middle class social claims, including many of those whose educational credentials were not at all destined for economic or professional use. The large Jewish pyramid was, however, subject to a progressive change in the latest Dualist generations, born after 1870 or 1875 and coming of age in the outgoing decade of the 19th century as fully emancipated members of an ambitious upstart

129 The proportion of Jewish men with some secondary training (4 classes and over) more than doubled (from 10,2 % to 22,1 %) between those born before 1850 and those born in 1860-64. There will be no such sudden shifts even for Jews within a matter of fifteen years later and, of course, it would be useless to look for traces of anything similar for Christians any time.

‘new middle class’ with no feudal connections or nostalgia. There was in this period another upwards shift in Jewish strategies of social mobility towards ‘gentlemanly’ middle class status. This trend brought about the partial reversal of the ‘normal pyramid’ thanks to the rapid acceleration of the demand for elite training. Part of such demand emanated, obviously enough, from fathers having only 4 secondary classes, whose sons opted for a further educational step including classical secondary or even higher studies. Hence a reversal of the ‘normal pyramid’ among Jewish youth in the last decades of the 19th century, a trend which can be identified first in cities (in Transylvania like elsewhere) and then everywhere as witnessed in our educational data banks published on other Hungarian provinces. In Budapest, for one, Jews had followed since the oldest generations recorded the ‘gentlemanly’ educational path with an overwhelming stress on (and a corresponding majority among the educated of those with) 8 classes secondary schooling and above.

Generational inequalities (by age groups)

An intriguing difference separates Jews from Gentiles also when one compares age group specific educational performances.

Age groups represent generations in retrospect, or at least those remaining alive in 1910 from their generations. Since certified formal education, as registered among census data, was almost exclusively earned in the youngest age brackets, one can resort to the evidence in this respect as characteristic of educational investments in the given generational groups. But this can be only done on the condition of neglecting or ignoring – that is, taking for equal – differences of death rates between groups unequally endowed with educational capital inside generational clusters. This hypothesis is not only unverifiable, but it can be easily falsified, with the benefit of hindsight. The intellectually better off belonged certainly more often than the less endowed to the higher social milieux with longer life expectations. This means practically two things. First, the retrospective study of educational attainments of age groups surviving in 1910 distorts the actual position of age clusters with different levels of schooling in the sense of maximising the share of those with higher accomplishments and minimising the proportions of those with less accomplishments. Second, such a distortion should increase, logically, with the age of the generations observed, due to the growing span of time during which the social selection by death could have operated.

But once these obvious reservations are kept in mind, one can use the study of the educational achievement of age groups as a historical

documentation on denominationally diverging patterns of educational achievement in former times.

Logically there must have developed within the dynamics of the modernisation and the subsequent growth of the school network a general expansion of educational qualifications for the whole population. This can indeed be observed in Transylvania as well in the sense that the oldest generations had usually lower proportions of formally educated members as compared to the younger ones. This is also generally true of women, whose progress, in relative terms, was constant and for most denominations regular from one age group to the other and on each level of education.

Still, and this is an indeed astonishing observation, the actual increase proved to be rather limited for men, amounting to a mere doubling of their proportions with 8 classes and above, and an even much lower extension of educational assets for those with lower grades over the time span covered by our data: proportions of those males with 4-6 classes grew from 1,9 % to 2,8 %-2,9 % only from the generations born before 1850 to those born after 1880. General illiteracy rates of men were also somewhat less than halved over those forty odd years separating by the birth dates of the oldest and the youngest adult or adolescent generations appearing in our tables (the only ones old enough already in 1910 to acquire such qualifications).

For the latter, especially for men under 35 in 1910, the standstill in the development of general educational performances is particularly visible. If progress was manifestly rather rapid for the preceding generational clusters, stagnation or even decline seems to be the rule for the youngest age groups. Illiteracy rates were 35,6 % for the 30-34 years old men and 34,1 % for the 20-24 years old men – not much above the 32,7 % for the 15-19 years old men, who could have, by that age, completed their study cycles necessary for the acquisition of basic writing and reading skills. But the decline is even more manifest for those men with 4 secondary classes, since their proportions remained exactly the same (2,2 %) in the 40-44 years group as in the 20-24 years or the 25-29 years group. Among men with 6 classes no systematic change, only oscillations between 0,6 % and 0,8 % can be observed in all age groups (except for adolescents under 20 in 1910).

Progress between generations and in time proved to be much more significant for women following our data, even if the very high initial illiteracy rate came only to be halved by the youngest adult generation. More advanced levels of training however, though significantly growing over time, remained desperately low in 1910 even for the younger groups

(hardly exceeding 4 % for those with any kind of secondary education or above). For women too, signs of stagnation seem clearly established from the generational cluster of 30-34 years down to the 20-24 years old in the proportions of those with 8 classes or above (a mere 0,7 %-0,8 %).

For our purposes the most interesting target is of course to note that these general trends of limited progress or even stagnation over generations and time were very unevenly distributed among denominational groups. This is a complex issue, since historical developments were different for each cluster following the level of education by which progress was measured in our tables. Still, allowing for some simplifications, several more or less markedly contrasting patterns can be discerned, if we ground our analysis on evidence concerning men. For women progress was indeed slower but also more smooth and regular.

Drastic differences oppose, as usually, Jews on the one hand, displaying a rapid and spectacular increase of their educational assets over generations and Christians as such, with a much slower growth, if any. A secondary differentiation can be introduced between somewhat faster developing Lutherans together with Roman Catholics, on the one hand, and the other Gentile groups, on the other hand. For the latter, lesser progress appears on the whole to have been the rule. But this secondary division is slightly controversial at instances and definitely less spectacular than the first one.

The development for Jews was unilinear and constant indeed in the field under scrutiny, though their general educational scores were already among the best for the oldest generations as well. More than 9 % of Jewish men over 60 (born before 1850) had a smattering of secondary education, but 31 % were still illiterate. Among the youngest adult Jews (20-24 years old) almost one third (32,5 %) held in 1910 some secondary school qualifications and the rate of illiteracy was diminished by five times (down to 6 %). The proportion of those with 8 secondary classes qualification was also multiplied by a factor exceeding five. For Jewish women the cadence of growth was obviously even more spectacular, since the proportions with secondary training (4 classes and above) increased over time from less than 2 % in the oldest generations to more than 21 % in the youngest ones. The Jewish pattern of constant progress over time is well exemplified in our data.

The Christian pattern, as hinted at above, was much more complex and to some extent ambiguous.

For the generally better educated Lutherans and Roman Catholics one can easily observe signs of relatively fast historical (and generational) progress. The proportions of those with some secondary education

doubled over time and the rates of illiteracy – already very low, initially, for Lutherans – diminished by a factor of four to five for both clusters. There again, progress was more rapid but, ultimately, much more modest for women. From a marginal enough 2 % of Lutheran and Catholic women with some secondary education among the 60 years old and above, this proportion reached around 10 % for both groups in the youngest adult generations. The rate of illiteracy also decreased by a factor of five for Roman Catholic women and as much as a factor of eight or more (if we compare the oldest generations with the adolescent age groups).

For the other Christians progress was much more uneven, limited and occasionally irrelevant, at least for the male population.

Calvinist and Unitarian men, relatively well educated in the oldest generations (on approximately the same level as Roman Catholics), fell significantly behind Catholics in the youngest adult generations, though they too benefitted from a radical diminution of their rates of illiteracy. Their proportions in the youngest adult generations of those with 8 classes and above grew by a mere half of what they had been among men born before 1850. The same limited progress applied to Calvinist and Unitarian women.

For Greek Orthodox and – even more – for Greek Catholics, all educational progress over time remained extremely limited. Neither the proportions of men with a smattering of secondary education reached doubling, nor did their rates of illiteracy diminish much below half of their adult groups. The educational progress made by women of Greek ritual – though formally perceptible – is even technically difficult to estimate. In the oldest generations practically none of them (!) held the slightest secondary school qualification. This could only improve over time and actually did so for the generations of young adults, though not exceeding a very marginal 1 %. In spite of progress, the rates of illiteracy were still much over 50 % for young adult and adolescent women of Greek ritual, falling back, truly enough, from an almost total lack of writing and reading skills in the oldest generational clusters (97 %-98 %).

Now it is worth to break down these observations by residential settings, opposing there again cities and counties, even with the formerly formulated reservations in mind as to the poverty of our urban category.

In the two cities distinguished in our data bank the progress of education for men proved to be in relative terms much more modest and often properly erratic (with ups and downs among successive generational clusters) as compared to the counties where, on a lower general level to be true, it was permanently upwards directed over time almost on every level and in each denomination. The same observation can be made in other

city populations for which we have similar information (Transdanubia, Western and Eastern Slovakia¹³⁰, the region between Tisza and Maros and even Budapest¹³¹) But, here again, the general trend applied only to Christians and the pattern was different for Jews. The proportions of the educated among the latter was multiplied by a factor of three to almost five (!) on various levels of advanced education from the oldest to the youngest adult generations. There again similar indications of regular progress can be found among urbanised Jewish men in other provinces or in Budapest too. As a logical contrast, the counties recorded for every denomination a regular, even if slow progress, except for the already noted very dynamic growth of educated groups among Jews.

There again our results enforce the opposition between the two trends peculiar to Christians and Jews respectively.

For Christians such ‘urban functions’ as staffing the administration and other social and political institutions of urban elites always generated the presence in cities of their most educated clusters to a large and indeed historically unchanging measure. Hence the apparent immobility of the relative size of their urbanised educated population, growing more or less only together with the development of the city populations themselves.

The educational investment of Jews in cities increased on the contrary sharply with – as we shall see below – the fast unfolding movement of Jewish urbanisation itself – thanks presumably to the combined effect of a number of well identified factors either hitherto mentioned or to be dealt with below: Jewish ‘over-schooling’ multiplying the presence of Jewish pupils and students in cities, migration trends of ‘modernised’ Jews with or aspiring to secular education into urban centers, embourgeoisement and economic ascent of urban petty Jewry, rapid increase of the size and the relative proportions of the Jewish intelligentsia performing urban functions in the medical, legal, cultural, artistic and otherwise intellectual services.

The denominational supply of schooling as a factor of educational demand

Certified knowledge is always linked to its main vehicle and transmission belt, the school system on at least two scores, thanks to its functions of both dispensing and certifying educational assets. Thus, one should look at the organisation of schooling and its differential usages by denominational

130 As in the publications cited above in note 129.

131 The publication of educational data banks for the remaining Hungarian provinces for 1910 is forthcoming.

groups when attempting to interpret our findings. Such an investigation must concern first the very particularities of educational supply and raise the question whether they allow an interpretation of denominational differences in school performance.

The obvious starting point here should be the denominational nature of the school network, that is, its composition as regards the impact of religion. It is indeed common knowledge that institutional education remained in the Dualist period largely the privilege of ecclesiastical authorities in Hungary both on the primary and the secondary level. Some church influence – if not a decisive one – survived even in higher education, which, however was almost fully nationalised since the 18th century. Clerical training (seminaries, theologies) remained, logically, within the orbit of the churches, but the University of Budapest also maintained its old Faculty of Catholic Theology and, moreover, the reputedly somewhat preferential promotion of Catholic candidates to its teaching positions. In the once important sector of legal academies seven ecclesiastical institutions continued to compete with four state managed ones for law students.¹³² In primary schooling the policy of often openly preferential selection of pupils of their own denomination remained the rule in church schools.¹³³ A differently biased preferential recruitment system could occasionally prevail in secondary schooling as well.

Table 10.
Distribution of Transylvanian Primary and Secondary schools by Controlling Authorities (1900)

		primary	schools ¹³⁴	Gymna- siums ¹³⁵
State	507	16,9	5	
Municipal	167	5,6	1	
Private, 'associational'	32	1,1		
Roman Catholic	234	7,8	10,2	6
Greek Catholic	788	26,2	34,3	3
Greek Orthodox	760	25,3	33,1	2
Lutheran	271	9,0	11,8	7

132 In the outgoing 19th century there were state run Legal Akademies in Győr (closed in 1892), Kassa, Pozsony and Nagyvárad. The ecclesiastical sector of similar academies consisted of two Roman Catholic (in Eger and Pécs), one Lutheran (in Eperjes) and four Calvinist institutions (in Debrecen, Kecskemét, Máramarossziget and Sárospatak). Altogether they trained in 1891/2 for example exactly one third (33,3 %) of students in law. See *MStÉ* 1893, 290.

133 On this problem see my study : « Szegregáció, asszimiláció és disszimiláció », *op.cit.*, *passim*.

134 Cf. *MStÉ*, 1900, 332.

135 Cf. *Ibid*, 337-338.

Calvinist	202	6,7	8,8	6
Unitarian	33	1,1	1,4	2
Jewish	8	0,3	0,3	-
all	3002			32
% with public schools		100,0		
% without public schools			100,0	

It is rather obvious from this table that observed confession specific educational performances were only in a loose statistical relation, if any, with the sheer number of schools run at that time by various ecclesiastical authorities.

Astoprimary schools, formally, both Greek Catholics and Orthodox had a somewhat larger share in the institutional market than expected, given their share in the population (28 % and 29 % respectively), if we suppose that their pupils could enter state and municipal establishments in proportionally equal numbers as well. Lutherans also had a larger primary school network than expected, compared to their smaller share (8 %) in the population. Thus for Lutherans their very good scores of literacy can to some extent be attributed to the size of their school network. The same cannot apply to the primary schools run by Churches of Greek ritual. All other denominational clusters appear however to be crassly under-represented in the school market, especially the Roman Catholics and the Calvinists: they were holding not much more (or even less) than half as many schools (in proportion of all schools) than their share in the population (14 % and 15 % respectively). The case of Jews is particularly striking with their negligible presence in the market of Transylvanian primary schools.

The situation was rather different for gymnasiums. Here the public (state or municipality run) institutions had a similar one fifth share in the market by the end of the Dualist era, but the distribution of the rest corresponded somewhat more to the observed performances of various denominational clusters. The Churches of Greek ritual had a markedly backward position with only 5 schools (teaching all in Romanian) for the majority population in the province, while the market was dominated (up to two thirds) by the Western Christian Churches. Still, there again, dissimilarities are worth to be noticed. The relatively smallest 'Western' (that is, ethnically mostly German and Magyar) denominations, the Lutherans (8 % in the population) had more gymnasiums (7 German institutions) than any other clusters, that is, the Roman Catholics and the Calvinists (with 6 gymnasiums but with 14-15 % of the population each).

The Unitarians (with 2 gymnasiums and 2,5 % of the population) can also be regarded as better endowed than demographically expected or statistically justified. There were no Jewish secondary schools at all in Dualist Hungary.

Thus the above detailed educational hierarchy is far from being clearly reflected in the supply of Church schools, which is more astonishing for the primary than the secondary level. The primary sector operated indeed following principles of a quasi complete denominational segregation, each religious cluster using basically its own schools, with some exceptions. But the distribution observed granted apparently enough occasions for education for all in their own denominational schools, except for Jews. This was counterbalanced by a relatively large state and municipal school network providing training for those who did not have or could not reach a school of their own at their disposal. 17 % of primary schools belonged in 1900 to the state sector in Transylvania, as against only 10 % in Hungary, and this was complemented by a smaller municipal school network (5,5 %).¹³⁶ Manifestly, the quantitative availability of primary schools cannot be made responsible for inequalities of literacy or further education. This statement confirms the finding made above in table 1, that the quantitative distribution of primary schools could not explain trends of relative under-education in Transylvania.

The situation was different however in secondary schooling. This was indeed organised following principles of a fairly ‘open market’, though not without significant rigidities.

Among the latter the first thing worth mentioning concerns the very uneven availability of schools in various languages. Hungarian elite training was a fundamental instrument of ‘nationalisation’ and social integration of would-be ethnic elites thanks to the quasi-complete monopoly of Magyar tuition in the country. The almost unique exceptions to this were actually concentrated in Transylvania due to the presence of German-Saxon and Romanian institutions¹³⁷. But, visibly, if Lutheran Saxons were privileged due to the relatively large number of gymnasiums, Romanians were clearly underprivileged in this respect. Magyar and German gymnasiums and *reáliskolák* were, to be sure, also open to them, but it is undeniable that studies in institutions with alien tuition language represented – specifically for Romanians – a supplementary hardship and could obviously put a brake on their efforts at upward educational mobility as well as, consequently, on their willingness to enter into such an ‘alienating’ educational track. Secondary education was, at

¹³⁶ *MStÉ* 1901, 320.

¹³⁷ In Újvidék/Novi Sad there was a Serbian gymnasium too.

that time, hardly marked as yet by trends or policies of denominational segregation, if preferential school choices related to the 'social distance', cultural differences and 'ritual alienation' between religious clusters are disregarded. Greek Catholic or Orthodox students would, hence, allegedly prefer Roman Catholic gymnasiums, when they accepted Hungarian training¹³⁸ and Protestants and Catholics ('Papists') would mutually tend to avoid enrollment in institutions of the opposing faith. Similarly, Jews could, occasionally, prefer state gymnasiums or Protestant ones to other ecclesiastical institutions, when they had the choice, but they did not suffer any discrimination proper in this period.¹³⁹ There was probably no discrimination but certainly a strategic avoidance of Romanian gymnasiums of Greek ritual by all non Romanian pupils, among other reasons because tuition was offered there in a language lacking much promotional value in the Magyar nation state ruled by Hungarian and German speaking elites. This proved to be much less reciprocated – for exactly the same reasons – by Romanians, who often accepted or even sought Magyar or German cultural and social assimilation in gymnasiums of the ruling ethnic clusters.¹⁴⁰ Ambitious and intellectually mobile Hungarians could, similarly, also aspire to German instruction in Saxon-Lutheran gymnasiums.

Thus, if the denominational set-up of the gymnasium network, that is the mere size of the school supply accessible for each denominational group, was not quite neutral in matters religious, this cannot be considered as a serious reason for the indeed enormous discrepancies observable in the educational performance of denominational clusters.

In the educational efficiency of the school supply there has always been of course an essential qualitative aspect as well. There are reasons to suppose that the various denominational school networks – especially on the primary level – were differently endowed with pedagogical means. Unfortunately, regional evidence is seriously lacking for a demonstration of such discrepancies in Transylvania proper. The few indications we

138 To this point see Simion Retegan, „Scolarizare și dezvoltare. Elevii Romani ai Liceului Piarist din Cluj, între 1850-1910”, *Anuarul Institutului de Istorie*, Cluj-Napoca, XXXII (1993), 121-139. Still, by 1900, students with Romanian mother tongue would behave like students of most other ethno-denominational groups. Their attended mostly a gymnasium of Greek religious persuasion (46 %), public gymnasiums (29 %) and only to a limited extent a Roman Catholic (12 %) or a Protestant institution (13 %). These data include students in Hungary from outside historic Transylvania as well. Calculated from *MStE*, 1900, 353.

139 On this point see some empirical findings in my book *Iskolarendszer és felekezeti egyenlőtlenségek*, Budapest, Replika kör, 1997, 162.

140 As referred to above, a qualified majority of Romanian students actually opted for Magyar and German gymnasiums. The most concrete reason for this may have been the fact that Romanian gymnasiums directed their students mostly towards Greek Catholic or Greek Orthodox ecclesiastic status and less to modern intellectual professions.

have to this effect concern the whole country. They do confirm that state primary schools were generally better endowed than ecclesiastical ones and, among the latter, Jewish schools were far better off than all others. In 1898 for example all but 8 % of primary school teachers on average had a normal school degree, but as many as 21 % of teachers were still without qualification in Greek Orthodox and Greek Catholic schools as against only 2,5 % in Jewish schools.¹⁴¹ Similarly, as late as 1910/11 some 39 % of pupils of primary schools on the average benefited from a normally (9-10 months) long school year, but only 12 % of pupils in Greek Catholic and 23 % in Greek Orthodox schools as against 84 % of pupils in Jewish schools and 63 % of pupils in state schools.¹⁴² The same applied to the endowment of schools with libraries ¹⁴³ or, more generally, to the expenses made for each pupil : these varied widely, in 1907 for example from a very low 17-19 crowns in Greek Catholic and Greek Orthodox schools to as much as 54 crowns in Jewish schools and 39 crowns in state schools (with a country-wide general average of 22 crowns).¹⁴⁴ All this may be connected to major denominational inequalities observed in the general length of primary school studies in the early 20th century, closely connected to drop out rates. Thus in 1906/7 class 4 of primary schools had only 52 % of pupils as compared to the size of the student body in class 1. But, if we suppose that the number of pupils enrolled in different forms did not change significantly over four years, Jewish schools has kept in class 4 as much as 90 % of their pupils as against 53 % in state schools, 64 % in German-Catholic schools, 71 in German Lutheran schools, but a mere 31 % only in Romanian Greek Catholic and 33 % in Romanian Greek Orthodox schools.¹⁴⁵

Such country wide data may bring us insights into the relative under-education of Greek Catholics and Greek Orthodox, since over a third of them in Hungary lived in Transylvania (as indicated in table 6 above), but they can be much less extrapolated to other denominational clusters in Transylvania with a lower share in the region's population.

But one should, in this context, also consider another aspect of the educational supply, its regional or local distribution, as compared to that of its potential denominational clienteles. If cultural distance between denominational groups could not be a decisive factor of inequalities,

141 *VKM.Jelentés* 1898, 252.

142 *MStE* 1911, 351.

143 See my study, « 'The People of the Book' and Denominational Access Differentials to Hungarian Primary School Libraries in the early 20. Century », *Jewish Studies Yearbook, 2000/2001*, Budapest, Central European University, 2002, 193-201.

144 *MStK*, 31, 89*.

145 Computed from *MStK* 31, 172.

physical distance from schools occasionally could. Such distance, in terms of access facilities, could also be overcome, obviously, but at a price which all the families concerned were not ready or in a position to accept. Hence the importance of urbanisation as a good approach of the problem area.

Table 11.
Urbanisation by Denominations in Transylvania (1869-1910)

	Urban population			growth % general 1869-1910 ¹⁴⁸	% in cities	
	1869	1900 ¹⁴⁶	1910 ¹⁴⁷		1900 ¹⁴⁹	1910
Roman Catholics	25,9	25,1	27,1	187	13,4	42,5
Greek Catholics	11,4	12,2	12,3	193	27,9	5,7
Greek Orthodox	16,8	18,7	14,2	151	0,2	6,2
Lutherans	19,3	19,0	14,0	130	9,0	21,4
Calvinists	22,2	17,9	22,7	182	14,7	19,9
Unitarians	1,7	2,1	2,6	266	2,6	13,4
Jews	2,7	5,1	7,1	469	2,1	38,7
All	100,0	100,0	100,0	177,7	100,0	13,1

The accessibility, in terms of both physical distance from schools and the cost of schooling investment, depended manifestly upon the location of the schools and the respective settlement of their clientele. The primary school network was, by that time, fairly decentralized, so that direct access to schools could be provided for most if not all pupils, even in many if not all remote villages. This was not the case of secondary and higher educational institutions almost exclusively established in towns with 'organised councils' (small townships) or cities with administrative autonomy. The unequal urbanisation of potential school clientele could, thus, be a factor determining to a large extent positively or negatively the chances of access to post-primary schooling. The table above shows the basic data to this effect for 1869-1910 related to all towns and cities in the region.

¹⁴⁶ Calculations made for 1869 and 1900 on the evidence published in *Magyar városok adminisztratív évkönyve I.* /Administrative yearbook of Hungarian towns I/, Budapest, 1912, 75-77. The data refer to the two cities with 'legal independence' (*önálló törvényhatósági jogú város*), Marosvásárhely/Trgu Mures and Kolozsvár/Cluj as well as to the 26 towns 'with established municipal council' (*rendezett tanácsú város*) in Transylvania.

¹⁴⁷ *MStK* 64, 110-111.

¹⁴⁸ 1869 = 100.

¹⁴⁹ Calculated following Károly R. Nyárády, *op. cit.* 466-474. These results are somewhat different from what can be read in our tables, without altering their relative size.

These data clearly suggest a strong statistical relationship between degrees of urbanization and the level of school frequencies. Significantly over-urbanised groups (with more than double share among the urban population compared to their proportions in the general population – like Jews –, or with close to the double – like Roman Catholics and Lutherans) belonged to the best educated clusters as well. Those slightly over-urbanized (like Calvinists and Unitarians) displayed equally close to average (but higher than average) educational scores. On the contrary, the firmly under-urbanized brackets – the Greek Orthodox and – even more – the Greek Catholics – appear among the clusters with the poorest educational attainments. In other terms, when the geographical disposition of the schooling supply was to some extent matched with a similar distribution of the potential demand by denomination, there was a positive response in form of a measure of over-schooling. The contrasted geographical composition of the supply and the demand generated sharp trends of under-investment in education. This correlation remains relevant even for globally over-urbanised groups, like Lutherans actually in Transylvania, whose urban population was historically rather stagnating, contrary to Jews, for example, the latter having tripled their share among city dwellers of the region over the forty odd years under scrutiny. Still, one cannot detect a direct or constant relationship between schooling assets and urbanisation. The Catholics, the most strongly urbanised denominational cluster, were not on the whole the most educated group. Moreover this was even less true of some of those – like Unitarians and Greek Catholics – which espoused the most dynamically the settlement movement in towns. Jews on the contrary offer a throughout positive correlation between over-urbanisation and over-schooling.

Socio-professional stratification and degrees of modernity as factors of education

Still, residential distribution does certainly not explain all the observed denominational inequalities, since on the whole a fraction only of the Transylvanian population (not more than a mere one sixth of it in 1910¹⁵⁰) was actually urbanised in the Dualist Era. For a better interpretation of our main results one has to look thus closer into the denominational set-up of the potential demand, that is, the main social strata providing for advanced school clienteles in this period. Thus we must resort to a summary analysis of the socio-professional composition of Transylvanian society in the early 20th century broken down by confessional clusters. This can

150 *MStK* 64, 110.

be cautiously completed by references to some selected demographic indicators of ‘modernity’, specific to denominational groups, liable to contribute to the understanding of educational differentials.

Educational investments are always dependent on at least two circumstances: first they are conditioned by its costs and, implicitly, the mere capacity of families to come up to the expenses involved in the broad sense (as far as financial and organisational sacrifices or the use of the families’ and the young peoples’s time budget are concerned); secondarily but not less importantly, the readiness of families to invest in education instead of other things. Both conditions are heavily class related or properly class dependent. The higher social strata have usually more means and more readiness to spend on education for a number of reasons. In the post-feudal era of industrialisation and construction of the apparatus of the nation state, their educational investments are easier to realize due to facilities guaranteed by the reproductiveness of their own ‘educational capital’ and also expected to carry more immediate profits in terms of careers in the civil service, the professions or the private economy. Still in this shortcut of educational sociology one should not neglect anthropological culture specific factors, notably those linked to religious cultures, not liable to be reduced exclusively to social stratification. All this can be exemplified to some extent in our last tables.

Table 12.
*Some Basic Data on Social Stratification by Denominations
in Transylvania, Outside Intellectual or Semi-Intellectual
Professions (1900)¹⁵¹*

	Roman Catholics	Greek Orthodox	Greek Catholics	Luthernans	Calvinists	Unitarians	Jews	all	N
All active men	13,4	28,7	30,2	8,8	14,5	2,6	1,8	100,0	822.030 ¹⁵²
Landowners with 100 holds or above	57,9	5,5	8,8	14,1	7,8	1,0	5,1	100,0	11.410
landowners with 50-100 holds	16,6	31,3	15,1	10,9	21,2	4,9	2,9	100,0	3829

151 Men in activity without small denominational groups only. Computed from *MSiK* 27, 82-257, *passim*.

152 Including categories not listed in the table, like those of the ‘intellectual’ professions..

	Roman Catholics	Greek Orthodox	Greek Orthodox	Luth-ans	Calvi-nists	Unita-rians	Jews	all	N
petty landowners with less than 50 holds	8,5	29,6	35,5	12,5	11,1	2,7	0,2	100,0	307.171
manual workers in agriculture	10,9	36,1	32,8	3,0	14,6	2,6	0,1	100,0	293.384
manual workers (mining, industry, trade, transports)	28,7	13,2	17,3	12,8	19,9	2,6	5,5	100,0	71.767
craftsmen, industrialists	23,1	12,5	18,0	15,0	20,5	2,3	8,4	100,0	37.447
traders, credit agents	17,9	5,1	9,8	11,5	7,7	0,9	47,1	100,0	6.360

Table 12 offers an overview of major trends of professional stratification of Transylvanian society outside those professions the access of which was connected to specific intellectual skills in the last phase of the Dualist Era.

Visibly, here again the demonstration is made of the relative under-development of Transylvania as compared to other provinces in the country, since the primary sector (agriculture) occupied close to three quarters of active men (73 %) in the region as against 66,5 % country wide.¹⁵³ Hence two clusters of almost equal size dominated the professional scene, petty landowners and agricultural workers of various status. The main social inequalities among religious groups can be measured already by the extremely divergent representation of various denominational clusters in these two groups. Only the two Greek ritual clusters were more or less significantly over-represented in both agricultural populations, the Greek Catholics more among the workers, the Orthodox somewhat more among landowners. The presence of Lutherans proved also to be rather strong among propertied peasantry, but very weak among agricultural blue collars. The Calvinists, on the contrary showed an average representation among the petty landowners and a much higher one among the rural working class. Unitarians were also over-represented among the landowners. Jews on the contrary could be found only exceptionally in agricultural professions in

¹⁵³ *Publications statistiques hongroises (MStK)* 27, 125*.

Transylvania. The most interesting finding in this respect concerns Roman Catholics, prominently under-represented in both peasant categories.

These data can serve for a preliminary interpretation of our observations related to educational inequalities. The Greek ritual clusters, over-represented among the poor peasantry, were among the less educated. Those others, under-represented in the peasantry, can be characterised by degrees of educational attainment rather closely correlated to their share among petty peasants. All this is confirmed – as a contrast – by the distribution of big landowners (over 100 *holds*) among whom Roman Catholics, Lutherans and Jews had a share of over three quarters (77 %), while all the others were under-represented. Among landowners with middle-sized properties (50-100 *holds*) the distribution was more balanced, with a strong presence of Calvinists and even Greek Catholics. But the absolute numbers of big landowners – a rather highly educated cluster (as it has been demonstrated above in Table 3) – were insignificant as compared to the peasants, so that they could but weakly modify the major negative correlation between educational achievements and representation in the peasantry. The basic structure of Transylvanian society was still forcefully marked by the feudal heritage with its erstwhile privileged Magyar and German-Saxon layers of ‘Western Christians’ with a still strong share among the propertied groups, especially in the landowning strata. This socio-professional set-up could contribute to determine much of the educational inequalities observed above.

This is not the place to expand on the causes of this correlation, some well known conditions can however be reminded. Peasant children of mostly rural residence had a more difficult physical access to schooling than others, since secondary schools were at that time exclusively located in townships and cities. Many small villages were lacking primary schools and peasant households were often dispersed in the open country, outside villages. The poor peasantry belonged in the post-feudal society to the economically most deprived social categories and thus could not always afford even the slightest investment in education. Peasant families were also obviously less motivated than others to make heavy educational investments since they could hardly expect from it due social rewards. The horizon of their socio-professional expectations for the career of their offspring rarely exceeded the boundaries of their rural community. Peasant society was marked by a number of in-bred mechanisms directed against residential and/or professional mobility. Technical knowledge necessary for the pursuit of agricultural production could be transmitted along family lines. Chances of upward social mobility via formal education were poor, unforeseeable and indeed impossible to be planned given the lack

of educational capital and the most basic information about its potential usage in the families. In peasant culture there could survive or be even developed, occasionally, a measure of mistrust for educational assets ‘reserved for the gentlemen’, ‘not for us’ or even liable to ‘alienate our children from their homes’. Such mistrust could, of course, be efficiently counter-balanced by specific denominational motivations, like the presence of religious teaching institutions, the appeal of denominational vocations (priesthood) – especially when it was supported by Church managed scholarships –, ‘religious intellectualism’ (as among Jews¹⁵⁴) or influential models of ‘intellectual careers’ in the Churches (like in Catholic congregations or as school teachers of the *Universitas Saxorum*).

Considering the minority groups in non agricultural occupations, it is easy to perceive a logical negative homology in the distribution of denominational clusters, compared to their proportions in agriculture. The extreme case here is clearly presented by Jews, over-represented by a factor of more than three in all such occupations, the less among urban workers and the most among traders – providing close to a half of the latter profession. But one can observe a very strong over-representation of Roman Catholics and Lutherans among ‘independents’ (business owners) in industry and trade. Calvinists were also exceptionally over-represented among (mostly petty) craftsmen, while all these ‘Western Christian’ groups remained heavily present among the urban blue collars too. The contrary was true of members of the Greek persuasions, rarely present in any of these typically urban occupations, following their general under-urbanisation, though the participation here of the Orthodox exceeded significantly that of the Greeek Catholics. Now all these mostly urban strata were more prone to educational mobility than their peasant coreligionists, so that their distribution can serve as an additional factor to explain the disparities identified in their educational investments.

Similar conclusions can be drawn from the presence of various Transylvanian denominations in the ‘intellectual professions’, as displayed below in Table 13. The study of relevant data should start with the last two lines of the table, comparing the overall representation of denominational groups among ‘intellectuals’ and in the active population. Here again, Jews were very strongly over-represented (by a factor of more than four), but also Roman Catholics and Lutherans. Calvinists and Unitarians also considerably exceeded their share in the population, while those of the Greek persuasion appeared to be crassly under.-represented. This is another general confirmation of the

154 See the relevant sub-chapter of my book *The Jews of Europe in the Modern Era, A Socio-Historical Outline*, Budapest-New York, Central UEuropean University Press, 2004, 57-61.

observation that the higher the participation of groups with intellectual capital in a confessional cluster, the better the educational performances achieved in the cluster.

This interpretation can be refined by considering the group specific structure of the ‘intellectual professions’, as indicated in table 13. Here again the most singular pattern is shown by Jews, with an absolute majority of their ‘intellectuals’ among private employees (including engineers, executives, managers in the upper echelons down to petty shop assistants) and with a strong presence among free professionals (doctors, lawyers, vets, etc.). Jews proved to have thus the most ‘modern’ profile here in the sense of being concentrated in professional tracks developed mostly recently during the the process of industrialization thanks to the growth of capital intensive industries, trades and credit agencies which offered employment to a specialised intellectual manpower. Lutherans and Roman Catholics were also relatively over-represented among experts of the private economy, but their strongholds were constituted rather in public or semi-public employment, as in the teaching professions. This applied even more to Calvinists and Unitarians. Over two-thirds of them were concentrated in civil service or Church functions. Greek Orthodox and Catholics on the contrary remained almost exclusively (up to close to four fifth of them) clustered in the most traditional intellectual professions controlled by their Churches (priests and primary school teachers).

Table 13.
The Distribution of Selected ‘Intellectual’ Professions in
Transylvania by Denominations (1900)¹⁵⁵

	Roman Catholics	Greek	Greek Orthodox	Luthe- rans	Calvi- nists	Unita- rians	Jews	all
Private employees (industry, trade, banks)	20,6	4,6	6,3	29,3	10,4	5,9	62,0	18,6
free professionals	5,3	4,8	3,2	7,0	5,9	6,6	8,6	5,7

¹⁵⁵ Cf. *MSiK* 16, 134-236 *passim*. Women could not be distinguished in the sources from male professionals but, obviously enough, most of these ‘non manuals’ were men at that time for reasons related to the subsistence of a quasi-exclusion of women from most educational tracks leading to intellectual professions.

	Roman Catholics	Greek	Greek Orthodox	Lutherans	Calvinists	Unitarians	Jews	all
employees in transports	20,9	2,3	1,6	6,5	14,4	12,4	12,3	10,6
civil servants, public employees	28,0	15,0	17,5	13,5	27,7	26,8	6,0	17,9
priests, clerics	6,6	40,5	42,6	13,9	15,2	18,5	4,7	20,1
primary school teachers	14,0	36,0	37,5	24,9	23,1	25,9	6,0	24,0
highschool teachers	4,5	1,8	1,8	4,9	3,6	3,9	0,5	3,2
all numbers	100,0 3295	100,0 2364	100,0 2012	100,0 2260	100,0 2848	100,0 541	100,0 1309	100,0 14.629
%	22,5	16,2	13,7	15,4	19,5	3,4	8,9	100,0
% in the population	13,4	27,9	30,2	9,0	14,7	2,6	2,1	100,0

The distribution of ‘intellectuals’ in denominational groups, though on the whole an almost negligible minority (less than 2 %) in the active population, reproduced once again the same four tiers structure – opposing Jews, ‘developed’ (Roman Catholics, Lutherans) and ‘less developed’ (Calvinists, Unitarians) Western Christians as well as, lastly, those of Greek ritual – precisely as it has been observed in our educational data. The primary and most spectacular differences separate Jews from all others on the one hand, the Greek religious clusters from other Christians on the other hand.

As to the first pattern of opposition, one may stress the fact – which, unfortunately, cannot be duely elaborated upon in this context – that the stratification of the Jewish intellectual bracket, with a probable majority share of self made, not officially certified ‘semi-intellectuals’ in private employment, prepared for the enormous educational mobility of future generations belonging to the confessional cluster. Their Christian counterparts held much more often ‘official’ intellectual positions as priests, teachers, civil servants – the mere appointment of whom was more and more strictly connected, following the 1883 ‘Law on qualifications’, to their educational certifications. The development of Christian educational mobility was thus, from early on in modern times, linked mostly to the

movement of self-reproduction of ‘certified intellectuals’, even if this could mean some progress in terms of the inter-generational accumulation of educational capital: for example, the son of a petty intellectual – a teacher or a Protestant minister – could become professor in a gymnasium or an Academy of Law. As a contrast, Jewish educational mobility was destined to be the outcome of overall mobility strategies of non intellectuals (like traders) or ‘proto’- or ‘semi-intellectuals’ (like employees in trade, banking or industry) on a trajectory of migratory mobility (urbanisation), cultural adaptation (Magyarisation), secularisation (growth of ‘modern’ Jewry, as exemplified in the birth and increase of ‘neologue’ communities after the 1868 Jewish Congress) and identity change (assimilation and integration in the Hungarian middle classes).

The contrast between ‘Western’ and ‘Eastern’ Christians is clearly reproduced in the stratification of their repective ‘intellectual’ clusters. This opposition can be clearly demonstrated if we compare the size of the 8 secondary school classes clusters in each denominational group with the numbers of ‘officially certified intellectuals’, that is those who were expected or could claim to have completed 8 secondary classes or more, as in table 14 below.

Table 14.
*Certified Intellectuals and the Clusters of Men with 8 Secondary School Classes and Above by Religion in Transylvania (1910)*¹⁵⁶

	Roman C a t h o l i c s	Greek Orthodox	Greek Luthe- rans	Calvi- nists	Unita- rians	Jews	
1. Men with 8 secondary classes and above	7389	2980	2589	3939	5427	1081	1961
2. Certified intellectuals ¹⁵⁷	2073	2201	1853	1451	2150	442	506
3 = 1 : 2 X 100	356	144	140	271	252	244	388

The table shows three patterns, corresponding incompletely but still largely to the disparity of educational attainments observed among denominational groups. The ‘Eastern Christian’ clusters had in a quite uniform manner almost only ‘official intellectuals’ among those with full secondary school qualifications. Western Christians had in relative terms an at least three times larger section of secondary school graduates or

¹⁵⁶ Data sources from our book and from table 11.
¹⁵⁷ Priests, teachers, civil servants, free professionals.

equivalents outside ‘official intellectuals’. The share of the latter among Jews, together this times rather exceptionally with Roman Catholics, was even larger, approaching the double of ‘non intellectual graduates’ (that is the double of the proportion above 100 % in Table 14). The case of Roman Catholics needs further research for an explanation, but the rest of these findings simply confirm our previous results concerning educational inequalities among denominational groups. For Jews similar observations have been made in Eastern and Western Slovakia.¹⁵⁸

One should add though that the Greek oriental pattern owed its more pronounced immobility to at least three specific factors. Special facilities operated for self-reproduction in the large Greek Catholic and Greek Orthodox clerical cluster (the biggest category – more than two thirds of all – among ‘intellectuals’ of Greek ritual listed in Table 13) via Church schools, grants and family incitements: the latter were evidently absent among Roman Catholic clerics, obliged to celibacy. Such facilities via big Romanian foundations (among them the famous Gojdu and the Greek Catholic Naszód/Nasaud foundations¹⁵⁹) did exist for secular learning too, to be sure. The very fact that young Greek Catholic and Orthodox men, engaged in secular higher studies, appear to benefit much more often than others from ‘sponsored educational promotion’ thanks to scholarships, tuition waivers and the like¹⁶⁰, is a demonstration of the otherwise large scale educational immobility in these clusters. But this may have been also due to the weakness of their secondary school network and the very tight scope of institutions of higher education (practically limited to theological seminaries) in Romanian or Ruthenian (as for the Ruthenian Greek Catholic minority in North Transylvania). Romanian Orthodox or Catholic pupils were exposed to various forms of symbolic violence, not to speak of the inescapable linguistic and cultural alienation, when they accepted or decided to make headway in Hungarian or German majority schools. This is why the most successful of them, if they reached Matura level, appear to have graduated much later in age than their Western Christian or Jewish counterparts.¹⁶¹ Thirdly, even if overcoming

158 See V. Karady, „Two regional paradigms of the accumulation of educational capital : Eastern and Western Slovakia in comparison” in V. Karady, Peter-Tibor Nagy, *Educational Inequalities and Denominations, 1910. Database for Eastern Slovakia and North Eastern Hungary*, Budapest, John Wesley Publisher, 2006, 9-34.

159 Cornel Sigmirean, „Fonds et fondations de subsides pour les étudiants roumains de Transylvanie à l’époque moderne” in *Colloquia, Journal of Central European History*, Kolozsvár University Press, 2000, III-IV, nr. 1-2, 184-202.

160 In the Faculty of Medicine of the Hungarian University of Kolozsvár/Cluj 30 % of Greek Catholic and as many as over 45 % of Orthodox students were scholarship holders, as against less than 15 % of other students. Cf. V. Karady and L. Nastasa, *op. cit.* 145.

161 See on this point V. Karady and L. Nastasa, *op. cit.* 117. Among students of the Medical Faculty in Kolozsvár/Cluj (1872-1918) a large majority of Greek Orthodox (74 %) and Greek Catholic

the above mentioned difficulties of adaptation, Romanian intellectuals – whether free lance or employed – had a hard time to get integrated in Magyar and German dominated Transylvanian gentlemanly elites. This is objectively manifested in the striking rarity of their presence among state dependent professionals like employees in transports (railways and city transports belonging mostly to public industries by that time), highschool teachers (whose career market, though Romanian in part, was largely dominated by the Western Churches and the state sector, as shown in Table 10 above) and other civil servants (as in Table 13).

Multiple modernities, traditionalisms, identity management and the special Jewish case

The final scheme to interpret our data on educational inequalities represents the most complex approach resorting to indicators which refer either to group specific patterns of demographic (that is existential) modernization or to linguistic competences linked to strategic actions of assimilation. The key concepts applicable more or less directly to all those conducts underlying these indicators is self-control, discipline, rational behaviour, planning of the life cycle and – more specifically – strategic adoption of skills beneficial to the social integration and advancement in a multi-cultural nation state, which undergoes a process of modernization and exerts pressure for its cultural homogeneization. These key concepts are clearly connected to educational achievements as well, either as the expression of conditions of educational success (discipline, self-control, rational action) or as a consequence expected from schooling (acquisition of linguistic skills of the dominating national elites). Most behaviours referred to in all these concepts can be qualified as ‘modern’ in the sense that they attest to a positive relation to the future, the acceptance of investments (in terms of endeavours, expenses, deprivations, self-mobilisation or commitment) for future rewards. We will however encounter in this exposé, paradoxically enough and however sketchy this analysis may be, very traditional forms of conduct as well, which could in some cases also (especially in Jewish clusters) demonstrably lead to the development of decisively ‘modern’ – notably educational – behavioral strategies.

(69 %) students earned their Matura later than 18 years of age as against 53 % of Roman Catholics, 51 % of Calvinists, 57 % of Lutherans and a mere 35 % of Jews.

Table 15.
*Indicators of Modernisation and Assimilation in Transylvania
in the Early 20th century by denominations.*

	Roman Catholics	Greek Orthodox	Greek Orthodox	Luthes	Calvinists	Unitarians	Jews	all
% of deaths 1901-49,7	15,2	19,5	60,7	37,6	?	56,2	28,1	
1902 with medical care ¹⁶² 1912-1913	50,3	18,1	22,2	57,4	42,7	?	60,6	30,0
birth rates/ 1000 in 1913 ¹⁶³	36,3	39,2	35,2	29,2	35,1	32,6	31,6	35,8
deaths/thousand by tuberculosis (1901-1905) ¹⁶⁴	3,78	3,85	3,41	2,95	3,41	2,93	1,71	3,15
distribution of birthsin 1913 ¹⁶⁵	14,1	30,6	29,2	7,0	14,6	2,3	2,1	100,0
distribution of deaths under 7 years of age (1901-1905) ¹⁶⁶	14,3	30,5	31,0	5,8	14,5	2,4	1,6	100,0
% with Magyar mother tongue (1880) ¹⁶⁷	89,9	2,0	1,3	9,9	96,3	98,0	44,7	30,3
% with Magyar mother tongue (1910) ¹⁶⁸	92,6	3,4	1,6	10,9	98,4	99,2	73,3	34,3
% of those with Magyar mother tongue speaking another language too (1910) ¹⁶⁹	19,5	42,4	27,2	45,0	36,5	15,9	67,8	19,5
% of those with Magyar mother tongue speaking German or other non local language ¹⁷⁰	9,9	5,6	5,2	19,5	6,8	3,7	60,4	10,1
% of non Magyars speaking Magyar too (1910) ¹⁷¹	56,6	14,0	63,6	29,9	9,7	21,2	52,8	15,2

162 Computed from the medicalisation files in the Archives of the Central Statistical Office in Budapest.

163 Computed from data on the population in 1910 as in the final tables of the present book and *MStK* 70, 36.

164 Non weighted averages computed from *MStK* 62, 130*.

165 Computed from *MStK* 70, 36.

166 Computed from *MStK* 68, 23.

167 *MStK* 27, 135.

168 *MStK* 64, 139.

169 *MStK* 61, 448-523.

170 *MStK* 61, 448-471.

171 *MStK* 64, 155.

There are two types of data in Table 15 : indicators of demographic modernization or development on the one hand, indicators of linguistic competence, loyalty and mobility on the other hand. This is not the place to propose an in-depth study of them as such, in their specific significance, but only as far as they express degrees of collective behaviorial modernization of various denominational groups liable to be connected to observed differentials in their educational performances.

The case of demographic indicators is relatively simple.

Some of them are clearly correlated with the hierarchy of educational achievements. This applies to the frequency of medical treatment granted to the dying (first two lines of Table 15). Jews, Lutherans and Roman Catholics – in this order – appear to be in this respect notably privileged, since by 1912-13 the majority of their deceased had been taken care of by the medical personnel. One should remark nevertheless that there was some decrease in the probability of benefiting from a doctor's assistance for Lutherans during the first decade of the 20th century, while the proportion of comparable Roman Catholics hardly increased in this period as against a sizable rise for Jews. Calvinists are situated lower on this scale and those of the Greek ritual much lower, especially the Uniates (Greek Catholics). This last difference between the two populations of Greek ritual can be probably related to their somewhat different socio-professional set-up. The Orthodox presented an indeed significantly more 'middle class' profile, in the sense that 44,5 % of their active men belonged to the landowning class as against only 39,3 % of the Greek Catholics, while the share of craftsmen, entrepreneurs and traders represented 3 % of the Orthodox, but only 2,1 % of the Greek Catholics.¹⁷² The former might have been slightly more often in a position to protect themselves against ill health by resorting to medical services due to their presumably less depressed economic situation. One can impute, more generally, to differences in social stratification (inclusively degrees of urbanisation as in Table 11 above) the above drafted hierarchy of access chances to medical care, so that the dimension of modernity or development involved which correlated closely to the hierarchy of educational attainments, may be attributed to the former.

Such was not exactly the case of the other demographic indicators listed in Table 15.

As for birth rates, only Lutherans and – more moderately – Jews showed a pattern plainly under the average, demonstrating the fact that they had entered in Transylvania too into the second phase of 'demographic transition', entailing the limitation of family size. Death

¹⁷² Computed from *MStK* 27, 82-257 *passim*.

rates by tuberculosis and that of young kids display quite comparable dissimilarities between Jews and Lutherans on the one hand, all other denominational groups lumped together on the other hand. Following these indicators it is striking that Roman Catholics did not prove to be particularly advanced in this respect. Thus data on 'demographic modernisation' of Jews and Lutherans would confirm the hypothesis of a link between modernisation and educational achievements, but such correlation cannot be detected for Roman Catholics.

The singular status of Jews and Lutherans can be also demonstrated in the indicators of linguistic skills.

As to declarations of Magyar mother tongue at various dates, the denominational clusters under scrutiny offer a four tiered set-up. Three 'Western Christian' clusters (Calvinists, Unitarians and – somewhat less – Roman Catholics) consisted almost exclusively of Magyar speakers, which is a well established fact of Transylvanian history. It is not less well known that Lutherans were Saxons in their large majority, hence most of them (up to 90 %) primarily German speakers. Those of Greek ritual were just as exclusively (or almost) Romanians, while Jews were divided between Yiddishists and Magyarizers. But the main message of our data concerns the linguistic mobility and the multiplicity of language usages and linguistic competences imbedded in the figures. Mobility and multilingualism may, in fact, be interpreted with some indispensable contextual qualifications as outcome of strategic actions, investments of sorts, intended to bring various social profits such as professional mobility, integration in elite circles, acquisition of middle class status, public 'normalisation' or neutralisation of erstwhile alienated, isolated or stigmatised identity assigned from outside to some socio-historically marginal clusters, especially Jews.¹⁷³ Such strategic actions can be regarded as of the same nature as – and indeed often clearly the result of – educational investments.

In table 15 linguistic mobility can be observed over thirty years in various sectors of Transylvanian society via two kinds of indicators : the progress of Magyarization from 1880 to 1910 and the maintenance or the development of multi-linguism.

In this largely non Magyar population of Dualist Transylvania (with, officially only 31 % of Magyar speakers in 1890 in the whole province¹⁷⁴) the high assimilationist phase of Hungarian nation building did not generate much linguistic mobility in terms of a shift from indigenous

173 Gypsies or, possibly, Armenians, Greeks and other 'Levantine' groups could, in some historical junctures, share the marginal situation of Jews as 'radical aliens' in Transylvanian society, but there is no statistical evidence to attest to the remnants or traces of this fact in our period.

174 *MStE* 1896, 42.

tongues to Magyar – outside Jews. In the ethnically non Magyar groups of Christian persuasion such progress touched less than 3 % of those concerned (1 % only among Saxon Lutherans), while among Jews the minority proportion of Magyar speakers became a majority of close to three fourth in the given span of three decades. It is not far-fetched to state thus, that Jews were the only denominational cluster in Transylvania to seriously commit itself to and actually succeed in linguistic assimilation. Hence the Jewish case only is worth a special reference in this context.

The same applies to a large degree to indicators of multilingualism as in table 15. The large majority of Jews declaring Magyar mother tongue (68 %) – that is the great majority of all Transylvanian Jews in 1910 – spoke other languages too, as against a minority only of members of all other comparable denominational clusters: this minority remained though relatively sizable for Magyar Lutherans (45 %) and Magyar Uniates (42 %). Something similar applied to those with non Magyar mother tongue who could speak Hungarian. There again a qualified majority of such Jews (52 %) also spoke Magyar, as against only 30 % of Lutherans and a much smaller proportion of members of other denominations, except Roman Catholics. But Roman Catholic non Magyars represented in 1910 a mere 8 % of members of their Church, a rather negligible proportion as compared to the overwhelming majority of Lutherans, Uniates and Greek Orthodox. In both of these cases – Magyars speaking another language and non Magyars speaking Hungarian – we may identify the effect of assimilationism among people composed presumably mostly of Saxons, Swabians and Romanians. But the actual numbers of these Magyarised Christian clusters were so small, that they do not deserve further consideration, contrary to Jews. An almost similarly large majority of Magyar Jews (60 %) also continued to speak Yiddish¹⁷⁵, German and/or non local languages (presumably Western tongues). The contrast between the actual weight of Jewish and non Jewish multilingualism in Transylvania can be well evaluated when comparing figures related to Jews and the average figures (last column of table 15.). Now the significance of extended competence in Yiddish or German (and French) was obviously different, except in one sense. They both gave access either to commonly recognised ‘high civilisations’ (of Germany or France), admired as models to be followed in Eastern Europe, or to the Eastern European Jewish world – ‘Yiddishland’. This was at that time beginning to emerge as a territorially dispersed, secular, national ‘high

175 As stated already above, Yiddish was regarded and classified in census data as German, since the statistics of the Habsburg Empire granted particular linguistic status to languages of groups recognised as ethnic entities. Jews were not in this category, being merely identified to a religious cluster, but not to a national group (*nemzetiség, népfaj, Nationalität*).

culture' in its own right, thanks to the cultural agency of Jewish political organisations. They included Zionists, 'Folkists' à la Simon Dubnow, Agudat Israel, Bundists) specific of the demographic bulk of world Jewry, which continued to live this side of the European continent (in spite of continued waves of emigration overseas and to the West from the 1880s onwards).

At least four aspects of the connection between education (Jewish over-schooling, to be true), linguistic mobility and multilingualism should be taken here into account.

The first aspect is hypothetical, though experimentally demonstrated in many instances. Moreover it did not directly affect the intensity of schooling efforts. Since most Jews in Hungary including Transylvania were engaged in the process of acculturation, this involved the development of various forms of 'linguistic loyalty', as – for example – the fact that Jewish kids, even when they were factually bilingual or rather Yiddishists (as to their mother tongue) would be more inclined than others to declare Magyar as their first language.

The second connection rested upon strategic school choice, especially in the primary school network. According to their assimilationist or anti-assimilationist engagements respectively, Jews would in both cases refrain from developing their own school network of public status – or keep it indeed embryonic, as observed in Transylvania. The most traditionalists (especially in the northern counties of the province) would thus opt for exclusively religious training in *chederim* (considered by state authorities as illegal pirate institutions, *zugiskolák* in contemporary official phraseology), while the assimilationists would preferentially look for state or municipal schools, in borderline cases even Christian institutions with Magyar tuition. Linguistic assimilationism or loyalty thus became a criterion for school choice.

But once upon a Magyar language tuition track, Jewish kids like others entered the national educational system leading them up to university and academy studies where Magyar tuition was paramount. This became thus an elementary initial condition (though neither a necessary nor a sufficient one) of over-schooling in the elite educational track.

Lastly, since linguistic mobility for Jews did rarely represent a complete switch from Yiddish (or, more rarely, German) to Hungarian, as demonstrated in the data related to multi-lingualism in Table 15 above, manifesting thus the possession of an operational linguistic capital convertible also, at least in part (as for German and Western languages) into increased chances and proclivities for scholarly excellence in languages

(among them German proper) the accomplishment of further studies abroad (basically in Austrian, Bohemian or German universities with German language tuition) and easy access of Western technological and other intellectual skills beneficial for success in free market professions. But the connection worked obviously the other way round as well. More Jews received advanced elite training, more they were expected to collect linguistic capital. German and Latin in gymnasiums, German and French or other Western languages in *redliskolák* and commercial highschools constituted staple subjects of secondary education at that time. Student peregrinations in Western universities (mostly in Transleithenian Austria, Germany and Switzerland, less often in France, Belgium or Italy) represented a quasi normal way to complete graduate studies, especially in medicine (Vienna) with an exceptionally high Jewish participation.¹⁷⁶

We must return shortly to both of these problems of rapid Jewish linguistic mobility and multilingualism. If the latter was less exclusively typical of Jews than the former, still, as we have seen, Jews were incomparably more frequently marked by them than any other denominational cluster. Now both can be directly linked to the traditional Jewish heritage at least in three ways : as a natural extension of customary multilingualism, the continuation of the cultural habit of learning and, more generally, an in-built mechanism of preparedness for strategic actions via existential discipline.

Customary Jewish multilingualism was indeed an essential cultural feature of the male world of Yiddishland (much less that of Jewish women) thanks to their dominantly commercial or otherwise ‘mediatory’ activities as well as their education. Traditional Jewish schooling, both primary (in *chederim*) or more advanced (in *yeshivot*) was always based

176 On this see among recent studies : László Szógi, „A külföldi magyar egyetemjárás a kezdetektől a kiegyezésig” /Academic peregrinations of Hungarian students abroad since the beginnings till the 1867 Compromise/, in *Educatio*, XI/2, Summer, 2005, 244-266; Vi Karady, « Funktionswandel der österreichischen Hochschulen in der Ausbildung der ungarischen Fachintelligenz vor und nach dem I. Weltkrieg », in Vi Karady, Wolfgang Mitter (eds.), *Sozialstruktur und Bildungswesen in Mitteleuropa / Social Structure and Education in Central Europe*, Köln, Wien, Böhlau Verlag, 1990, 177-207; id. “ La République des lettres des temps modernes. L’internationalisation du marché universitaire en Occident avant 1914. ”, *Actes de la Recherche en Sciences Sociales*, 121, mars 1998, 92-103; id. „Les migrations internationales d’étudiants avant et après la Grande Guerre.”, *Actes de la Recherche en Sciences Sociales*, 145, décembre 2002, 47-60; id. „Les logiques des échanges inégaux : contraintes et stratégies à l’oeuvre dans les migrations d’étudiants en Europe (avant les années 1930).”, in Hartmut Rüdiger Peter et Natalia Tikhonov (eds.), *Universitäten als Brücken nach Europa/Universités : ponts à travers l’Europe. Etudes sur l’histoire des migrations étudiantes*, Frankfurt/M., Peter Lang, 2003, 7-33; id. “Student Mobility and Western Universities. Patterns of Unequal Exchange in the European Academic Market (1880-1939)”, in Ch. Charle, P. Wagner, J. Schriewer (eds.), *Transnational Intellectual Networks. Forms of Academic Knowledge and the Search for Cultural Identities*, Frankfurt, New York, Campus Verlag, 2005, 361-399.

on literate bilingualism, with Yiddish as the language of tuition and Hebrew as that of the sacred literature and its commentaries proposed by erudite scholars over several generations, which constituted the main target of studies. To this must be counted a measure of familiarity with the language of the larger population with which Jewish traders and, more rarely, craftsmen and professionals (like medical doctors) maintained a relationship of often more or less symbiotic exchange of services. Far from being an exception as in Gentile circles, multilingualism was thus an integral part of the living conditions and social relations of traditional Jewry. Not much had to be added to or altered in this traditional frame of cultural habits to generate modern multilingualism with secular intellectual, economic or symbolic objectives. Indeed, in this respect, Jewish linguistic superiority¹⁷⁷ encountered a fundamental drive of the new East Central European Gentile middle classes for Western cultural assets, among them the knowledge of Western languages (with German as a must and French as a desirable supplement). Self-distinction and instrumental learning merged among social rewards expected from strategic multilingualism.

With this another essential ingredient of traditional Jewish life has been evoked – learning. The study of the classical texts of Jewish religious tradition used to be a lifelong obligation of Jewish males since early childhood (often from 4-5 years of age onwards). Such learning habit was most of the time (except for practising rabbis) lacking any practical target but served as a major source of social prestige and authority – not infrequently competing with or equivalent to wealth. It is easy to realise that such religious learning habits, the basis of Jewish ‘religious intellectualism’, could be directly converted into secular educational assets in the course of the process of secularisation (entailing secular schooling) and modernization (setting secular targets to intellectual pursuits).

Last but not least, the rapid Jewish educational advancement as observed in our data, together with its corollaries (linguistic mobility and multilingualism), represented during the process of modernisation a complex development which would be impossible to account for without considering religious discipline as a multifunctional form of social capital in traditional Jewry. The organisation of daily, weekly and yearly time

177 This could be demonstrated empirically for large samples of secondary school graduates in the early 20. century via surveys on scholarly excellence. Jews and Lutherans earned on the average the best marks in all subjects (except in gymnastics as for Jews). But Jews distinguished themselves particularly as far the best achievers in German (and somewhat less in Latin) as well as in the study of the national language and literature. Differences between Jewish and Gentile students were the biggest in German, much more than in the sciences or other subjects. See my *Iskolarendszer...*, *op. cit.* 118-121, 136-143,

budget, kosher food, the lack (or quite marginal nature) of alcohol abuse, the omnipresent and overwhelming occurrence of ritual obligations in and outside family life – all this represent signal features of a *Lebenswelt* grounded in the veritable cultivation of self-control and rational behaviour both as regards religious values and aims (in the sense of Max Weber). But rational conduct and discipline belonged to the staple of economic activities of Jewish traders, professionals, financiers and other entrepreneurs – excluded as they were from the protective and restrictive scope of corporations and forced to operate in free market conditions, even before the fall of feudalism. Once such habit of self-assertive rationality was coupled with a positive attitude to the collective future of Jews, thanks to the relaxation of anti-Jewish limitations during the process of emancipation and – even more decisively – afterwards, it could often give rise to strategic behaviours aimed at social mobility. Linguistic mobility, secular multilingualism as well as concomitant endeavors of ‘over-schooling’ proved to be important pieces of the behavioral complex of Jews in the era following Emancipation, to which precisely the data bank of this book are dedicated.

* * *

As a conclusion of this essay one cannot but confirm the main hypothesis to which converge all the indices resorted to, which, as it has been demonstrated, explain at least in part the extremely outstretched denominational hierarchy of educational attainments. On this scale one could distinguish Jews at the top, together with Roman Catholics and Lutherans somewhat below from Calvinists and Unitarians in the middle range and Greek Orthodox and Catholics at the bottom. Levels of education appear indeed as a more or less direct product of degrees of modernisation of the clusters concerned. Aspirations for modernity, professional and cultural mobility (‘assimilation’ as among Jews or some Germans) or resistance to it (as among Saxons and Romanians alike) and similar other factors were instrumental in generating or maintaining most of the educational demand under scrutiny. This demand had of course to meet the available supply. But the school supply seems to have been large enough for most potential denominational clienteles on the primary level. In spite of indeed heavy confessional segregation or self-segregation exercised in ecclesiastical primary schools, the rapid growth of the public network provided for a large (if not complete) compensation for disadvantaged minorities (like Jews) to get access to

elementary education, especially when they accepted Magyar tuition.¹⁷⁸ As to secondary and higher education, they remained open to and easily accessible for all almost indiscriminately (at least for urbanised groups capable to pay expenses for tuition). This implies that the very nature of the school supply did play a role, but probably a subordinate one only in the emergence of denominational inequalities. Its functions should not however be completely neglected for the explanation of the rather low general level of education achieved by the Transylvanian population by the end of the Dualist Era. For the interpretation of several specific aspects of educational inequalities observed in our data bank one must go back though to the anthropological subculture of various groups as well as the survival of feudal rigidities and privileges reflected also in the educational demand and other social strategies of various layers in Transylvanian society.

178 While the language of tuition in confessional schools of public status was largely determined by the language use of the local religious community concerned, except for Jewish schools – parangons of 'self-assimilation' of sorts –, state schools almost exclusively promoted Hungarian tuition. In 1896/7 for example only a mere 1 % of state primary schools admitted non Magyar tuition as against 5 % of Jewish schools, 28 % of village community schools, 34 % of Roman Catholic schools, 69 % of Lutheran schools, 86 % of Greek Catholic schools and quasi all (99 %) Greek Orthodox schools. Data calculated from *MStE* 1897, 346.

TABLES

Alsó - Fehér county				Levels of education by age group and denomination							
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					5,00 % of popul.						
8 class	495	4,29	4,72	5	9	0	0	0	0	5	17,6
6 class	107				1,9	0	0	0	0	6,7	1,7
4 class*	339	4	3,96	4,72	6,1	0	0	0	5	11,9	8,3
W/R	3221				58,4	0	20,4	84,5	87,5	67,2	66,9
Illit.	1356	0,14	0,23	0,41	24,6	100	79,6	15,5	7,5	9,4	5,4
Total	5518				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,9	2	10,1	5,8	8,7	11,5
Num.					5518	711	113	556	320	481	635
Greek Catholics					38,80 % of popul.						
8 class	481	1,02	0,56	0,61	1,1	0	0	0	0	0,7	4,2
6 class	138				0,3	0	0	0	0	1,6	0,8
4 class*	269	0,84	0,51	0,56	0,6	0	0	0	0,5	2,9	0,8
W/R	13206				30,6	0	11,8	52,3	58,2	45,8	40,9
Illit.	29026	1,36	1,15	1,13	67,3	100	88,2	47,7	41,3	49	53,4
Total	43120				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,2	2,5	10,5	6,5	9,6	7
Num.					43120	6985	1069	4530	2807	4138	3005
Calvinists					10,30 % of popul.						
8 class	438	1,85	2,47	2,11	3,8	0	0	0	0	1	7,6
6 class	137				1,2	0	0	0	0	5,8	1
4 class*	393	2,23	2,36	2,33	3,4	0	0	0	3,2	8,6	6,8
W/R	5988				52,3	0	24,2	81,9	82,2	66,8	67,5
Illit.	4504	0,44	0,44	0,66	39,3	100	75,8	18,1	14,6	17,8	17,1
Total	11460				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,7	2,5	9,9	6,8	9,1	8,9
Num.					11460	1689	285	1134	779	1048	1024
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Alsó - Fehér county				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Roman Catholics				5,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	13,4	14,4	17,4	15,1	12,4	11,8	7,8	Hu: 86,0
6 class	1,8	3,2	3,5	1,1	4,1	1,4	2,5	Ge: 5,1
4 class*	7	7,4	10,6	5,6	11,3	8,7	6	Sl: 1,4
W/R	72,6	68,7	58,7	64,4	55,6	55,5	53,4	Ro: 4,9
Illit.	5,3	6,3	9,7	13,7	16,5	22,6	30,4	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,1
Rat.	11,4	7,8	5,6	6,5	4,8	7,7	5,1	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>628</u>	<u>431</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>357</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>425</u>	<u>283</u>	Ot: 2,5
Greek Catholics				38,80 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,3	2,3	1,8	1,8	1,4	1,1	0,9	Hu: 1,3
6 class	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,4	0,5	0,1	0,1	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0,7	0,7	0,4	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,4	Sl: 0,0
W/R	47,7	41,2	36,9	29,3	19,6	17,3	14,6	Ro: 95,9
Illit.	49,1	55,5	60,8	68	77,8	81	84	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,4	6,3	5,3	4,6	5,5	9,6	8,1	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>3609</u>	<u>2728</u>	<u>2267</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>2370</u>	<u>4129</u>	<u>3494</u>	Ot: 2,8
Calvinists				10,30 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	8	6,1	6,3	7,9	6,4	5,1	4,9	Hu: 99,4
6 class	0,5	0,9	1,5	1,1	2,2	1,5	1,3	Ge: 0,1
4 class*	3,7	3,8	4,7	4	4,6	3,9	2,3	Sl: 0,0
W/R	69,4	70,8	66,8	61	49,9	31,3	29,6	Ro: 0,3
Illit.	18,4	18,4	20,8	25,9	36,8	58,2	61,9	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	9,6	7,4	6	4,7	4,3	8,7	7,3	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>1095</u>	<u>849</u>	<u>687</u>	<u>544</u>	<u>497</u>	992	834	Ot: 0,1
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Alsó - Fehér county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
					years old						
Lutherans					3,30 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>91</u>	0,8	2,13	1,39	2,5	0	0	0	0	0,7	3,3
6 class	<u>27</u>				0,7	0	0	0	0	2,3	1,7
4 class*	<u>90</u>	1,45	2,69	1,58	2,5	0	0	0	0,9	4,9	5
W/R	<u>2124</u>				57,8	0	23	76,7	88,1	83,3	82,9
Illit.	<u>1341</u>	0,18	0,36	0,61	36,5	100	77	23,3	11,1	8,8	7
Total	<u>3673</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,7	2	10,8	6,4	8,3	8,1
Num.					<u>3673</u>	<u>541</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>395</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>299</u>
Greek Orthodox					40,20 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>294</u>	0,17	0,19	0,39	0,7	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,7
6 class	<u>72</u>				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,3	0,2
4 class*	<u>215</u>	0,22	0,25	0,39	0,5	0	0	0	0,2	0,7	0,6
W/R	<u>14813</u>				33,2	0	8,8	54,8	56,4	58,7	55,1
Illit.	<u>29287</u>	1,11	1,22	1,1	65,5	100	91,2	45,2	43,4	40,3	43,4
Total	<u>44681</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,3	2,6	10,7	6,6	10	10,6
Num.					<u>44681</u>	<u>6854</u>	<u>1150</u>	<u>4777</u>	<u>2952</u>	<u>4479</u>	<u>4728</u>
Unitarians					0,60 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>51</u>	1,54	4,56	4,22	7,6	0	0	0	0	1,9	6,3
6 class	<u>15</u>				2,2	0	0	0	0	3,8	2,5
4 class*	<u>29</u>	2,38	4,87	3,92	4,3	0	0	0	9,1	9,4	7,6
W/R	<u>380</u>				57	0	38,9	87,8	84,1	66	79,7
Illit.	<u>192</u>	0,1	0,33	0,48	28,8	100	61,1	12,2	6,8	18,9	3,8
Total	<u>667</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,2	2,7	7,3	6,6	7,9	11,8
Num.					<u>667</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>79</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Alsó - Fehér county				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Lutherans				3,30 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	7,2	4,7	2,8	6,8	3,6	2,8	4,2	Hu: 7,1
6 class	0,8	1,3	0,8	1,2	0,5	0,5	1	Ge: 86,5
4 class*	3,2	1,3	6,1	6,8	0	1,9	4,2	Sl: 0,6
W/R	80,1	82,2	74,5	64,2	66,1	33,9	45	Ro: 5,8
Illit.	8,8	10,6	15,8	21	29,7	60,9	45,7	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	6,8	6,4	6,7	4,4	5,2	11,5	8,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>251</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>422</u>	<u>313</u>	Ot: 0,0
Greek Orthodox				40,20 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	5,2	1,7	1,1	0,6	0,8	0,4	0,4	Hu: 0,3
6 class	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,1	0,2	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	2,8	0,8	0,6	0,4	0,6	0,3	0,3	Sl: 0,0
W/R	41	49,9	32,4	26,8	28,4	19,3	9,3	Ro: 98,6
Illit.	50,6	47,4	65,5	71,8	69,9	79,9	89,8	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	5,6	5,1	4	5,3	4,5	9,5	10,1	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>2520</u>	<u>2291</u>	<u>1798</u>	<u>2353</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>4232</u>	<u>4531</u>	Ot: 1,0
Unitarians				0,60 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	11,4	20	10,5	14,6	14,8	14,3	10,9	Hu: 99,1
6 class	2,5	2,5	2,6	7,3	3,7	1,8	3,6	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	5,1	2,5	5,3	4,9	0	3,6	5,5	Sl: 0,0
W/R	77,2	70	73,7	53,7	55,6	51,8	21,8	Ro: 0,7
Illit.	3,8	5	7,9	19,5	25,9	28,6	58,2	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	11,8	6	5,7	6,1	4	8,4	8,2	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>79</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>55</u>	Ot: 0,1
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Alsó - Fehér county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Israelites					1,70 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>154</u>	6,17	4,47	4,56	8,2	0	0	0	0	4,4	25,3
6 class	<u>48</u>				2,6	0	0	0	0	7,3	2,9
4 class*	<u>141</u>	5,09	6,35	5,08	7,5	0	0	0	6,1	12,1	6,9
W/R	<u>1138</u>				60,5	0	37	88,5	91,6	73,3	60,3
Illit.	<u>400</u>	0,12	0,08	0,36	21,3	100	63	11,5	2,3	2,9	4,6
Total	<u>1881</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,6	2,9	10,2	7	11	9,3
Num.					<u>1881</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>174</u>
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>2</u>				15,4	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>1</u>	0	0	6,42	7,7	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	<u>3</u>				23,1	0	0	0	0	66,7	0
Illit.	<u>13</u>	2,55	0	0,9	53,8	0	0	0	100	33,3	100
Total	<u>13</u>				100	0	0	0	100	100	100
Rat.					100	0	0	0	7,7	23,1	15,4
Num.					<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>2006</u>	1	1	1	1,8	0	0	0	0	0,7	4,1
6 class	<u>546</u>				0,5	0	0	0	0	1,8	0,7
4 class	<u>1477</u>	1	1	1	1,3	0	0	0	1	3,2	2,1
W/R	<u>40881</u>				36,8	0	13,1	59,3	63	55,9	54
Illit.	<u>66114</u>	1	1	1	59,5	100	86,9	40,7	35,9	38,4	39,2
Total	<u>111024</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,4	2,5	10,5	6,5	9,7	9
Num.					<u>111024</u>	<u>17124</u>	<u>2763</u>	<u>11633</u>	<u>7269</u>	<u>10714</u>	<u>9948</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Alsó - Fehér county				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Israelites				1,70 % of popul.			
8 class	14	19	11,6	14,3	13,3	7,5	3,8
6 class	0,7	5,8	5	2,7	2	3,4	3
4 class*	8,8	9,1	14	17,9	13,3	11	5,3
W/R	75	60,3	66,1	60,7	63,3	65,1	68,4
Illit.	1,5	5,8	3,3	4,5	8,2	13	19,5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,2	6,4	6,4	6	5,2	7,8	7,1
Num.	<u>136</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>133</u>
Other				0,00 % of popul.			
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0	0	0	0	50	0	0
4 class*	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
W/R	0	0	0	0	25	0	0
Illit.	0	0	0	0	25	100	100
Total	0	0	100	0	100	100	100
Rat.	0	0	7,7	0	30,8	7,7	7,7
Num.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Together				100,00 % of popul.			
8 class	5,2	3,8	3,3	3,2	2,5	1,9	1,4
6 class	0,5	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,8	0,4	0,4
4 class	2,4	1,7	2,2	1,7	1,7	1,3	0,9
W/R	52,2	51,7	43	35,4	30	22,5	16,3
Illit.	39,7	42,1	50,7	59	65	74	81
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,5	6	4,9	5	4,9	9,4	8,7
Num.	<u>8325</u>	<u>6697</u>	<u>5469</u>	<u>5558</u>	<u>5469</u>	<u>10404</u>	<u>9644</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group.

Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy.

Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Alsó - Fehér county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					5,10 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>71</u>	4,75	3,33	4,33	1,3	0	0	0	0	0	1,9
6 class	<u>41</u>				0,7	0	0	0	0	2,6	0,4
4 class*	383	3,86	5,65	4,89	6,8	0	0	0	4,6	10,3	12
W/R	3201				56,6	0	19	84,2	83,3	72,7	73
Illit.	1962	0,22	0,36	0,49	34,7	100	81	15,8	12,1	14,4	12,8
Total	5658				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,8	1,9	10	6,9	9,4	9,4
Num.					<u>5658</u>	<u>725</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>568</u>	<u>389</u>	<u>534</u>	<u>533</u>
Greek Catholics					38,10 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>37</u>	0,25	0,33	0,33	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	0,1
6 class	<u>21</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,1
4 class*	149	0,35	0,22	0,28	0,4	0	0	0	0,2	0,8	1,1
W/R	8613				20,4	0	9,3	14,7	49,9	30,7	28,3
Illit.	<u>33336</u>	1,24	1,14	1,11	79,1	100	90,7	85,3	49,9	68,3	70,4
Total	<u>42156</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,7	2,1	10,6	6,2	9,8	8,4
Num.					<u>42156</u>	<u>6623</u>	<u>903</u>	<u>4455</u>	<u>2618</u>	<u>4144</u>	<u>3532</u>
Calvinists					10,40 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>104</u>	1,25	1,33	3	0,9	0	0	0	0	0,5	0,5
6 class	53				0,5	0	0	0	0	0,4	0,5
4 class*	436	1,92	3,04	2,89	3,8	0	0	0	3	7,2	6,1
W/R	5496				47,6	0	25,6	78,2	86,8	84,4	62,5
Illit.	5460	0,54	0,6	0,66	47,3	100	74,4	21,8	10,1	7,6	30,5
Total	<u>11549</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,4	2,1	10,3	6	11,7	9,6
Num.					<u>11549</u>	<u>1775</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>1187</u>	<u>692</u>	<u>1350</u>	<u>1106</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Alsó - Fehér county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Roman Catholics				5,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	3,9	1,3	1,5	1	0,9	0,2	4,8	Hu: 87,9
6 class	0,5	0,5	0	0,7	2,1	0,4	1,7	Ge: 4,4
4 class*	14,1	10,7	8,8	11,3	5,7	8,9	4,5	Sl: 1,1
W/R	77,5	64,8	65,9	58,4	57,3	49,7	39,9	Ro: 5,4
Illit.	3,9	22,7	23,8	28,7	34	40,7	49,1	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	6,8	6,8	5,8	5,2	5,9	8,5	10,6	Se: 0,1
Num.	<u>382</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>328</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>335</u>	<u>481</u>	<u>601</u>	Ot: 1,1
Greek Catholics				38,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	Hu: 1,2
6 class	0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0	0,1	0,1	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,1	0,3	Sl: 0,0
W/R	29,4	21,1	66,4	8,8	8,5	16,4	2,9	Ro: 95,9
Illit.	70	78,2	33	90,6	91	83,2	96,4	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,8	6,1	5,8	5	4,3	8,9	8,4	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>3692</u>	<u>2578</u>	<u>2424</u>	<u>2105</u>	<u>1819</u>	<u>3740</u>	<u>3521</u>	Ot: 2,9
Calvinists				10,40 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,2	2,7	2,1	0,4	1	1	2,3	Hu: 99,6
6 class	0	1,5	2,6	0,4	0,3	1	0,4	Ge: 0,1
4 class*	7,7	8,1	5,3	6,2	3,1	3	1,9	Sl: 0,0
W/R	42,5	46,8	43	45,9	41,9	41,2	27,7	Ro: 0,2
Illit.	47,6	40,9	47,1	47,2	53,7	53,8	67,6	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,2	5,7	5,7	4,9	5,3	6,1	10,1	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>830</u>	<u>663</u>	<u>663</u>	<u>566</u>	<u>609</u>	<u>701</u>	<u>1165</u>	Ot: 0,1
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Alsó - Fehér county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					3,30 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>25</u>	1,75	0	2,33	0,7	0	0	0	0	0,8	0,7
6 class	<u>15</u>				0,4	0	0	0	0	0,6	0,7
4 class*	<u>69</u>	1,03	1,52	1,67	1,9	0	0	0	2,1	3,6	2,4
W/R	<u>2045</u>				56,6	0	39,3	80,3	93,6	85,6	82
Illit.	<u>1456</u>	0,25	0,46	0,57	40,3	100	60,7	19,7	4,3	9,4	14,2
Total	<u>3610</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,7	1,7	11,3	5,2	10	8,2
Num.					<u>3610</u>	<u>495</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>407</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>295</u>
Greek Orthodox					40,70 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>61</u>	1	1,33	0,33	0,1	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,4
6 class	<u>18</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0,1	0
4 class*	<u>145</u>	0,54	0,3	0,22	0,3	0	0	0	0	0,9	1,6
W/R	<u>8935</u>				19,8	0	7,6	31,4	54,8	36	33,3
Illit.	<u>35884</u>	1,14	1,13	1,12	79,7	100	92,4	68,6	45,2	62,9	64,7
Total	<u>45043</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,2	2,8	10,7	6,9	10,4	8,6
Num.					<u>45043</u>	<u>6850</u>	<u>1275</u>	<u>4800</u>	<u>3095</u>	<u>4698</u>	<u>3863</u>
Unitarians					0,50 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>4</u>	9	0	2,33	0,7	0	0	0	0	0	3,6
6 class	<u>5</u>				0,8	0	0	0	0	1,4	1,8
4 class*	<u>23</u>	3,43	1,48	2,94	3,8	0	0	0	0	10,1	7,3
W/R	<u>361</u>				60	0	71,4	88,3	93,3	78,3	70,9
Illit.	<u>209</u>	0,29	0,26	0,49	34,7	100	28,6	11,7	6,7	10,1	16,4
Total	<u>602</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,5	2,3	10	7,5	11,5	9,1
Num.					<u>602</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>55</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Alsó - Fehér county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Lutherans				3,30 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,8	2,2	0,6	0	0,6	0,3	1	Hu: 6,1
6 class	0,7	0	1,7	1	0	0	1	Ge: 86,2
4 class*	7	3,5	0,6	2,5	1,3	1,7	0,7	Sl: 0,3
W/R	74,6	87,4	72,7	60,1	56,1	36,3	22,5	Ro: 7,4
Illit.	15	6,9	24,4	36,4	41,9	61,6	74,8	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8	6,4	4,9	5,5	4,3	9,5	11,4	Se: 0,0
Num.	287	231	176	198	155	344	413	Ot: 0,0
Greek Orthodox				40,70 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,2	0,1	0	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,1	Hu: 0,2
6 class	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	0,2	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	Sl: 0,0
W/R	22,4	17,4	10,2	9,5	8,4	18,9	2,2	Ro: 98,8
Illit.	76,9	82,2	89,5	89,7	91	80,7	97,4	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	6,6	5,8	4,3	5,5	5,3	9,7	8,4	Se: 0,0
Num.	2959	2590	1923	2484	2371	4349	3784	Ot: 0,9
Unitarians				0,50 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,4	2,4	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 98,7
6 class	2,4	2,4	0	0	0	2,5	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	2,4	4,8	5,1	3,4	5,3	7,5	1,8	Sl: 0,0
W/R	75,6	66,7	66,7	75,9	57,9	40	32,7	Ro: 1,2
Illit.	17,1	23,8	28,2	20,7	36,8	50	65,5	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	6,8	7	6,5	4,8	6,3	6,6	9,1	Se: 0,0
Num.	41	42	39	29	38	40	55	Ot: 0,2
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Alsó - Fehér county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Israelites					1,80 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>17</u>	5,5	3	3	0,9	0	0	0	0	1,3	2,2
6 class	<u>16</u>				0,8	0	0	0	0	0,9	1,1
4 class*	<u>232</u>	7,97	6,04	7,5	11,8	0	0	0	12,8	22,9	26,2
W/R	<u>1121</u>				57,1	0	20,9	87,3	85,1	68,4	67,8
Illit.	<u>578</u>	0,05	0,2	0,41	29,4	100	79,1	12,7	2,1	6,5	2,7
Total	<u>1964</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,1	2,2	10,4	7,2	11,8	9,3
Num.					<u>1964</u>	<u>258</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>231</u>	<u>183</u>
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>0</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	<u>5</u>				100	0	0	0	0	100	0
Illit.	<u>5</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>5</u>				100	0	0	0	0	100	0
Rat.					100	0	0	0	0	20	0
Num.					<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>320</u>	1	1	1	0,3	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,4
6 class	<u>169</u>				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,3	0,2
4 class	<u>1437</u>	1	1	1	1,3	0	0	0	0,9	2,6	3,1
W/R	<u>29782</u>				26,9	0	11,6	35,4	59,5	44	39,4
Illit.	<u>78886</u>	1	1	1	71,3	100	88,4	64,6	39,6	52,9	56,9
Total	<u>110594</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,2	2,4	10,6	6,5	10,3	8,7
Num.					<u>110594</u>	<u>16801</u>	<u>2643</u>	<u>11682</u>	<u>7168</u>	<u>11387</u>	<u>9568</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Alsó - Fehér county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				1,80 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,1	0,6	0,9	0,9	0	3,2	0,7	Hu: 88,6
6 class	3,1	0	1,7	0	2	1,6	0,7	Ge: 10,8
4 class*	17,2	19,6	13	13	6	14,5	0,7	Sl: 0,1
W/R	72,4	71,5	53	70,4	64	3,2	41,5	Ro: 0,4
Illit.	5,2	8,4	31,3	15,7	28	77,4	56,5	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	9,8	9,1	5,9	5,5	5,1	3,2	7,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>192</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>147</u>	Ot: 0,2
Other				0,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 80,0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Ot: 20,0
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,8	Hu: 17,8
6 class	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,3	Ge: 3,3
4 class	2,4	2,4	1,7	1,8	1	0,9	0,7	Sl: 0,1
W/R	33,2	28,7	44,5	18,5	18	21,7	9,5	Ro: 77,3
Illit.	63,6	68,1	52,9	79,2	80,3	76,9	88,7	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,6	6	5,1	5,2	4,9	8,8	8,8	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>8385</u>	<u>6669</u>	<u>5668</u>	<u>5784</u>	<u>5429</u>	<u>9717</u>	<u>9688</u>	Ot: 1,6
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Beszterce - Naszód county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
Roman Catholics					4,00 % of popul.						
8 class	196	5,04	4,19	4,69	7,5	0	0	0	0	1,8	13,1
6 class	49				1,9	0	0	0	0	3,2	2,3
4 class*	152	3,98	3,94	4,25	5,9	0	0	0	6,8	11,4	7,7
W/R	1445				55,6	0	33,3	88,3	89,1	74,4	71,5
Illit.	755	0,15	0,48	0,58	29,1	100	66,7	11,7	4,1	9,3	5,4
Total	2597				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,9	2,1	8,6	5,7	10,8	8,5
Num.					2597	388	54	223	147	281	221
Greek Catholics					57,40 % of popul.						
8 class	347	0,58	0,7	0,56	0,9	0	0	0	0	0,2	1,5
6 class	106				0,3	0	0	0	0	1,1	0,7
4 class*	241	0,55	0,52	0,5	0,6	0	0	0	0,7	2,1	1
W/R	14841				39,8	0	11	65,2	69,8	57,8	52,6
Illit.	21730	1,26	1,26	1,16	58,3	100	89	34,8	29,6	38,8	44,2
Total	37265				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,2	2,2	9,9	6,5	10,4	9,4
Num.					37265	5309	809	3699	2420	3875	3517
Calvinists					3,00 % of popul.						
8 class	90	1,92	3,93	2,88	4,6	0	0	0	0	1,5	5
6 class	23				1,2	0	0	0	0	2,4	0,9
4 class*	69	1,48	2,96	2,58	3,5	0	0	0	3,3	8,3	2,7
W/R	1169				59,8	0	18,8	91,3	87	79,1	75,5
Illit.	603	0,45	0,52	0,61	30,9	100	81,3	8,7	9,8	8,7	15,9
Total	1954				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,1	1,6	10,5	6,3	10,5	11,3
Num.					1954	237	32	206	123	206	220

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by V́ctor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Beszterce - Naszód county				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Roman Catholics				4,00 % of popul.			
8 class	17,4	12,5	15,6	11,3	13,1	9,8	8,6
6 class	0	1,3	4,5	2,1	6,5	2	4,6
4 class*	9,7	4,7	9,1	7,1	7,8	7	5,9
W/R	67,1	72,4	60,4	57,4	42,5	50,4	41,4
Illit.	5,8	9,1	10,4	22	30,1	30,7	39,5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8	8,9	5,9	5,4	5,9	9,4	5,9
Num.	207	232	154	141	153	244	152
Greek Catholics				57,40 % of popul.			
8 class	2	2,5	2,2	1,9	1,5	1,3	0,8
6 class	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2
4 class*	0,5	0,8	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,6
W/R	54,9	51,4	47,3	39,4	32,1	27,1	20,3
Illit.	42,5	45,1	49,9	57,9	65,4	70,7	78
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,7	5,9	4,5	5,3	5,5	8,8	9,6
Num.	2879	2209	1683	1978	2052	3274	3561
Calvinists				3,00 % of popul.			
8 class	9,5	12,1	5,5	10,6	5,2	7,5	6,7
6 class	1,2	3,2	3,6	1	0,9	1,7	0,7
4 class*	3,6	5,6	10,9	3,8	5,2	3,5	0,7
W/R	72,6	65,3	61,8	60,6	66,4	46,2	35,6
Illit.	13,1	13,7	18,2	24	22,4	41	56,3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8,6	6,3	5,6	5,3	5,9	8,9	6,9
Num.	168	124	110	104	116	173	135
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.							

Beszterce - Naszód county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					17,00 % of popul.						
8 class	249	1,35	0,96	1,44	2,3	0	0	0	0	2,4	3,5
6 class	114				1	0	0	0	0	3,1	2,3
4 class*	267	1,83	1,44	1,58	2,4	0	0	0	1,7	6,5	4,8
W/R	7376				66,7	0	23,6	78,2	87,3	76,5	78,8
Illit.	3051	0,3	0,29	0,55	27,6	100	76,4	21,8	11,1	11,5	10,5
Total	11057				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,4	1,9	8,7	5,5	7,8	6,9
Num.					11057	1367	208	965	606	864	768
Greek Orthodox					13,00 % of popul.						
8 class	75	0,65	0,44	0,56	0,9	0	0	0	0	0,3	1,7
6 class	27				0,3	0	0	0	0	1,8	0,8
4 class*	40	0,52	0,52	0,47	0,5	0	0	0	0,2	2,5	0,5
W/R	3187				37,8	0	6,7	62,1	64,6	54,6	57,5
Illit.	5107	1,13	1,33	1,2	60,5	100	93,3	37,9	35,2	40,9	39,6
Total	8436				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,4	2,3	9,4	5,5	9,1	9,3
Num.					8436	1216	194	795	460	766	781
Unitarians					0,20 % of popul.						
8 class	14	16,5	9,26	7,31	11,7	0	0	0	0	0	42,9
6 class	2				1,7	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	4	9,86	7,21	4,64	3,3	0	0	0	0	25	14,3
W/R	33				27,5	0	16,7	53,3	66,7	37,5	14,3
Illit.	67	0,81	0,27	1,11	55,8	100	83,3	46,7	33,3	37,5	28,6
Total	120				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15	5	12,5	5	6,7	5,8
Num.					120	18	6	15	6	8	7
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Beszterce - Naszód county				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Lutherans				17,00 % of popul.			
8 class	4,5	3	3,2	2,6	2,6	2,9	3,4
6 class	1,6	1,1	1,1	2,3	1,1	0,9	0,5
4 class*	3,5	3,2	4,4	2,6	2,2	2,1	1,7
W/R	79,1	83,3	78,5	79,4	75,5	76,4	68,5
Illit.	11,4	9,5	12,7	13,2	18,5	17,7	25,9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,5	6,6	5,6	5,6	6,5	11,5	13,5
Num.	<u>827</u>	<u>729</u>	<u>620</u>	<u>622</u>	<u>719</u>	<u>1272</u>	<u>1490</u>
Greek Orthodox				13,00 % of popul.			
8 class	2,4	2,4	0,3	1,2	0,9	1,4	0,9
6 class	0,1	0,2	0	0,5	0,2	0,1	0,1
4 class*	0,3	0,2	0	1	0,2	0,1	0,8
W/R	55,8	57,1	49,1	36,1	34,6	21,9	18,1
Illit.	41,4	40,1	50,6	61,2	64	76,5	80,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8,3	6	4,1	5	5,2	11	10,6
Num.	<u>701</u>	<u>506</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>418</u>	<u>439</u>	<u>926</u>	<u>890</u>
Unitarians				0,20 % of popul.			
8 class	11,1	41,7	11,1	25	0	18,2	0
6 class	0	0	0	12,5	0	9,1	0
4 class*	11,1	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	11,1	25	22,2	50	0	45,5	14,3
Illit.	66,7	33,3	66,7	12,5	100	27,3	85,7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,5	10	7,5	6,7	3,3	9,2	5,8
Num.	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.							

Beszterce - Naszód county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
Israelites					5,40 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>61</u>	1,92	1,26	1,06	1,7	0	0	0	0	2,6	5
6 class	<u>44</u>				1,3	0	0	0	0	2,9	1,8
4 class*	<u>119</u>	2,34	2,37	1,78	3,4	0	0	0	3,7	6,1	6,8
W/R	<u>1869</u>				53,3	0	18,3	74,7	79,3	73,6	72
Illit.	<u>1414</u>	0,41	0,59	0,8	40,3	100	81,7	25,3	16,9	14,8	14,3
Total	<u>3507</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	20,1	3,1	12,9	6,9	8,9	8
Num.					<u>3507</u>	<u>706</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>451</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>279</u>
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>1</u>				100	0	0	0	0	0	100
4 class*	<u>0</u>	17,24	0	27,78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	<u>0</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illit.	<u>1</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>1</u>				100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Rat.					100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Num.					<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>1033</u>	1	1	1	1,6	0	0	0	0	0,7	2,6
6 class	<u>366</u>				0,6	0	0	0	0	1,7	1,1
4 class	<u>892</u>	1	1	1	1,4	0	0	0	1,2	3,6	2,1
W/R	<u>29925</u>				46,1	0	13,9	69,1	73,6	62,2	59,2
Illit.	<u>32729</u>	1	1	1	50,4	100	86,1	30,9	25,1	31,8	35,1
Total	<u>64945</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,2	2,2	9,8	6,2	9,7	8,9
Num.					<u>64945</u>	<u>9241</u>	<u>1412</u>	<u>6354</u>	<u>4004</u>	<u>6311</u>	<u>5794</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by V́ctor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Beszterce - Naszód county				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				5,40 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,7	5,4	2,3	3,4	4,7	0,8	0,5	Hu: 36,9
6 class	2	1,8	3,4	3,9	2,7	0,8	1,1	Ge: 61,6
4 class*	4,3	9,4	4,5	5	5,3	4,6	2,2	Sl: 0,0
W/R	70,7	67,7	66,1	60,3	62,7	62,8	48,1	Ro: 1,4
Illit.	20,3	15,7	23,7	27,4	24,7	31	48,1	Ru: 0,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,3	6,4	5	5,1	4,3	6,8	5,3	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>256</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>185</u>	Ot: 0,0
Other				0,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 100,0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Ot: 0,0
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	3,4	3,7	3	2,7	2,4	2,1	1,7	Hu: 8,4
6 class	0,5	0,6	0,8	0,9	0,8	0,5	0,4	Ge: 19,3
4 class	1,6	2	2,3	1,6	1,6	1,4	1,1	Sl: 0,0
W/R	60,8	60,3	55,9	48,7	43,8	39,4	32,8	Ro: 69,0
Illit.	33,7	33,3	38	46,1	51,5	56,5	64	Ru: 0,3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,8	6,2	4,8	5,3	5,6	9,5	9,9	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>5047</u>	<u>4036</u>	<u>3098</u>	<u>3450</u>	<u>3633</u>	<u>6141</u>	<u>6424</u>	Ot: 2,9
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Beszterce - Naszód county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					3,90 % of popul.						
8 class	39	4,5	16,5	8	1,6	0	0	0	0	1,2	1,8
6 class	24				1	0	0	0	0	1,6	0,9
4 class*	195	4,59	8,09	5,83	7,9	0	0	0	4,9	14	15,2
W/R	1323				53,4	0	24,2	87,8	86,8	73,3	72,8
Illit.	895	0,22	0,6	0,6	36,1	100	75,8	12,2	8,2	9,9	9,2
Total	2476				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,7	2,5	9,3	7,4	9,8	8,8
Num.					2476	365	62	230	182	243	217
Greek Catholics					56,00 % of popul.						
8 class	13	0,25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,1
6 class	18				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,1
4 class*	109	0,23	0,14	0,22	0,3	0	0	0	0,3	0,7	0,7
W/R	9959				28,3	0	8,9	61,8	64,1	53,3	44,3
Illit.	25130	1,29	1,26	1,18	71,3	100	91,1	38,2	35,6	45,8	54,8
Total	35229				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,1	2,4	10,3	6,7	10,7	8,8
Num.					35229	5306	858	3623	2376	3760	3102
Calvinists					2,90 % of popul.						
8 class	5	0	0	1,5	0,3	0	0	0	0	1,6	0
6 class	12				0,7	0	0	0	0	1,1	1,3
4 class*	75	2,92	1,86	2,83	4,1	0	0	0	2,3	4,7	10,1
W/R	976				53,4	0	30,4	84,6	88,5	79,5	73,8
Illit.	759	0,35	0,53	0,69	41,5	100	69,6	15,4	9,2	13,2	14,8
Total	1827				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,1	2,5	9,3	7,1	10,4	8,2
Num.					1827	257	46	169	130	190	149
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Beszterce - Naszód county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Roman Catholics				3,90 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,9	2,2	2,7	6,6	2,6	2,1	0,6	Hu: 64,4
6 class	2,9	2,7	1,3	0,7	0,9	0,5	1,1	Ge: 24,8
4 class*	15,2	14	12	10,5	6,9	7,2	3,4	Sl: 0,2
W/R	62,7	66,7	54,7	41,4	53,4	42,1	40,8	Ro: 8,5
Illit.	16,2	14,5	29,3	40,8	36,2	48,2	54	Ru: 0,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,2
Rat.	8,2	7,5	6,1	6,1	4,7	7,9	7	Se: 0,0
Num.	204	186	150	152	116	195	174	Ot: 1,8
Greek Catholics				56,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,2	0	0	0	0,1	0	0	Hu: 0,4
6 class	0,1	0,1	0	0	0,2	0,1	0	Ge: 0,1
4 class*	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,3	0,2	0,1	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	37,4	31,3	26,2	13,7	7,3	3,8	4,7	Ro: 97,5
Illit.	61,6	68	73,2	86	92,2	96,1	95,3	Ru: 0,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,5	6	4,8	5,4	5,4	8,4	8,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	2635	2106	1706	1894	1894	2960	3009	Ot: 1,9
Calvinists				2,90 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	1,1	0	1,1	0	0	Hu: 94,7
6 class	2,1	0	2,2	1	1,1	0	0	Ge: 1,5
4 class*	7,5	8,8	8,6	3,1	3,3	2,8	2,9	Sl: 0,0
W/R	70,6	69,3	62,4	59,8	37	26,2	20,9	Ro: 1,9
Illit.	19,8	21,9	25,8	36,1	57,6	70,9	76,3	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	10,2	7,5	5,1	5,3	5	7,7	7,6	Se: 0,0
Num.	187	137	93	97	92	141	139	Ot: 1,9
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Beszterce - Naszód county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					18,10 % of popul.						
8 class	46	3,25	0,5	2	0,4	0	0	0	0	0,5	1,3
6 class	23				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,5
4 class*	333	2,44	2,09	1,94	2,9	0	0	0	1,3	6,7	7,7
W/R	7474				65,8	0	19	83,2	86,6	81,1	77,6
Illit.	3482	0,31	0,25	0,51	30,7	100	81	16,8	12,1	11,6	13
Total	11358				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,2	1,9	8,6	4,7	7,5	7,6
Num.					11358	1388	211	976	539	847	860
Greek Orthodox					13,00 % of popul.						
8 class	8	0	1	0,5	0,1	0	0	0	0	0,1	0
6 class	5				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,1
4 class*	29	0,15	0,45	0,33	0,4	0	0	0	0	1,8	0,5
W/R	2316				28,3	0	6,9	60,4	64,6	52,8	47,4
Illit.	5821	1,22	1,27	1,18	71,2	100	93,1	39,6	35,4	45	51,9
Total	8179				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,3	2,3	9,8	6,1	10,2	9,6
Num.					8179	1168	188	801	503	835	782
Unitarians					0,10 % of popul.						
8 class	1	0	0	6,5	1,3	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	10				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	4	0	0	3,5	5	0	0	0	0	14,3	0
W/R	22				27,5	0	0	28,6	75	42,9	100
Illit.	53	0	1,1	1,1	66,3	100	100	71,4	25	42,9	0
Total	80				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	11,3	1,3	8,8	5	8,8	2,5
Num.					80	9	1	7	4	7	2
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Beszterce - Naszód county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Lutherans				18,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	1,1	0,5	0,5	0,2	0,5	0,4	0,2	Hu: 3,5
6 class	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,6	0,3	0,3	0,2	Ge: 88,6
4 class*	4,5	5,4	5,7	3,8	2,7	2,4	0,6	Sl: 0,0
W/R	82	81,3	79,9	78,6	79,7	82,3	50,6	Ro: 0,8
Illit.	12,1	12,6	13,6	16,8	16,8	14,5	48,3	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,8	7,1	5,4	5,6	6,5	11	14,2	Se: 0,0
Num.	882	808	811	631	740	1251	1614	Ot: 7,1
Greek Orthodox				13,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,5	0,2	0,3	0,4	0	0	0	Hu: 0,3
6 class	0,2	0	0	0	0	0,1	0	Ge: 0,1
4 class*	0,3	0	1,2	0,6	0,2	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	36,6	32,5	28,9	12,3	11,1	7,7	3,8	Ro: 97,1
Illit.	62,4	67,3	69,5	86,6	88,6	92,2	96,2	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,6	6,1	4	5,7	5,4	10,2	8,8	Se: 0,0
Num.	625	498	325	464	440	833	717	Ot: 2,5
Unitarians				0,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	Hu: 33,8
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 2,5
4 class*	0	0	25	0	0	0	12,5	Sl: 0,0
W/R	9,1	37,5	37,5	25	25	28,6	12,5	Ro: 48,8
Illit.	90,9	62,5	37,5	75	50	71,4	75	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	13,8	10	10	5	5	8,8	10	Se: 0,0
Num.	11	8	8	4	4	7	8	Ot: 15,0
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Beszterce - Naszód county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Israelites					6,00 % of popul.						
8 class	6	1,25	1,5	1	0,2	0	0	0	0	0	0,5
6 class	17				0,5	0	0	0	0	1,2	0,5
4 class*	126	2,44	1,91	2,28	3,4	0	0	0	3,9	6,8	8,5
W/R	1895				50,6	0	17,1	74,2	87,8	76,3	70,3
Illit.	1703	0,48	0,77	0,75	45,4	100	82,9	25,8	8,2	15,7	20,2
Total	3747				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17,2	2,8	12,2	7,4	13,3	10,1
Num.					3747	645	105	458	279	497	377
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rat.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Num.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	118	1	1	1	0,2	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,4
6 class	99				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,3	0,3
4 class	871	1	1	1	1,4	0	0	0	0,9	2,8	3,2
W/R	23965				38,1	0	12	67,4	70,7	60,2	53,7
Illit.	37845	1	1	1	60,2	100	88	32,6	28,4	36,5	42,5
Total	62898				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,5	2,3	10	6,4	10,1	8,7
Num.					62898	9139	1471	6264	4013	6379	5489
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Beszterce - Naszód county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				6,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,7	0,5	0	0,6	0	0	0	Hu: 36,3
6 class	1,8	0,5	0	1,2	0,7	0	0	Ge: 61,8
4 class*	7,7	3,7	2,3	2,4	3,3	1,4	1,7	Sl: 0,0
W/R	65,3	64,8	56,6	43,5	39,7	28,8	15	Ro: 1,9
Illit.	24,6	30,6	41,1	52,4	56,3	69,8	83,2	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,6	5,8	4,7	4,5	4	5,7	4,6	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>285</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>173</u>	Ot: 0,1
Other				0,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 0,0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Ot: 0,0
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,6	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,1	Hu: 8,4
6 class	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	Ge: 20,8
4 class	2,6	2,6	2,6	1,6	1,2	0,9	0,4	Sl: 0,0
W/R	49,4	46,5	41,4	29,6	27,2	24,8	19	Ro: 68,0
Illit.	47	50,4	55,4	68,2	71,1	74	80,3	Ru: 0,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,7	6,3	4,9	5,4	5,5	8,9	9,3	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>4829</u>	<u>3962</u>	<u>3068</u>	<u>3411</u>	<u>3437</u>	<u>5602</u>	<u>5834</u>	Ot: 2,8
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Brassó county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					11,70 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>461</u>	1,4	1,75	2,05	7,8	0	0	0	0	3,1	6,6
6 class	<u>144</u>				2,4	0	0	0	0	6,1	2
4 class*	<u>467</u>	1,41	1,91	1,95	7,9	0	0	0	4,5	14,2	7,2
W/R	<u>3772</u>				63,9	0	34,4	92,2	92,8	74,6	76,8
Illit.	<u>1062</u>	0,82	0,82	0,68	18	100	65,6	7,8	2,7	2	7,4
Total	<u>5906</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	10,6	1,6	8	6,8	11,6	16,2
Num.					<u>5906</u>	<u>628</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>473</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>884</u>	<u>955</u>
Greek Catholics					1,30 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>28</u>	0,23	0,56	1,16	4,4	0	0	0	0	0,9	1,1
6 class	<u>15</u>				2,4	0	0	0	0	12,3	0
4 class*	<u>35</u>	0,2	0,52	1,32	5,5	0	0	0	10	12,3	1,1
W/R	<u>369</u>				57,8	0	33,3	84	85	62,3	67,8
Illit.	<u>191</u>	3,32	5	1,12	29,9	100	66,7	16	5	12,3	29,9
Total	<u>638</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	3,3	0,9	3,9	6,3	16,6	27,3
Num.					<u>638</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>174</u>
Calvinists					7,70 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>173</u>	0,47	1,49	1,18	4,5	0	0	0	0	1,1	2,2
6 class	<u>88</u>				1,8	0	0	0	0	4,3	1,3
4 class*	<u>219</u>	0,69	1,78	1,29	5,7	0	0	0	5	10,1	4,2
W/R	<u>2721</u>				70,3	0	34	92,5	90	81,3	86,9
Illit.	<u>691</u>	0,6	0,79	0,67	17,8	100	66	7,5	5	3,1	5,4
Total	<u>3872</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	9,9	1,2	6,6	5,7	11,5	24,4
Num.					<u>3872</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>445</u>	<u>945</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Brassó county				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Roman Catholics				11,70 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	14	15,2	19,4	12,4	12,9	13,1	11,1	Hu: 79,5
6 class	3,5	2,6	3,5	3,8	2,8	3,2	2,2	Ge: 15,3
4 class*	9,1	11,4	13,2	13	9,4	9	9,9	Sl: 1,5
W/R	68,3	65,8	59,1	61,6	61,7	61,5	61,6	Ro: 0,5
Illit.	5	5	4,8	9,2	13,2	13,1	15,2	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,2
Rat.	8,7	7,1	6,3	5,3	4,9	7,3	5,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>515</u>	<u>421</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>434</u>	<u>323</u>	Ot: 3,0
Greek Catholics				1,30 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	8,2	15	8,5	4	13,3	12,5	5,6	Hu: 21,6
6 class	1,2	0	0	0	0	4,2	0	Ge: 0,8
4 class*	4,7	2,5	6,8	4	6,7	12,5	11,1	Sl: 0,9
W/R	68,2	42,5	42,4	36	33,3	37,5	27,8	Ro: 69,3
Illit.	17,6	40	42,4	56	46,7	33,3	55,6	Ru: 2,5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	13,3	6,3	9,2	3,9	2,4	3,8	2,8	Se: 0,8
Num.	<u>85</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>18</u>	Ot: 4,1
Calvinists				7,70 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	8	9,6	9,1	10,6	8,3	10,2	10,4	Hu: 98,2
6 class	1,6	1,7	2,3	3,9	1,4	2,9	3,7	Ge: 1,4
4 class*	8	5,1	7,3	12,8	8,3	8,3	6,1	Sl: 0,0
W/R	74,9	78,2	72,6	63,7	67,6	61,2	51,5	Ro: 0,3
Illit.	7,5	5,5	8,7	8,9	14,5	17,5	28,2	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	9,7	7,6	5,7	4,6	3,7	5,3	4,2	Se: 0,0
Num.	374	293	219	179	145	<u>206</u>	163	Ot: 0,1
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Brassó county				Levels of education by age group and denomination							
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					41,70 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>841</u>	1,53	1	1,05	4	0	0	0	0	2,1	7,2
6 class	<u>269</u>				1,3	0	0	0	0	5,3	1,7
4 class*	<u>913</u>	1,48	0,92	1,03	4,3	0	0	0	3,4	11,9	7,7
W/R	<u>14695</u>				69,9	0	23,8	91,6	95,1	79,4	81,4
Illit.	<u>4296</u>	0,21	0,19	0,77	20,4	100	76,2	8,4	1,5	1,3	1,9
Total	<u>21016</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15	2	11,4	6,7	9,4	7,6
Num.					<u>21016</u>	<u>3156</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>2402</u>	<u>1405</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1602</u>
Greek Orthodox					34,50 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>252</u>	0,51	0,39	0,39	1,5	0	0	0	0	0,7	2,4
6 class	<u>153</u>				0,9	0	0	0	0	5,8	1,2
4 class*	<u>232</u>	0,46	0,27	0,4	1,3	0	0	0	2	6,1	1,5
W/R	<u>9829</u>				56,6	0	15,6	81,9	88,2	75,5	78,2
Illit.	<u>6901</u>	1,86	2,24	1,49	39,7	100	84,4	18,1	9,8	11,9	16,7
Total	<u>17367</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17,1	2,4	11,1	6,6	10,9	10,3
Num.					<u>17367</u>	<u>2972</u>	<u>417</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1150</u>	<u>1892</u>	<u>1795</u>
Unitarians					1,60 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>25</u>	0,72	0,46	0,84	3,2	0	0	0	0	1,1	3,4
6 class	<u>12</u>				1,5	0	0	0	0	2,1	1
4 class*	<u>27</u>	0,65	1,31	0,87	3,4	0	0	0	3,9	2,1	2,9
W/R	<u>561</u>				71,5	0	33,3	85,4	94,1	91,5	85,9
Illit.	<u>160</u>	0,76	2,38	0,77	20,4	100	66,7	14,6	2	3,2	6,8
Total	<u>785</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	9,9	1,5	5,2	6,5	12	26,2
Num.					<u>785</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>206</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Brassó county				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Lutherans				41,70 % of popul.			
8 class	9,8	9,9	5,4	7,1	7,5	5,1	4,6
6 class	1,3	1,5	1,7	1,8	1,2	1,2	1,1
4 class*	6,9	6,1	6,3	5,2	5,4	4,2	2,8
W/R	80,8	80,4	85,2	83,8	82,8	83,8	76,3
Illit.	1,2	2,1	1,5	2,1	3	5,5	15,3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	6,9	6,2	5,7	5,4	5	9,1	9,6
Num.	1446	1294	1192	1128	1052	1912	2026
Greek Orthodox				34,50 % of popul.			
8 class	3,9	2,3	2,9	2,8	2,7	1,8	2,5
6 class	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,4	0,3
4 class*	1,1	1	0,8	1,3	0,8	0,9	0,7
W/R	78	78,6	74,8	70,6	64,3	42,9	28
Illit.	16,5	17,9	21,3	25,1	31,9	54,1	68,5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,6	5,6	5	4,3	4,2	6,5	8,2
Num.	1327	973	877	745	728	1128	1431
Unitarians				1,60 % of popul.			
8 class	5,8	1,7	4,7	3,3	12,5	9,6	0
6 class	2,9	1,7	2,3	6,7	0	1,9	5,3
4 class*	5,8	6,9	9,3	10	0	1,9	5,3
W/R	71	77,6	67,4	53,3	71,9	73,1	57,9
Illit.	14,5	12,1	16,3	26,7	15,6	13,5	31,6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8,8	7,4	5,5	3,8	4,1	6,6	2,4
Num.	69	58	43	30	32	52	19

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group.

Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy.

Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Brassó county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Israelites					1,60 % of popul.						
8 class	136	4,66	3,72	4,5	17,1	0	0	0	0	17,6	21,9
6 class	57				7,2	0	0	0	0	26,4	13,7
4 class*	148	5,13	4,56	4,61	18,6	0	0	0	28,9	26,4	21,9
W/R	340				42,7	0	35	98,8	71,1	29,7	41,1
Illit.	116	0,16	0	0,55	14,6	100	65	1,2	0	0	1,4
Total	797				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	11,5	2,5	10,2	9,5	11,4	9,2
Num.					797	92	20	81	76	91	73
Other					0,10 % of popul.						
8 class	2	0	0	1,87	7,1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	1				3,6	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	2	0	0	1,91	7,1	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	17				60,7	0	0	66,7	0	100	100
Illit.	28	0	0	0,8	21,4	100	0	33,3	0	0	0
Total	28				100	100	0	100	0	100	100
Rat.					100	17,9	0	10,7	0	3,6	7,1
Num.					28	5	0	3	0	1	2
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	1918	1	1	1	3,8	0	0	0	0	1,9	4,7
6 class	719				1,4	0	0	0	0	5,9	1,6
4 class	2043	1	1	1	4,1	0	0	0	3,8	10	4,9
W/R	32305				64,1	0	22,3	88,1	91,4	76,6	79,8
Illit.	13423	1	1	1	26,6	100	77,7	11,9	4,8	5,6	9
Total	50410				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,6	2	10,3	6,6	10,5	11,4
Num.					50410	7335	1027	5211	3344	5285	5752
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Brassó county				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Israelites				1,60 % of popul.			
8 class	40,6	36,5	22,7	26,4	41,7	9,8	11,1
6 class	7,2	4,8	4,5	9,4	4,2	5,9	8,3
4 class*	24,6	19	27,3	34	20,8	23,5	13,9
W/R	26,1	38,1	43,2	30,2	33,3	54,9	58,3
Illit.	1,4	1,6	2,3	0	0	5,9	8,3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8,7	7,9	5,5	6,6	6	6,4	4,5
Num.	<u>69</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>36</u>
Other				0,10 % of popul.			
8 class	0	100	0	0	33,3	0	0
6 class	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	25	0	20	0	0	0	0
W/R	50	0	80	100	66,7	100	100
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	14,3	3,6	17,9	3,6	10,7	3,6	7,1
Num.	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Together				100,00 % of popul.			
8 class	8,6	8,7	7	7,1	7,6	5,5	4,7
6 class	1,5	1,3	1,5	1,9	1,2	1,4	1,1
4 class	5,6	5,4	6	6,3	4,9	4,3	2,9
W/R	76,2	76,3	75,7	73,5	71,9	67,1	56,4
Illit.	8,2	8,3	9,8	11,2	14,5	21,7	34,9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,7	6,2	5,6	4,9	4,6	7,6	8
Num.	<u>3889</u>	<u>3144</u>	<u>2811</u>	<u>2476</u>	<u>2310</u>	<u>3808</u>	<u>4018</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group.

Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy.

Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Brassó county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
1910		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					11,80 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>116</u>	1,8	3,8	2,38	1,9	0	0	0	0	1,4	3,6
6 class	<u>94</u>				1,6	0	0	0	0	1,3	2,6
4 class*	<u>497</u>	2,07	2,06	2,23	8,3	0	0	0	5,7	8,5	17,2
W/R	<u>3795</u>				63,5	0	36,9	90,8	89,5	82,4	69,4
Illit.	<u>1477</u>	0,71	1,1	0,77	24,7	100	63,1	9,2	4,8	6,4	7,3
Total	<u>5979</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	10,7	1,4	8,1	8,4	17,9	10,3
Num.					<u>5979</u>	<u>637</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>487</u>	<u>505</u>	<u>1071</u>	<u>617</u>
Greek Catholics					0,70 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>1</u>	0	0	0,38	0,3	0	0	0	0	1,1	0
6 class	<u>1</u>				0,3	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>18</u>	0,5	2,8	1,11	5,3	0	0	0	0	3,4	5,7
W/R	<u>185</u>				54,3	0	25	85,7	84	72,4	62,3
Illit.	<u>136</u>	3,12	1,4	1,24	39,9	100	75	14,3	16	23	32,1
Total	<u>341</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	7,9	1,2	6,2	7,3	25,5	15,5
Num.					<u>341</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>53</u>
Calvinists					5,90 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>37</u>	0,6	0,8	1,5	1,2	0	0	0	0	1,5	1,2
6 class	<u>36</u>				1,2	0	0	0	0	2,6	0,6
4 class*	<u>207</u>	1,1	1,74	1,75	6,9	0	0	0	2,5	8,9	10,6
W/R	<u>1900</u>				63,7	0	25,9	92,5	91,1	81,1	78,9
Illit.	<u>802</u>	0,84	1,17	0,84	26,9	100	74,1	7,5	6,3	5,9	8,7
Total	<u>2982</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14	1,9	8,9	7,9	15,4	10,8
Num.					<u>2982</u>	<u>417</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>322</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Brassó county				cont. of prev. page!			
Women	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
1910	years old						
Roman Catholics				11,80 % of popul.			
8 class	3,7	4,4	4,4	3,8	1,7	2,4	1
6 class	2,4	3,6	3,2	2,4	2,5	2,2	1,2
4 class*	12,4	15,3	15,5	7,2	8,5	8,6	5,2
W/R	70,9	68,1	63,6	65,2	59,7	51,3	45,1
Illit.	10,6	8,6	13,4	21,5	27,5	35,5	47,5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8,2	6,4	5,7	4,9	3,9	6,8	7
Num.	<u>491</u>	<u>385</u>	<u>343</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>409</u>	<u>421</u>
Greek Catholics				0,70 % of popul.			
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
4 class*	9,4	21,1	4	18,2	0	7,1	5,6
W/R	59,4	31,6	36	54,5	20	21,4	27,8
Illit.	31,3	47,4	56	27,3	80	71,4	66,7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	9,4	5,6	7,3	3,2	1,5	4,1	5,3
Num.	<u>32</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>18</u>
Calvinists				5,90 % of popul.			
8 class	3,7	0,8	2,9	0,8	2,5	1,7	1,4
6 class	1,3	2,4	2,3	1,6	0,8	1,7	2,1
4 class*	8,4	8,5	8,8	8,9	4,1	5,1	29,5
W/R	77,8	76,9	69,6	65,9	66,9	23,7	45,9
Illit.	8,8	11,3	16,4	22,8	25,6	67,8	21,2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	10	8,3	5,7	4,1	4,1	4	4,9
Num.	<u>297</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>146</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.							

Brassó county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					43,10 % of popul.						
8 class	199	1,6	1	1,13	0,9	0	0	0	0	1,3	3,2
6 class	197				0,9	0	0	0	0	2,3	1,9
4 class*	827	1,21	1,06	1,06	3,8	0	0	0	3,4	10,9	8,6
W/R	15799				72,2	0	21,8	91	95,4	84	83,7
Illit.	4863	0,25	0,23	0,69	22,2	100	78,2	9	1,2	1,6	2,6
Total	21885				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14	2,2	10,7	5,3	8,7	7,5
Num.					21885	3061	472	2332	1163	1908	1642
Greek Orthodox					35,90 % of popul.						
8 class	24	0,1	0	0,13	0,1	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,2
6 class	17				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,3
4 class*	134	0,16	0,12	0,17	0,7	0	0	0	0,6	2,4	1,3
W/R	9231				50,7	0	18,6	80,9	87,7	85,1	78,3
Illit.	8812	1,93	2,05	1,5	48,4	100	81,4	19,1	11,7	12,3	19,9
Total	18218				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,3	2,1	10,3	6,8	10,4	8,4
Num.					18218	2796	382	1884	1235	1900	1527
Unitarians					1,30 % of popul.						
8 class	5	0,55	0	1	0,8	0	0	0	0	0	1,1
6 class	1				0,2	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	15	0,29	0,69	0,62	2,3	0	0	0	1,1	4	2,2
W/R	504				76,8	0	0	87,1	96,7	92	89,9
Illit.	131	0,65	2,33	0,62	20	100	100	12,9	2,2	4	6,7
Total	656				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	8,1	2	4,7	13,9	30,5	13,6
Num.					656	53	13	31	91	200	89
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Brassó county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Lutherans				43,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,4	1,8	1,7	1	0,9	0,4	0,3	Hu: 35,4
6 class	1,7	1,8	1,9	1,4	1	0,2	0,5	Ge: 64,4
4 class*	7,8	6,9	5,1	4,5	2,9	1,7	1,3	Sl: 0,0
W/R	86,5	88	89,2	88,7	90,4	88,6	69,1	Ro: 0,1
Illit.	1,7	1,5	2,2	4,4	4,7	9,1	28,7	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,1	6,3	5,8	5,4	5,4	9,5	12,2	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>1561</u>	<u>1371</u>	<u>1264</u>	<u>1184</u>	<u>1182</u>	<u>2075</u>	<u>2670</u>	Ot: 0,0
Greek Orthodox				35,90 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,4	0,3	0,3	0	0,1	0,2	0,1	Hu: 1,3
6 class	0,2	0,6	0,1	0	0,1	0,1	0	Ge: 0,3
4 class*	1,4	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,1	Sl: 0,0
W/R	72,6	71,3	68,2	59,3	43,8	26,6	8,7	Ro: 96,7
Illit.	25,4	27	30,5	39,9	55,1	72,4	91	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7	5,8	4,9	4,6	4,5	8,7	11,1	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>1267</u>	<u>1063</u>	<u>891</u>	<u>835</u>	<u>821</u>	<u>1587</u>	<u>2030</u>	Ot: 1,7
Unitarians				1,30 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2	5,9	0	0	0	6,7	0	Hu: 99,4
6 class	0	0	0	4,5	0	0	0	Ge: 0,5
4 class*	2	5,9	0	0	5,3	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	84	79,4	87	50	63,2	53,3	31,3	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	12	8,8	13	45,5	31,6	40	68,8	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,6	5,2	3,5	3,4	2,9	2,3	2,4	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>50</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	Ot: 0,2
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Brassó county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Israelites					1,40 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>17</u>	3,9	0	3	2,4	0	0	0	0	2,4	7,8
6 class	<u>24</u>				3,4	0	0	0	0	7,3	6,3
4 class*	<u>228</u>	6,78	4,92	7,19	32,3	0	0	0	36,4	70,7	62,5
W/R	<u>311</u>				44,1	0	25	98,6	63,6	19,5	21,9
Illit.	<u>126</u>	0,16	0,31	0,55	17,8	100	75	1,4	0	0	1,6
Total	<u>706</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,6	1,7	10,3	7,8	11,6	9,1
Num.					<u>706</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>64</u>
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>2</u>	10	0	11,38	9,1	0	0	0	0	0	20
6 class	<u>0</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>1</u>	1,77	0	2,57	4,5	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	<u>18</u>				81,8	0	0	100	0	100	80
Illit.	<u>22</u>	0	0	0,14	4,5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>22</u>				100	0	0	100	0	100	100
Rat.					100	0	0	4,5	0	9,1	22,7
Num.					<u>22</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	401	1	1	1	0,8	0	0	0	0	0,9	2
6 class	370				0,7	0	0	0	0	1,3	1,3
4 class	1927	1	1	1	3,8	0	0	0	3,1	8	8
W/R	31743				62,5	0	21,9	87,4	90,7	83	78,3
Illit.	16348	1	1	1	32,2	100	78,1	12,6	6,2	6,8	10,3
Total	50789				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,9	2	10	6,5	11,2	8,5
Num.					<u>50789</u>	<u>7080</u>	<u>1025</u>	<u>5094</u>	<u>3311</u>	<u>5710</u>	<u>4319</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Brassó county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				1,40 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	3,4	5,7	3,2	0	4	2,1	2,8	Hu: 80,0
6 class	13,8	1,9	6,5	0	4	0	0	Ge: 18,8
4 class*	48,3	49,1	38,7	32	24	17	5,6	Sl: 0,0
W/R	34,5	37,7	48,4	62	64	70,2	58,3	Ro: 1,0
Illit.	0	5,7	3,2	6	4	10,6	33,3	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,2	7,5	8,8	7,1	3,5	6,7	5,1	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>58</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>36</u>	Ot: 0,1
Other				0,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 31,8
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 59,1
4 class*	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	100	60	0	100	0	0	100	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	0	0	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	13,6	22,7	4,5	9,1	0	0	13,6	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	Ot: 9,1
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2	1,6	1,7	1	0,8	0,6	0,4	Hu: 34,1
6 class	1,4	1,6	1,6	1,1	0,9	0,4	0,4	Ge: 29,8
4 class	6,8	6,8	5,9	4,4	3	2,3	2	Sl: 0,2
W/R	78	77,8	76,7	74,1	69,7	59,6	43,3	Ro: 35,1
Illit.	11,8	12,1	14,1	19,5	25,5	37,1	53,9	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,4	6,3	5,5	5	4,7	8,4	10,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>3759</u>	<u>3177</u>	<u>2780</u>	<u>2520</u>	<u>2409</u>	<u>4265</u>	<u>5340</u>	Ot: 0,8
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Csik county				Levels of education by age group and denomination							
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
Roman Catholics					79,80 % of popul.						
8 class	717	0,93	0,83	0,92	1,2	0	0	0	0	0,7	2,7
6 class	196				0,3	0	0	0	0	1,3	0,4
4 class*	829	0,94	0,92	0,91	1,4	0	0	0	1,2	2,6	2,8
W/R	33000				54,5	0	20,3	81,6	79,9	81,1	76,1
Illit.	25772	0,72	0,86	0,91	42,6	100	79,7	18,4	18,9	14,3	18
Total	60514				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,5	2,3	10,8	6	9,8	7
Num.					60514	9996	1407	6517	3655	5933	4222
Greek Catholics					16,60 % of popul.						
8 class	65	0,28	0,67	0,38	0,5	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,8
6 class	18				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,6	0
4 class*	55	0,21	0,39	0,31	0,4	0	0	0	0,1	0,7	0,5
W/R	3466				27,6	0	8,8	54,7	53,7	42,5	40,6
Illit.	8944	2,32	2	1,53	71,3	100	91,2	45,3	46,1	56	58,1
Total	12548				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,3	2,3	10,4	6,9	9,1	8
Num.					12548	2049	283	1309	867	1136	1002
Calvinists					1,30 % of popul.						
8 class	68	3,59	8,67	5,46	7,1	0	0	0	0	3	10,4
6 class	21				2,2	0	0	0	0	0	1,3
4 class*	70	3,3	5,84	5,19	7,3	0	0	0	2,6	9,1	9,1
W/R	590				61,3	0	37,5	90,6	89,7	86,4	71,4
Illit.	213	0,31	0,44	0,47	22,1	100	62,5	9,4	7,7	1,5	7,8
Total	962				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,4	1,7	6,7	4,1	6,9	8
Num.					962	129	16	64	39	66	77
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Csik county				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Roman Catholics				79,80 % of popul.			
8 class	3,3	3,1	2,4	1,5	1,6	1,3	1
6 class	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,4
4 class*	2	2	2,4	2,6	1,7	1,7	0,8
W/R	76,8	75,2	69,8	65,2	59,4	45	30
Illit.	17,6	19,5	25,1	30,4	37	51,5	67,8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,3	5,5	5,6	5,9	5,1	8,3	10
Num.	<u>4396</u>	<u>3305</u>	<u>3400</u>	<u>3558</u>	<u>3061</u>	<u>5025</u>	<u>6033</u>
Greek Catholics				16,60 % of popul.			
8 class	1,5	1,4	1,2	1,2	0,7	0,4	0,4
6 class	0,4	0	0	0	0,4	0,2	0,2
4 class*	0,3	1,5	0,9	0,7	0,4	1	0,2
W/R	38,7	33,2	34,8	27,7	19,4	10,1	7
Illit.	59	63,8	63,1	70,5	79,1	88,3	92,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,8	6,3	6,1	4,8	4,5	8	9,6
Num.	<u>981</u>	<u>785</u>	<u>767</u>	<u>603</u>	<u>561</u>	<u>1001</u>	<u>1204</u>
Calvinists				1,30 % of popul.			
8 class	6,8	7,8	9	15,6	12,8	12,5	17,9
6 class	0,7	3,9	7,2	3,9	2,1	5,4	0
4 class*	10,9	12,6	7,2	9,1	10,6	5,4	14,3
W/R	72,1	67	74,8	55,8	61,7	60,7	46,4
Illit.	9,5	8,7	1,8	15,6	12,8	16,1	21,4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	15,3	10,7	11,5	8	4,9	5,8	2,9
Num.	<u>147</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>28</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.							

Nat.

Hu: 99,3

Ge: 0,2

Sl: 0,0

Ro: 0,1

Ru: 0,0

Cr: 0,0

Se: 0,0

Ot: 0,3

Nat.

Hu: 25,0

Ge: 0,1

Sl: 0,1

Ro: 73,1

Ru: 1,2

Cr: 0,0

Se: 0,0

Ot: 0,5

Nat.

Hu: 99,0

Ge: 0,7

Sl: 0,0

Ro: 0,0

Ru: 0,1

Cr: 0,0

Se: 0,0

Ot: 0,2

Csik county				Levels of education by age group and denomination							
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
					years old						
Lutherans					0,20 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>16</u>	7,38	5,06	8,69	11,3	0	0	0	0	0	21,4
6 class	<u>6</u>				4,2	0	0	0	0	6,7	0
4 class*	8	3,4	3,71	6,59	5,6	0	0	0	0	6,7	0
W/R	<u>96</u>				67,6	0	0	100	100	86,7	64,3
Illit.	<u>16</u>	0,57	0	0,24	11,3	100	100	0	0	0	14,3
Total	<u>142</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	7,7	0,7	4,9	1,4	10,6	9,9
Num.					<u>142</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>
Greek Orthodox					0,20 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>1</u>	0	0	0,62	0,8	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>1</u>				0,8	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>2</u>	0	0	0,97	1,5	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	67				50,8	0	0	66,7	100	55,6	52,4
Illit.	<u>61</u>	1,9	2,83	0,99	46,2	100	100	33,3	0	44,4	47,6
Total	<u>132</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	7,6	2,3	4,5	1,5	6,8	15,9
Num.					<u>132</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>21</u>
Unitarians					0,10 % of popul.						
8 class	8	6,9	27,78	7,77	10,1	0	0	0	0	33,3	20
6 class	2				2,5	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	5	6,35	10,2	5,91	6,3	0	0	0	12,5	0	20
W/R	48				60,8	0	0	66,7	87,5	50	60
Illit.	<u>16</u>	0	1,42	0,43	20,3	100	100	33,3	0	16,7	0
Total	<u>79</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	7,6	3,8	3,8	10,1	7,6	6,3
Num.					<u>79</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Csik county				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Lutherans				0,20 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	15,8	17,6	15,8	9,1	0	20	18,2	Hu: 64,8
6 class	0	0	5,3	9,1	11,1	0	18,2	Ge: 31,0
4 class*	5,3	17,6	10,5	0	11,1	0	0	Sl: 4,2
W/R	78,9	58,8	68,4	81,8	77,8	60	63,6	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	5,9	0	0	0	20	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	13,4	12	13,4	7,7	6,3	3,5	7,7	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>19</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>	Ot: 0,0
Greek Orthodox				0,20 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	3,7	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 31,1
6 class	3,7	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	3,7	4,8	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	63	47,6	65	0	50	50	50	Ro: 56,8
Illit.	25,9	47,6	35	100	50	50	50	Ru: 7,6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,8
Rat.	20,5	15,9	15,2	2,3	3	3	1,5	Se: 2,3
Num.	<u>27</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	Ot: 1,5
Unitarians				0,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	6,3	0	20	50	0	16,7	0	Hu: 100,0
6 class	6,3	0	10	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	6,3	0	10	0	0	0	50	Sl: 0,0
W/R	75	75	60	0	87,5	66,7	50	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	6,3	25	0	50	12,5	16,7	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	20,3	5,1	12,7	2,5	10,1	7,6	2,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>16</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	Ot: 0,0
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Csik county				Levels of education by age group and denomination							
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
Israelites					1,70 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>88</u>	6,45	3,11	5,38	7	0	0	0	0	5,3	18,7
6 class	32				2,5	0	0	0	0	1,8	7,5
4 class*	<u>134</u>	7	3,73	6,28	10,6	0	0	0	12,7	16,8	17,9
W/R	665				52,7	0	36,8	86,4	87,3	62,8	47,8
Illit.	<u>342</u>	0,33	0,32	0,58	27,1	100	63,2	13,6	0	13,3	8,2
Total	1261				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17,8	1,5	9,4	6,3	9	10,6
Num.					<u>1261</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>134</u>
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>1</u>	0	0	12,85	16,7	0	0	0	0	100	0
6 class	<u>0</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0	0	0	5,22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	<u>5</u>				83,3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illit.	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>6</u>				100	0	0	0	0	100	0
Rat.					100	0	0	0	0	16,7	0
Num.					<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	970	1	1	1	1,3	0	0	0	0	0,7	2,9
6 class	279				0,4	0	0	0	0	1,2	0,5
4 class	1118	1	1	1	1,5	0	0	0	1,3	2,6	2,9
W/R	38017				50,2	0	18,6	77,4	75,3	74,8	68,7
Illit.	35409	1	1	1	46,7	100	81,4	22,6	23,5	20,6	25
Total	75793				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,4	2,3	10,6	6,1	9,6	7,2
Num.					<u>75793</u>	<u>12442</u>	<u>1734</u>	<u>8040</u>	<u>4660</u>	<u>7285</u>	<u>5481</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Csik county				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Israelites				1,70 % of popul.			
8 class	14	16,7	7,9	5,6	1,8	6,7	6,8
6 class	2,9	6,5	5,3	2,8	1,8	1,3	2,3
4 class*	18,4	18,5	13,2	9,9	10,5	10,7	11,4
W/R	57,4	48,1	60,5	70,4	78,9	68	54,5
Illit.	7,4	10,2	13,2	11,3	7	13,3	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	10,8	8,6	6	5,6	4,5	5,9	3,5
Num.	<u>136</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>44</u>
Other				0,00 % of popul.			
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	0	100	100	100	0	0	100
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	100	100	100	0	0	100
Rat.	0	16,7	16,7	16,7	0	0	33,3
Num.	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Together				100,00 % of popul.			
8 class	3,4	3,2	2,6	1,8	1,7	1,3	1,1
6 class	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,4
4 class	2,5	2,6	2,4	2,6	1,8	1,7	0,8
W/R	69,6	66,6	63,6	59,9	53,8	39,8	26,5
Illit.	24,1	27,1	30,8	35,3	42,3	56,6	71,2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,6	5,7	5,8	5,7	5	8,2	9,7
Num.	<u>5733</u>	<u>4356</u>	<u>4413</u>	<u>4337</u>	<u>3756</u>	<u>6187</u>	<u>7353</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.							

Csik county				Levels of education by age group and denomination							
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
Roman Catholics					80,80 % of popul.						
8 class	119	1	1	1	0,2	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,8
6 class	35				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,1	0
4 class*	541	0,83	0,73	0,87	1	0	0	0	0,6	3,2	2,6
W/R	26243				46,5	0	20,3	79,1	84,7	77,2	74,7
Illit.	29547	0,71	0,89	0,94	52,3	100	79,7	20,9	14,7	19,3	21,9
Total	56485				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17,7	2,5	11,3	6,4	8,6	7,4
Num.					56485	10013	1392	6391	3609	4863	4162
Greek Catholics					16,00 % of popul.						
8 class	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	26	0,22	0	0,13	0,2	0	0	0	0	0,6	0,9
W/R	2342				21	0	7,7	41,7	42,9	27,2	24,6
Illit.	8807	2,41	1,85	1,41	78,8	100	92,3	58,3	57,1	72,2	74,5
Total	11176				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17,1	2,9	11,1	6,8	10,4	8,9
Num.					11176	1911	324	1243	763	1162	999
Calvinists					1,00 % of popul.						
8 class	2	0	0	1,5	0,3	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	6				0,8	0	0	0	0	0	2,5
4 class*	62	4,59	10,53	6,4	8,5	0	0	0	11,1	22,6	16,3
W/R	425				58,5	0	20	92,8	86,1	69,8	76,3
Illit.	232	0,16	0,37	0,57	31,9	100	80	7,2	2,8	7,5	5
Total	727				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17,5	2,1	11,4	5	7,3	11
Num.					727	127	15	83	36	53	80
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Csik county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Roman Catholics				80,80 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,8	0,6	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,1	0	Hu: 99,5
6 class	0,3	0,1	0,1	0	0	0,2	0	Ge: 0,2
4 class*	2,1	1,9	1	0,9	0,1	0,6	0,3	Sl: 0,0
W/R	58,3	66,1	63,5	55,2	55	15,7	10,1	Ro: 0,1
Illit.	38,5	31,4	35,1	43,7	44,7	83,4	89,6	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,1	5,7	5,7	5,4	5	7,5	9,7	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>4004</u>	<u>3228</u>	<u>3223</u>	<u>3067</u>	<u>2839</u>	<u>4222</u>	<u>5471</u>	Ot: 0,2
Greek Catholics				16,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 22,5
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0,8	0,5	0	0	0	0,1	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	84,7	19,3	16,8	9,1	7,2	2,8	0,4	Ro: 77,1
Illit.	14,3	80,2	83,2	90,9	92,8	97,1	99,6	Ru: 0,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	6,4	5	5	4,4	3,2	9,8	8,9	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>712</u>	<u>561</u>	<u>555</u>	<u>495</u>	<u>363</u>	<u>1096</u>	<u>992</u>	Ot: 0,2
Calvinists				1,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	2,2	0	0	7,7	0	0	Hu: 97,8
6 class	0	2,2	2,2	5,3	0	0	0	Ge: 1,5
4 class*	12,5	19,6	8,9	10,5	0	3,8	2,9	Sl: 0,0
W/R	78,8	60,9	64,4	65,8	69,2	48,1	51,4	Ro: 0,7
Illit.	8,7	15,2	24,4	18,4	23,1	48,1	45,7	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	14,3	6,3	6,2	5,2	1,8	7,2	4,8	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>104</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>35</u>	Ot: 0,0
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Csik county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					0,20 % of popul.						
8 class	2	11,38	0	8,5	1,7	0	0	0	0	0	9,1
6 class	1				0,8	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	16	11,1	4,47	10,47	13,2	0	0	0	14,3	62,5	36,4
W/R	76				62,8	0	25	69,2	85,7	37,5	54,5
Illit.	26	0	0,14	0,39	21,5	100	75	30,8	0	0	0
Total	121				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14	3,3	10,7	5,8	6,6	9,1
Num.					121	17	4	13	7	8	11
Greek Orthodox					0,10 % of popul.						
8 class	1	0	0	9	1,8	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0	0	0	1,2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	23				41,1	0	0	0	71,4	80	50
Illit.	32	1,62	2,04	1,02	57,1	100	0	100	28,6	20	50
Total	56				100	100	0	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,5	0	5,4	12,5	8,9	10,7
Num.					56	7	0	3	7	5	6
Unitarians					0,10 % of popul.						
8 class	1	0	0	8	1,6	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	3	0	0	4,33	4,9	0	0	0	33,3	0	0
W/R	40				65,6	0	100	88,9	66,7	100	66,7
Illit.	17	1,08	0	0,5	27,9	100	0	11,1	0	0	33,3
Total	61				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,4	3,3	14,8	4,9	9,8	14,8
Num.					61	10	2	9	3	6	9
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Csik county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Lutherans				0,20 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	8,3	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 54,5
6 class	0	8,3	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 41,3
4 class*	8,3	8,3	25	6,7	0	16,7	0	Sl: 4,1
W/R	91,7	75	75	86,7	100	66,7	100	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	0	0	6,7	0	16,7	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	9,9	9,9	6,6	12,4	1,7	5	5	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	Ot: 0,0
Greek Orthodox				0,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	9,1	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 33,9
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 8,9
W/R	37,5	72,7	0	0	0	0	0	Ro: 57,1
Illit.	62,5	18,2	100	100	0	100	100	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	14,3	19,6	7,1	1,8	0	3,6	3,6	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	Ot: 0,0
Unitarians				0,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 96,7
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 3,3
4 class*	0	20	0	0	0	33,3	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	100	60	50	100	0	66,7	100	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	9,8	8,2	9,8	1,6	0	4,9	1,6	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	Ot: 0,0
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Csik county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
					years old						
Israelites					1,60 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>20</u>	7,25	9,5	9	1,8	0	0	0	0	1,4	5,8
6 class	8				0,7	0	0	0	0	1,4	1,3
4 class*	146	7,76	8,8	10,53	13,3	0	0	0	7,1	28	24,7
W/R	612				55,8	0	24,1	87,7	82,9	67,1	58,4
Illit.	<u>310</u>	0,31	0,31	0,51	28,3	100	75,9	12,3	10	2,1	9,7
Total	1096				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13	2,6	11,1	6,4	13	14,1
Num.					<u>1096</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>154</u>
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	2				100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illit.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2				100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rat.					100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Num.					<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	147	1	1	1	0,2	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,8
6 class	51				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,1
4 class	825	1	1	1	1,2	0	0	0	0,9	3,6	3,2
W/R	29872				42,7	0	18,1	73,5	77,5	67,6	65
Illit.	39032	1	1	1	55,8	100	81,9	26,5	21,6	28,6	30,9
Total	69927				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17,5	2,5	11,3	6,4	8,9	7,8
Num.					<u>69927</u>	<u>12253</u>	<u>1768</u>	<u>7883</u>	<u>4507</u>	<u>6246</u>	<u>5431</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Csik county				cont. of prev. page!				Nat. Hu: 67,2 Ge: 31,0 Sl: 0,3 Ro: 1,1 Ru: 0,1 Cr: 0,0 Se: 0,0 Ot: 0,4
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				1,60 % of popul.				
8 class	3,2	2,8	2	1,9	0	1,1	0	
6 class	1,6	0	2	0	0	1,1	0	
4 class*	23,8	15,5	14,3	11,3	0	9,1	2,6	
W/R	59,5	70,4	67,3	71,7	70	42	36,8	
Illit.	11,9	11,3	14,3	15,1	30	46,6	60,5	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Rat.	11,5	6,5	4,5	4,8	0,9	8	3,5	
Num.	<u>126</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>38</u>	
Other				0,00 % of popul.			Nat. Hu: 50,0 Ge: 0,0 Sl: 0,0 Ro: 0,0 Ru: 0,0 Cr: 0,0 Se: 0,0 Ot: 50,0	
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
W/R	0	100	0	0	0	0		0
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Total	0	100	0	0	0	0		0
Rat.	0	100	0	0	0	0		0
Num.	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat. Hu: 86,5 Ge: 0,7 Sl: 0,1 Ro: 12,5 Ru: 0,0 Cr: 0,0 Se: 0,0 Ot: 0,2
8 class	0,7	0,7	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	0	
6 class	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0	0,1	0	
4 class	2,7	2,4	1,3	1,2	0,1	0,8	0,3	
W/R	62,7	59,4	56,8	49,4	49,7	14,3	9,4	
Illit.	33,6	37,5	41,5	49,1	50	84,7	90,3	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Rat.	7,1	5,7	5,6	5,3	4,6	7,9	9,4	
Num.	<u>4982</u>	<u>3952</u>	<u>3899</u>	<u>3684</u>	<u>3227</u>	<u>5505</u>	<u>6589</u>	
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Fogaras county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					3,40 % of popul.						
8 class	110	2,39	5,54	4,93	6,9	0	0	0	0	3,5	7,4
6 class	45				2,8	0	0	0	0	5,7	3
4 class*	119	4,08	6,8	5,9	7,4	0	0	0	2,5	12,8	10,4
W/R	904				56,5	0	35,9	86,7	91,3	73,8	70,4
Illit.	421	0,57	0,45	0,62	26,3	100	64,1	13,3	6,3	4,3	8,9
Total	1599				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,7	2,4	10,8	5	8,8	8,4
Num.					1599	235	39	173	80	141	135
Greek Catholics					25,00 % of popul.						
8 class	156	0,97	0,71	0,93	1,3	0	0	0	0	1	3
6 class	40				0,3	0	0	0	0	1,4	0,5
4 class*	61	0,76	0,61	0,72	0,5	0	0	0	0,8	1	0,4
W/R	6078				52,4	0	15,5	77	85,6	76,6	75,3
Illit.	5255	1,32	1,14	1,07	45,3	100	84,5	23	13,5	20	20,8
Total	11590				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,1	2,5	11,3	6,1	8,8	6,6
Num.					11590	1866	291	1306	710	1019	760
Calvinists					2,60 % of popul.						
8 class	66	3	6,17	3,86	5,4	0	0	0	0	4,4	9,3
6 class	21				1,7	0	0	0	0	5,9	1,6
4 class*	48	3,06	5,23	3,79	3,9	0	0	0	3,8	5,2	4,7
W/R	735				60	0	8,7	80,4	94,9	75,6	72,1
Illit.	355	0,79	0,73	0,68	29	100	91,3	19,6	1,3	8,9	12,4
Total	1225				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,1	1,9	7,9	6,4	11	10,5
Num.					1225	160	23	97	79	135	129
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by V́ctor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Fogaras county				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Roman Catholics				3,40 % of popul.			
8 class	11,3	14	17,2	13,3	6,1	10,6	10,6
6 class	4,6	4,4	5,2	3,3	5,1	1,8	4,4
4 class*	10,6	10,5	14,7	13,3	12,1	7,1	7,1
W/R	67,5	64	46,6	56,7	60,6	56,6	56,6
Illit.	6	7	16,4	13,3	16,2	23,9	21,2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	9,4	7,1	7,3	5,6	6,2	7,1	7,1
Num.	<u>151</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>113</u>
Greek Catholics				25,00 % of popul.			
8 class	2,7	4,1	2,7	1,7	2	2,5	0,8
6 class	0	0,6	0,3	0,7	0,5	0,7	0,1
4 class*	0,8	1,1	0,6	0,3	1,1	1	0,5
W/R	76	72,3	73,9	64	62,6	42,7	25,2
Illit.	20,5	22	22,5	33,3	33,8	53,1	73,5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	6,7	5,7	5,4	5,2	4,8	9,4	11,4
Num.	<u>780</u>	<u>665</u>	<u>631</u>	<u>597</u>	<u>554</u>	<u>1087</u>	<u>1324</u>
Calvinists				2,60 % of popul.			
8 class	11,7	9,3	3,3	14,8	9,5	3,5	4,9
6 class	2,7	1,9	3,3	1,6	1,6	1,2	0
4 class*	6,3	7,4	7,6	6,6	3,2	3,5	1,2
W/R	73,9	71,3	77,2	55,7	52,4	60,5	44,4
Illit.	5,4	10,2	8,7	21,3	33,3	31,4	49,4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	9,1	8,8	7,5	5	5,1	7	6,6
Num.	<u>111</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>81</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group.

Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy.

Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Fogaras county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
20-24		40-44	total		years old						
Lutherans					2,90 % of popul.						
8 class	47	1,81	2,04	2,43	3,4	0	0	0	0	2,4	5,6
6 class	30				2,2	0	0	0	0	10,2	4,6
4 class*	53	2,55	2,23	3,28	3,9	0	0	0	9	9,4	2,8
W/R	965				70,8	0	31,3	91,5	91	77,2	86,1
Illit.	268	0,06	0,09	0,46	19,7	100	68,8	8,5	0	0,8	0,9
Total	1363				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,7	2,3	10,3	5,7	9,3	7,9
Num.					1363	200	32	141	78	127	108
Greek Orthodox					64,40 % of popul.						
8 class	222	0,52	0,42	0,5	0,7	0	0	0	0	0,4	1,6
6 class	60				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,3	0,2
4 class*	118	0,45	0,43	0,45	0,4	0	0	0	0,3	0,5	0,5
W/R	16296				54,5	0	14,1	83,3	89,1	84,6	82,1
Illit.	13219	0,99	1,05	1,04	44,2	100	85,9	16,7	10,7	14,1	15,6
Total	29915				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17,1	2,3	11,5	6,2	9,1	6,6
Num.					29915	5116	694	3428	1855	2728	1962
Unitarians					0,60 % of popul.						
8 class	10	0,87	3,46	2,71	3,8	0	0	0	0	3,8	2,7
6 class	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	5	0,53	1,89	1,97	1,9	0	0	0	0	3,8	0
W/R	167				63,7	0	0	88	100	88,5	91,9
Illit.	80	0,34	1,42	0,72	30,5	100	100	12	0	3,8	5,4
Total	262				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,5	1,9	9,5	5,7	9,9	14,1
Num.					262	38	5	25	15	26	37
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Fogaras county				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Lutherans				2,90 % of popul.			
8 class	3,7	5,7	10	4,9	8,2	4,2	4,3
6 class	2,4	1,9	1,3	0	1,4	3,4	1,4
4 class*	4,9	4,8	10	4,9	0	4,2	3,6
W/R	86,6	85,7	78,8	87,7	87,7	85,6	75,4
Illit.	2,4	1,9	0	2,5	2,7	2,5	15,2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	6	7,7	5,9	5,9	5,4	8,7	10,1
Num.	<u>82</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>138</u>
Greek Orthodox				64,40 % of popul.			
8 class	2,2	2,6	1,2	1	0,9	1	0,5
6 class	0,1	0,5	0,2	0,5	0,7	0,4	0,2
4 class*	0,7	0,3	0,7	0,4	0,7	0,7	0,7
W/R	78,5	74,9	74,6	67,3	60,3	45	19,1
Illit.	18,5	21,7	23,2	30,8	37,4	52,8	79,6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7	6	5,4	4,7	4,7	8,8	10,7
Num.	<u>2090</u>	<u>1796</u>	<u>1603</u>	<u>1404</u>	<u>1404</u>	<u>2632</u>	<u>3203</u>
Unitarians				0,60 % of popul.			
8 class	5,6	11,1	8,3	8,3	7,7	0	5,6
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0	11,1	4,2	0	0	0	5,6
W/R	83,3	72,2	75	50	53,8	53,8	38,9
Illit.	11,1	5,6	12,5	41,7	38,5	46,2	50
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	6,9	6,9	9,2	4,6	5	5	6,9
Num.	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>18</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.							

Fogaras county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
Israelites					1,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>61</u>	11	7,25	9,14	12,8	0	0	0	0	15	34,1
6 class	<u>24</u>				5	0	0	0	0	26,7	2,3
4 class*	<u>61</u>	10,25	7,89	10,55	12,8	0	0	0	19,4	15	15,9
W/R	256				53,8	0	30,8	97,8	80,6	43,3	43,2
Illit.	<u>74</u>	0,29	0	0,37	15,5	100	69,2	2,2	0	0	4,5
Total	<u>476</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	10,3	2,7	9,7	6,5	12,6	9,2
Num.					<u>476</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>44</u>
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>0</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	8				66,7	0	0	0	0	100	0
Illit.	<u>12</u>	6,37	1,71	0,79	33,3	0	0	0	0	0	100
Total	<u>12</u>				100	0	0	0	0	100	100
Rat.					100	0	0	0	0	8,3	8,3
Num.					<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	672	1	1	1	1,4	0	0	0	0	1	3,1
6 class	220				0,5	0	0	0	0	1,6	0,6
4 class	465	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1,7	1,4
W/R	25412				54,7	0	15,8	82,1	88,4	81,3	79,3
Illit.	19676	1	1	1	42,4	100	84,2	17,9	10,5	14,4	15,7
Total	46445				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,5	2,4	11,2	6,1	9,1	6,8
Num.					<u>46445</u>	<u>7664</u>	<u>1097</u>	<u>5216</u>	<u>2848</u>	<u>4237</u>	<u>3176</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Fogaras county				cont. of prev. page!				Nat.	
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-		Hu: 81,5 Ge: 17,6 Sl: 0,0 Ro: 0,8 Ru: 0,0 Cr: 0,0 Se: 0,0 Ot: 0,0
years old									
Israelites				1,00 % of popul.				Nat. Hu: 8,3 Ge: 8,3 Sl: 0,0 Ro: 66,7 Ru: 0,0 Cr: 0,0 Se: 0,0 Ot: 16,7	
8 class	32,4	22,6	9,1	17,4	9,1	11,4	9,4		
6 class	0	0	3	13	9,1	0	0		
4 class*	16,2	32,3	18,2	4,3	24,2	9,1	12,5		
W/R	51,4	45,2	63,6	65,2	48,5	75	59,4		
Illit.	0	0	6,1	0	9,1	4,5	18,8		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Rat.	7,8	6,5	6,9	4,8	6,9	9,2	6,7		
Num.	<u>37</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>32</u>		
Other				0,00 % of popul.					Nat. Hu: 7,3 Ge: 3,4 Sl: 0,1 Ro: 88,1 Ru: 0,0 Cr: 0,0 Se: 0,0 Ot: 1,1
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
W/R	50	100	0	50	100	100	50		
Illit.	50	0	0	50	0	0	50		
Total	100	100	0	100	100	100	100		
Rat.	16,7	8,3	0	16,7	16,7	8,3	16,7		
Num.	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>		
Together				100,00 % of popul.					
8 class	3,5	4	2,8	2,4	2	1,9	1		
6 class	0,4	0,8	0,7	0,8	1	0,6	0,3		
4 class	1,7	1,8	2,1	1,2	1,7	1,2	0,9		
W/R	77,1	73,8	73,2	66,3	61,4	46,6	24		
Illit.	17,3	19,6	21,2	29,3	33,9	49,6	73,7		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Rat.	7	6,1	5,6	4,9	4,8	8,8	10,6		
Num.	<u>3272</u>	<u>2838</u>	<u>2579</u>	<u>2270</u>	<u>2241</u>	<u>4094</u>	<u>4913</u>		
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.									

Fogaras county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
1910		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					2,90 % of popul.						
8 class	32	7,8	20,5	11,5	2,3	0	0	0	0	0,6	3,9
6 class	13				0,9	0	0	0	0	1,2	1,6
4 class*	135	8,59	11,71	10,58	9,5	0	0	0	3,8	17,4	19,4
W/R	781				55,2	0	27,3	87	87,3	70,7	71,3
Illit.	453	0,11	0,32	0,54	32	100	72,7	13	8,9	10,2	3,9
Total	1414				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,4	2,3	10,3	5,6	11,8	9,1
Num.					1414	189	33	146	79	167	129
Greek Catholics					24,80 % of popul.						
8 class	11	0,8	0	0,5	0,1	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,4
6 class	5				0	0	0	0	0	0,1	0
4 class*	40	0,48	0	0,33	0,3	0	0	0	0	0,9	1
W/R	4278				35,5	0	13,9	67,6	84,3	73,2	60
Illit.	7727	1,12	1,1	1,08	64,1	100	86,1	32,4	15,7	25,8	38,6
Total	12061				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,6	2	8,3	5,7	10,3	7,6
Num.					12061	1886	238	998	686	1242	922
Calvinists					2,50 % of popul.						
8 class	12	7	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	3,5
6 class	7				0,6	0	0	0	0	0	1,4
4 class*	69	4,62	7,93	6,08	5,7	0	0	0	5,2	7,6	8,5
W/R	670				55,1	0	31	84,3	88,3	85,7	77,5
Illit.	458	0,27	0,48	0,64	37,7	100	69	15,7	6,5	6,7	9,2
Total	1216				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15	2,4	8,9	6,3	8,6	11,7
Num.					1216	182	29	108	77	105	142
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Fogaras county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
1910	years old							
Roman Catholics				2,90 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	5,7	4,6	4,5	4,1	5,3	3,4	0	Hu: 77,1
6 class	2,4	0	3,4	0	0	0,8	2	Ge: 18,4
4 class*	15,4	18,5	18	12,3	8,8	3,4	4,9	Sl: 0,8
W/R	65	63,9	52,8	61,6	40,4	47,9	44,1	Ro: 2,5
Illit.	11,4	13	21,3	21,9	45,6	44,5	49	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,1
Rat.	8,7	7,6	6,3	5,2	4	8,4	7,2	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>123</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>102</u>	Ot: 1,2
Greek Catholics				24,80 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,5	0,2	0,1	0	0	0	0	Hu: 0,6
6 class	0,1	0,2	0,1	0	0,2	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0,8	0,6	0,6	0	0,3	0,1	0,1	Sl: 0,0
W/R	51,8	42,8	49,5	23,7	17,2	8,6	2	Ro: 98,1
Illit.	46,7	56,3	49,7	76,3	82,3	91,3	97,9	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	6,9	5,4	7,2	6	4,9	9,3	10,9	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>828</u>	<u>647</u>	<u>867</u>	<u>721</u>	<u>586</u>	<u>1125</u>	<u>1315</u>	Ot: 1,3
Calvinists				2,50 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	3,9	1,1	1,3	0	1,7	0	0	Hu: 99,1
6 class	0	1,1	1,3	0	3,4	1,1	0	Ge: 0,6
4 class*	13,7	12,2	9	11,1	5,2	2,1	1,1	Sl: 0,1
W/R	69,6	68,9	57,7	55,6	46,6	45,3	21,8	Ro: 0,2
Illit.	12,7	16,7	30,8	33,3	43,1	51,6	77	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,4	7,4	6,4	5,2	4,8	7,8	7,2	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>102</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>87</u>	Ot: 0,0
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Fogarás county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					2,90 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>15</u>	8,4	12,5	5,5	1,1	0	0	0	0	0	4,2
6 class	<u>12</u>				0,9	0	0	0	0	0,7	1,7
4 class*	<u>67</u>	7,55	8,07	5,67	4,8	0	0	0	2,8	10	16
W/R	<u>1006</u>				71,6	0	22,2	93,1	97,2	86,4	74,8
Illit.	<u>305</u>	0,1	0,07	0,37	21,7	100	77,8	6,9	0	2,9	3,4
Total	<u>1405</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,8	1,9	8,3	5,1	10	8,5
Num.					<u>1405</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>119</u>
Greek Orthodox					65,60 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>4</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>6</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0,1	0
4 class*	<u>42</u>	0,14	0,07	0,08	0,1	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,4
W/R	<u>12238</u>				38,3	0	19,1	79,2	82,7	74,2	61,4
Illit.	<u>19676</u>	1,1	1,07	1,04	61,6	100	80,9	20,8	17,3	25,5	38,2
Total	<u>31966</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,1	2,3	11	6,2	10	8,4
Num.					<u>31966</u>	<u>4828</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>3531</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>3198</u>	<u>2671</u>
Unitarians					0,50 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>0</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>2</u>	1,48	0	0,75	0,9	0	0	0	0	0	4,3
W/R	<u>127</u>				57,7	0	16,7	85,2	100	93,8	78,3
Illit.	<u>91</u>	0,5	0,62	0,7	41,4	100	83,3	14,8	0	6,3	17,4
Total	<u>220</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	19,1	2,7	12,3	8,2	14,5	10,5
Num.					<u>220</u>	<u>42</u>	6	<u>27</u>	<u>18</u>	32	<u>23</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Fogaras county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Lutherans				2,90 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	1,9	1,9	1,1	2,5	1,3	0,7	0,6	Hu: 8,7
6 class	1,9	1	1,1	2,5	2,6	0	0,6	Ge: 90,9
4 class*	9,4	6,7	7,5	6,3	3,8	0	0	Sl: 0,1
W/R	86,8	88,5	88,2	83,5	82,1	90,4	60,3	Ro: 0,1
Illit.	0	1,9	2,2	5,1	10,3	8,8	38,5	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,5	7,4	6,6	5,6	5,6	9,7	11,1	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>106</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>156</u>	Ot: 0,1
Greek Orthodox				65,60 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 0,2
6 class	0	0	0,1	0	0,1	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	49,9	40	19,5	25,5	14,6	21,4	2	Ro: 99,0
Illit.	49,8	59,6	80,2	74,3	85,2	78,5	98	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,8	6,7	4,9	4,9	4,5	8,4	9,7	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>2489</u>	<u>2155</u>	<u>1566</u>	<u>1574</u>	<u>1446</u>	<u>2701</u>	<u>3111</u>	Ot: 0,8
Unitarians				0,50 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 99,5
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,5
4 class*	0	0	0	0	8,3	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	76,9	78,6	62,5	57,1	33,3	10	25	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	23,1	21,4	37,5	42,9	58,3	90	75	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	5,9	6,4	3,6	3,2	5,5	4,5	3,6	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	Ot: 0,0
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Fogaras county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Israelites					0,90 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>3,5</u>	0,7	0	0	0	0	0	2
6 class	<u>2</u>				0,5	0	0	0	0	0	2
4 class*	<u>85</u>	<u>10,52</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>17,5</u>	19,8	0	0	0	11,5	51,8	26,5
W/R	<u>245</u>				57,1	0	0	92,1	88,5	46,4	69,4
Illit.	<u>94</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0,37</u>	21,9	100	100	7,9	0	1,8	0
Total	<u>429</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	11,2	1,4	8,9	6,1	13,1	11,4
Num.					<u>429</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>49</u>
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>0</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	<u>2</u>				20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illit.	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,44</u>	<u>1,35</u>	80	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>10</u>				100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rat.					100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Num.					<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>77</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	0,2	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,5
6 class	<u>45</u>				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,2
4 class	<u>440</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	0,9	0	0	0	0,4	2	2,2
W/R	<u>19354</u>				39,7	0	18,5	77,7	83,8	74,2	62,5
Illit.	<u>28813</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	59,1	100	81,5	22,3	15,7	23,6	34,6
Total	<u>48729</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,1	2,2	10,2	6	10,1	8,3
Num.					<u>48729</u>	<u>7355</u>	<u>1066</u>	<u>4967</u>	<u>2927</u>	<u>4941</u>	<u>4055</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Fogaras county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				0,90 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	4	3,7	0	0	Hu: 75,8
6 class	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 23,8
4 class*	24,2	33,3	34,8	24	22,2	2,6	3,4	Sl: 0,0
W/R	63,6	66,7	52,2	72	59,3	74,4	37,9	Ro: 0,5
Illit.	9,1	0	13	0	14,8	23,1	58,6	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,7	7	5,4	5,8	6,3	9,1	6,8	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>33</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>29</u>	Ot: 0,0
Other				0,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 20,0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 10,0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	33,3	100	0	0	0	0	0	Ro: 70,0
Illit.	66,7	0	100	100	100	100	100	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	30	10	20	10	10	10	10	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Ot: 0,0
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,1	0	Hu: 6,4
6 class	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,3	0	0,1	Ge: 3,4
4 class	1,7	1,9	1,7	1,1	1	0,3	0,2	Sl: 0,0
W/R	52,6	44,3	33,9	29,1	19,7	22	5,4	Ro: 89,3
Illit.	45	53,4	63,8	69,4	78,8	77,6	94,3	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,6	6,5	5,6	5,2	4,6	8,7	9,9	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>3697</u>	<u>3149</u>	<u>2728</u>	<u>2543</u>	<u>2265</u>	<u>4226</u>	<u>4810</u>	Ot: 0,9
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Háromszék county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					33,70 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>520</u>	0,76	0,81	1,11	2,1	0	0	0	0	2,9	3,2
6 class	<u>192</u>				0,8	0	0	0	0	2,8	2
4 class*	<u>467</u>	0,85	0,84	1,04	1,8	0	0	0	2,2	3,7	2
W/R	<u>14943</u>				59	0	22,5	73,1	84,9	80,9	85,5
Illit.	<u>9195</u>	0,48	1,08	0,92	36,3	100	77,5	26,9	12,9	9,6	7,2
Total	<u>25317</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,2	2,1	10,2	6,3	9,3	8,5
Num.					<u>25317</u>	<u>3849</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>2576</u>	<u>1589</u>	<u>2345</u>	<u>2159</u>
Greek Catholics					2,70 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>5</u>	0,12	0,22	0,11	0,2	0	0	0	0	0	0,5
6 class	<u>4</u>				0,2	0	0	0	0	0	0,9
4 class*	<u>14</u>	0,22	0,44	0,24	0,7	0	0	0	0	0,9	0,5
W/R	<u>844</u>				41,9	0	23,3	62,8	69,9	62,4	54
Illit.	<u>1148</u>	2,94	2,06	1,44	57	100	76,7	37,2	30,1	36,7	44,1
Total	<u>2015</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	10,7	1,5	5,6	5,1	11,2	10,5
Num.					<u>2015</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>211</u>
Calvinists					39,90 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>737</u>	1,43	1,38	1,32	2,5	0	0	0	0	2,7	6
6 class	<u>237</u>				0,8	0	0	0	0	2,7	1,3
4 class*	<u>763</u>	1,42	1,33	1,29	2,5	0	0	0	2,5	5,6	4,8
W/R	<u>17589</u>				58,8	0	25,9	56,6	89,9	83,7	77,8
Illit.	<u>10612</u>	0,68	0,68	0,89	35,4	100	74,1	43,4	7,7	5,4	10,2
Total	<u>29938</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,7	2,3	10	7	9,4	6,3
Num.					<u>29938</u>	<u>4393</u>	<u>691</u>	<u>2989</u>	<u>2081</u>	<u>2819</u>	<u>1891</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Háromszék county				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Roman Catholics				33,70 % of popul.			
8 class	6,4	3,3	3,2	2,6	3,3	2,7	1,7
6 class	1,3	0,4	0,7	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8
4 class*	2,8	3	2,6	2,3	2,7	2	2,1
W/R	69	85,9	66,4	63,9	56,8	72,2	42,1
Illit.	20,6	7,3	27,1	30,8	36,7	22,4	53,3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	5,6	6,8	6	5,6	5	9	10,5
Num.	<u>1428</u>	<u>1709</u>	<u>1524</u>	<u>1422</u>	<u>1254</u>	<u>2276</u>	<u>2656</u>
Greek Catholics				2,70 % of popul.			
8 class	0	0,5	0,7	0,7	0	0	0,6
6 class	0	0,5	0	0	0,7	0	0
4 class*	0	1	2,9	2,1	0,7	0,6	0
W/R	75,7	47,6	29,7	38,6	37	21,6	16,8
Illit.	24,3	50,3	66,7	58,6	61,5	77,8	82,6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	9,2	9,5	6,8	6,9	6,7	8,3	8
Num.	<u>185</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>101</u>
Calvinists				39,90 % of popul.			
8 class	2,9	6,2	2,8	4,4	3,2	3,9	3,1
6 class	0,2	1,6	0,6	0,9	0,8	1	1,2
4 class*	2,5	3	3,3	3,1	3,6	3,7	2,7
W/R	85,8	81,4	76,6	72,4	70,5	36,7	54,1
Illit.	8,6	7,8	16,6	19,2	21,9	54,8	38,9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8,7	5,2	5,2	5,3	5,5	9,4	11,2
Num.	<u>2599</u>	<u>1542</u>	<u>1546</u>	<u>1580</u>	<u>1651</u>	<u>2809</u>	<u>3347</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.							

Háromszék county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					0,50 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>20</u>	0,88	6,78	2,68	5,1	0	0	0	0	2,3	3,7
6 class	<u>2</u>				0,5	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>28</u>	1,74	6,21	2,82	7,1	0	0	0	0	11,4	11,1
W/R	<u>267</u>				67,6	0	0	100	88,9	79,5	85,2
Illit.	<u>78</u>	0	0,31	0,5	19,7	100	0	0	11,1	6,8	0
Total	<u>395</u>				100	100	0	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,2	0	8,9	4,6	11,1	6,8
Num.					<u>395</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>27</u>
Greek Orthodox					18,80 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>35</u>	0,17	0,31	0,11	0,2	0	0	0	0	0	0,7
6 class	<u>17</u>				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,6	0,1
4 class*	<u>31</u>	0,13	0,25	0,11	0,2	0	0	0	0,3	0,7	0,3
W/R	<u>6234</u>				44,1	0	11,7	61,2	95,1	65,2	64,4
Illit.	<u>7821</u>	2,3	1,73	1,4	55,3	100	88,3	38,8	4,6	33,5	34,5
Total	<u>14138</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17,7	2,4	12	4,9	8,6	7
Num.					<u>14138</u>	<u>2501</u>	<u>342</u>	<u>1698</u>	<u>698</u>	<u>1222</u>	<u>989</u>
Unitarians					3,40 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>57</u>	5,24	0,56	1,16	2,2	0	0	0	0	0,9	22
6 class	<u>13</u>				0,5	0	0	0	0	1,7	2
4 class*	<u>50</u>	4	0,71	1,02	1,9	0	0	0	1,9	3,9	10
W/R	<u>1726</u>				67,1	0	39,7	91,8	97,4	92,2	18
Illit.	<u>725</u>	3,2	0,26	0,71	28,2	100	60,3	8,2	0,6	1,3	48
Total	<u>2571</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,3	2,3	10,9	6,1	8,9	1,9
Num.					<u>2571</u>	<u>343</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>50</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Háromszék county				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Lutherans				0,50 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	1,7	9,8	5,9	21,7	25	8,3	0	Hu: 60,3
6 class	0	0	0	0	8,3	0	7,7	Ge: 32,9
4 class*	6,9	3,9	8,8	17,4	33,3	12,5	0	Sl: 6,8
W/R	86,2	80,4	82,4	52,2	0	66,7	84,6	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	5,2	5,9	2,9	8,7	33,3	12,5	7,7	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	14,7	12,9	8,6	5,8	3	6,1	3,3	Se: 0,0
Num.	58	51	34	23	12	24	13	Ot: 0,0
Greek Orthodox				18,80 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0,4	0,8	1	0,7	0,5	0,1	Hu: 21,4
6 class	0,4	0	0,1	0,3	0,2	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,2	Sl: 0,0
W/R	52,5	61,7	58,5	49,4	79,7	28,2	15,7	Ro: 78,3
Illit.	47	37,8	40,3	49	19,2	70,9	84	Ru: 0,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,9	7,4	6,2	4,4	4,3	8	9,1	Se: 0,0
Num.	1121	1051	874	618	605	1129	1290	Ot: 0,2
Unitarians				3,40 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	5,6	3,9	1,8	1,5	4,1	3,4	Hu: 100,0
6 class	0	0	0,7	0,9	0,8	0,7	0,6	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	1,7	0,6	0,7	1,8	5,4	4,1	1,9	Sl: 0,0
W/R	76,8	85	84,3	88,1	74,6	63,4	59,2	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	21,5	8,9	10,5	7,5	17,7	27,6	34,9	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	6,9	7	6	8,8	5,1	10,4	12,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	177	180	153	226	130	268	321	Ot: 0,0
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Háromszék county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Israelites					0,90 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>61</u>	8,98	5,22	4,84	9,2	0	0	0	0	9,1	37,7
6 class	37				5,6	0	0	0	0	17	7,2
4 class*	110	6,81	5,75	6,98	16,6	0	0	0	0	28,4	13
W/R	324				48,9	0	16,7	94,6	90,9	44,3	34,8
Illit.	<u>131</u>	0,48	0,39	0,5	19,8	100	83,3	5,4	9,1	1,1	7,2
Total	663				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,1	1,8	8,4	6,6	13,3	10,4
Num.					<u>663</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>69</u>
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>1</u>				3	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0	0	0	0,67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	26				78,8	0	0	100	0	100	0
Illit.	33	0	0	0,46	18,2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33				100	0	0	100	0	100	0
Rat.					100	0	0	3	0	9,1	0
Num.					<u>33</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	1435	1	1	1	1,9	0	0	0	0	2,2	4,2
6 class	503				0,7	0	0	0	0	2,4	1,4
4 class	1463	1	1	1	1,9	0	0	0	1,9	4,2	2,9
W/R	41955				55,9	0	22,3	64,9	88,8	78,6	76,4
Illit.	29718	1	1	1	39,6	100	77,7	35,1	9,3	12,6	15
Total	75074				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,2	2,2	10,3	6,2	9,3	7,2
Num.					<u>75074</u>	<u>11444</u>	1662	7747	4689	6977	5396
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Háromszék county				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Israelites				0,90 % of popul.			
8 class	3,2	19,5	8,7	16,7	5,7	7,1	3,2
6 class	3,2	4,9	8,7	5,6	11,4	3,6	3,2
4 class*	19,4	31,7	32,6	13,9	25,7	28,6	19,4
W/R	72,6	41,5	41,3	52,8	48,6	55,4	58,1
Illit.	1,6	2,4	8,7	11,1	8,6	5,4	16,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	9,4	6,2	6,9	5,4	5,3	8,4	4,7
Num.	<u>62</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>31</u>
Other				0,00 % of popul.			
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	100	100	66,7	0	0	40	0
Illit.	0	0	33,3	0	0	60	100
Total	100	100	100	0	100	100	100
Rat.	42,4	6,1	18,2	0	3	15,2	3
Num.	<u>14</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>
Together				100,00 % of popul.			
8 class	3	3,8	2,6	3,2	2,7	2,9	2,1
6 class	0,5	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,7	0,8
4 class	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,4	3	2,8	2,1
W/R	74,2	81,3	67,8	65,3	66	48,2	43,2
Illit.	20	11,7	26,3	28,4	27,5	45,4	51,8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,5	6,3	5,8	5,4	5,1	9	10,4
Num.	<u>5645</u>	<u>4767</u>	<u>4321</u>	<u>4048</u>	<u>3823</u>	<u>6734</u>	<u>7820</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group.

Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy.

Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Háromszék county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					33,30 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>82</u>	0,92	1,8	0,75	0,3	0	0	0	0	0,2	1,2
6 class	<u>40</u>				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,3	0,4
4 class*	<u>385</u>	1,23	1,81	1	1,6	0	0	0	1,7	3,7	4,9
W/R	<u>12044</u>				49,5	0	16,5	46	82,2	83,7	72,3
Illit.	<u>11770</u>	1,4	1,19	1,02	48,4	100	83,5	54	16,1	12	21,2
Total	<u>24321</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,5	2,2	10,5	6,2	9,1	5,8
Num.					<u>24321</u>	<u>3773</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>2558</u>	<u>1513</u>	<u>2203</u>	<u>1401</u>
Greek Catholics					1,40 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>9</u>	0	0	2,25	0,9	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>0</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>10</u>	0,38	0	0,9	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
W/R	<u>356</u>				34,3	0	40,7	70,3	71,2	66	37,6
Illit.	<u>662</u>	4	1,62	1,35	63,8	100	59,3	29,7	28,8	33	60,4
Total	<u>1037</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,4	2,6	8,8	5	9,4	9,7
Num.					<u>1037</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>101</u>
Calvinists					41,20 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>124</u>	1,31	1,2	1	0,4	0	0	0	0	0,5	1,7
6 class	<u>61</u>				0,2	0	0	0	0	1	0,5
4 class*	<u>518</u>	1,06	0,57	1,1	1,7	0	0	0	1,2	5,4	3,4
W/R	<u>17750</u>				59	0	41,9	87,8	61,6	66,6	86,4
Illit.	<u>11639</u>	0,53	0,64	0,82	38,7	100	58,1	12,2	37,2	26,5	8
Total	<u>30092</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,5	2,2	10,1	6,3	9,9	8,6
Num.					<u>30092</u>	<u>4365</u>	<u>676</u>	<u>3039</u>	<u>1909</u>	<u>2965</u>	<u>2588</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Háromszék county				cont. of prev. page!			
Women	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
1910	years old						
Roman Catholics				33,30 % of popul.			
8 class	0,5	1,1	0,8	0,9	0,3	0,1	0
6 class	0,1	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,2	0,1	0
4 class*	3,1	2,4	1,9	2,4	1	0,7	0,6
W/R	76,8	78,6	66,1	49,9	46,6	52,7	14,7
Illit.	19,4	17,6	30,6	46,3	51,9	46,5	84,7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	9,1	7,8	6,1	4,6	4,7	8,2	10,3
Num.	<u>2213</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>1491</u>	<u>1109</u>	<u>1154</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>2496</u>
Greek Catholics				1,40 % of popul.			
8 class	9,2	0	1,8	0	0	0	0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	2,3	5,7	0	0	0	0	0,7
W/R	57,5	37,1	45,5	37,2	23,9	8,7	5,8
Illit.	31	57,1	52,7	62,8	76,1	91,3	93,5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8,4	6,8	5,3	4,1	4,4	6,7	13,4
Num.	<u>87</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>139</u>
Calvinists				41,20 % of popul.			
8 class	0,9	1	0,4	0,6	0,2	0,5	0
6 class	0	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,2	0	0
4 class*	4,6	3,2	2,4	0,4	2,1	1,2	0,6
W/R	59	66,8	74,5	74,1	66,6	68,9	53,5
Illit.	35,5	28,5	22,3	24,7	30,9	29,4	45,9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	4,6	4,5	5,3	6	5,4	9,9	12,7
Num.	<u>1389</u>	<u>1358</u>	<u>1593</u>	<u>1793</u>	<u>1622</u>	<u>2979</u>	<u>3812</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group.

Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy.

Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Háromszék county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					0,50 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>16</u>	8,15	0	10,75	4,3	0	0	0	0	2,9	10,6
6 class	<u>11</u>				3	0	0	0	0	2,9	4,3
4 class*	<u>41</u>	5,62	14,29	8,76	11,1	0	0	0	3,6	20	14,9
W/R	234				63,2	0	45,5	100	92,9	71,4	70,2
Illit.	68	0	0	0,39	18,4	100	54,5	0	3,6	2,9	0
Total	370				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,7	3	8,1	7,6	9,5	12,7
Num.					370	47	11	30	28	35	47
Greek Orthodox					19,10 % of popul.						
8 class	9	0,08	0	0,25	0,1	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,1
6 class	5				0	0	0	0	0	0,2	0
4 class*	25	0,08	0,1	0,14	0,2	0	0	0	0	0,3	0,3
W/R	<u>4678</u>				33,6	0	8,5	65,9	39,5	36	77
Illit.	9222	1,5	1,93	1,4	66,2	100	91,5	34,1	60,5	63,5	22,6
Total	<u>13939</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17,8	2,9	11	6,4	8,1	8,4
Num.					<u>13939</u>	<u>2482</u>	<u>402</u>	<u>1535</u>	<u>897</u>	<u>1128</u>	<u>1170</u>
Unitarians					3,60 % of popul.						
8 class	22	1,54	0	2	0,8	0	0	0	0	0,9	2
6 class	8				0,3	0	0	0	0	1,3	0,5
4 class*	33	0,94	0,33	1,1	1,2	0	0	0	0,6	4	2,5
W/R	1576				59,3	0	32,8	94,3	96,9	91,5	88,7
Illit.	1018	0,42	0,61	0,81	38,3	100	67,2	5,7	2,5	2,2	6,4
Total	2657				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,5	2,3	10,5	6,1	8,4	7,7
Num.					<u>2657</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>204</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Háromszék county				cont. of prev. page!			
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Lutherans				0,50 % of popul.			
8 class	9,6	3,6	5,3	0	13,3	4,5	0
6 class	9,6	3,6	5,3	5	0	0	0
4 class*	21,2	17,9	5,3	25	6,7	13,6	0
W/R	53,8	71,4	84,2	70	73,3	54,5	87,5
Illit.	5,8	3,6	0	0	6,7	27,3	12,5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	14,1	7,6	5,1	5,4	4,1	5,9	4,3
Num.	<u>52</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>16</u>
Greek Orthodox				19,10 % of popul.			
8 class	0,4	0	0,3	0	0	0	0
6 class	0,2	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,1
W/R	65,5	53,2	34,2	24,8	11,1	10,8	4,4
Illit.	33,4	46,4	65,2	75	88,5	89,1	95,6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	9,3	7,1	4,7	3,9	4,1	7,6	8,6
Num.	<u>1301</u>	<u>992</u>	<u>661</u>	<u>544</u>	<u>575</u>	<u>1058</u>	<u>1194</u>
Unitarians				3,60 % of popul.			
8 class	5,2	4,1	0,6	0	0	0,4	0
6 class	0,6	2,1	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	2,6	2,1	3,7	0,7	1,6	0,4	0,3
W/R	86,4	80,1	79,8	75,6	56,9	42,6	23,1
Illit.	5,2	11,6	16	23,7	41,5	56,7	76,6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	5,8	5,5	6,1	5,1	4,6	10,6	12,7
Num.	<u>154</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>338</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.							

Háromszék county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Israelites					0,80 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>17</u>	1,46	0	7,5	3	0	0	0	0	0	1,9
6 class	<u>13</u>				2,3	0	0	0	0	2,9	1,9
4 class*	<u>111</u>	10,85	9,95	12	19,9	0	0	0	0	50	53,7
W/R	<u>238</u>				42,6	0	0	98,2	14,3	45,6	42,6
Illit.	<u>180</u>	0	0	0,68	32,2	100	100	1,8	85,7	1,5	0
Total	<u>559</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,3	0,2	10,2	7,5	12,2	9,7
Num.					<u>559</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>54</u>
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>1</u>	0	0	13,25	5,3	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>1</u>				5,3	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>0</u>	0	0	5,05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	<u>14</u>				73,7	0	0	100	0	0	100
Illit.	<u>19</u>	0	0	0,33	15,8	100	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>19</u>				100	100	0	100	0	0	100
Rat.					100	5,3	0	5,3	0	0	21,1
Num.					<u>19</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	280	1	1	1	0,4	0	0	0	0	0,4	1,3
6 class	139				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,6	0,4
4 class	1123	1	1	1	1,5	0	0	0	1,1	4,4	3,6
W/R	36897				50,5	0	25,8	69,4	65,2	67,7	79,5
Illit.	34567	1	1	1	47,3	100	74,2	30,6	33,7	26,9	15,1
Total	73006				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,5	2,3	10,4	6,3	9,2	7,6
Num.					<u>73006</u>	<u>11297</u>	<u>1706</u>	<u>7593</u>	<u>4603</u>	<u>6722</u>	<u>5569</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Háromszék county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
1910	years old							
Israelites				0,80 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	19,7	4,4	0	0	3,6	0	0	Hu: 95,3
6 class	9,1	4,4	0	4,2	0	2,6	0	Ge: 4,1
4 class*	30,3	33,3	26,9	16,7	0	5,3	0	Sl: 0,2
W/R	21,2	53,3	69,2	79,2	85,7	18,4	53,3	Ro: 0,2
Illit.	19,7	4,4	3,8	0	10,7	73,7	46,7	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	11,8	8,1	4,7	4,3	5	6,8	5,4	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>66</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>30</u>	Ot: 0,2
Other				0,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	33,3	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 100,0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,3	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	66,7	0	100	0	0	60	66,7	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	0	100	0	0	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	15,8	0	10,5	0	0	26,3	15,8	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	Ot: 0,0
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	1,2	0,9	0,6	0,5	0,3	0,3	0	Hu: 83,4
6 class	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,1	0,1	0	Ge: 0,4
4 class	3,4	2,6	2,1	1,3	1,4	0,9	0,5	Sl: 0,1
W/R	68,4	68,6	64,6	59,1	50,5	52,2	32,1	Ro: 15,7
Illit.	26,7	27,4	32,4	38,8	47,7	46,6	67,4	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,2	6,2	5,5	5	4,9	8,8	11	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>5268</u>	<u>4529</u>	<u>4010</u>	<u>3668</u>	<u>3563</u>	<u>6445</u>	<u>8028</u>	Ot: 0,3
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Hunyad county				Levels of education by age group and denomination							
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					10,20 % of popul.						
8 class	758	3,42	3,35	3,31	4,3	0	0	0	0	1,5	8,2
6 class	266				1,5	0	0	0	0	3,4	2
4 class*	766	3,72	3,45	3,37	4,3	0	0	0	3	6,8	6,9
W/R	10686				60,1	0	20,5	84,7	90,3	79,8	71,9
Illit.	5307	0,21	0,33	0,46	29,8	100	79,5	15,3	6,6	8,4	11
Total	17783				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,7	2,1	9,7	6,1	9,1	8
Num.					17783	2790	380	1731	1083	1625	1426
Greek Catholics					17,80 % of popul.						
8 class	185	0,38	0,47	0,46	0,6	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,9
6 class	62				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,5	0,1
4 class*	111	0,28	0,35	0,4	0,4	0	0	0	0,2	0,6	0,3
W/R	8554				27,6	0	10,8	48,6	46,9	46,1	39,3
Illit.	22110	1,14	1,18	1,1	71,3	100	89,2	51,4	52,9	52,6	59,5
Total	31022				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,5	1,9	9,1	6	8,2	9,1
Num.					31022	3866	594	2838	1853	2550	2814
Calvinists					5,10 % of popul.						
8 class	433	3,17	4,76	3,77	4,9	0	0	0	0	1,5	7,6
6 class	164				1,9	0	0	0	0	5	2,2
4 class*	393	3,02	4,43	3,77	4,5	0	0	0	5	7,1	4,1
W/R	5263				59,7	0	17	81,3	86,8	79,8	74,6
Illit.	2562	0,22	0,27	0,45	29,1	100	83	18,7	8,3	6,7	11,5
Total	8815				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,3	2,1	8,9	4,8	9,4	8,1
Num.					8815	1258	182	786	424	827	714
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Hunyad county				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Roman Catholics				10,20 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	7,7	8,1	7,2	5,7	5,7	6,4	6,8	Hu: 73,3
6 class	1,4	2	3,6	3,1	2,1	1	2	Ge: 12,3
4 class*	6	6,2	5,3	5	7,8	5,7	6,1	Sl: 2,2
W/R	75,7	70,8	68,7	65,3	63,3	57,5	52,5	Ro: 3,1
Illit.	9,2	13	15,1	20,9	21,1	29,5	32,6	Ru: 0,2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,8
Rat.	11,4	8,9	6,8	5,6	5,6	6,7	4,2	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>2026</u>	<u>1582</u>	<u>1218</u>	<u>1003</u>	<u>987</u>	<u>1185</u>	<u>739</u>	Ot: 8,1
Greek Catholics				17,80 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	1,3	1,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,6	0,5	Hu: 2,9
6 class	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,4	Ge: 0,1
4 class*	0,7	0,8	0,3	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,3	Sl: 0,0
W/R	41,5	34,4	40,8	23,7	18	10,5	5,8	Ro: 93,5
Illit.	56,3	62,8	57,6	74,8	80,4	88,1	93	Ru: 1,4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,6	6,5	7	6,6	5,6	9,3	9,6	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>2681</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2178</u>	<u>2035</u>	<u>1737</u>	<u>2884</u>	<u>2980</u>	Ot: 2,1
Calvinists				5,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	7,9	7,2	7,8	8,1	6,8	8,2	10,1	Hu: 97,3
6 class	1,5	1,1	2,1	3,7	3,7	2,3	3,6	Ge: 1,3
4 class*	6,1	6	7,2	5,9	6	5,7	5,9	Sl: 0,1
W/R	72,8	72,7	69,5	65	63,6	57,9	44,1	Ro: 1,1
Illit.	11,7	13	13,3	17,3	19,8	25,9	36,3	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	11,6	9,3	8	5,8	5,5	6,9	5,4	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>1019</u>	<u>821</u>	<u>706</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>484</u>	<u>611</u>	<u>474</u>	Ot: 0,1
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Hunyad county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					1,20 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>182</u>	7,79	5,94	6,62	8,6	0	0	0	0	2,4	18,7
6 class	<u>50</u>				2,4	0	0	0	0	8,2	2,7
4 class*	<u>120</u>	6,39	7,13	5,57	5,7	0	0	0	2,8	7,2	8
W/R	<u>1333</u>				62,8	0	34,8	89,5	91,5	79,7	70
Illit.	<u>436</u>	0,01	0,13	0,32	20,6	100	65,2	10,5	5,7	2,4	0,7
Total	<u>2121</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,1	2,2	9,9	6,6	9,8	7,1
Num.					<u>2121</u>	<u>278</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>150</u>
Greek Orthodox					63,50 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>460</u>	0,33	0,29	0,31	0,4	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,8
6 class	<u>132</u>				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,1
4 class*	<u>501</u>	0,33	0,3	0,33	0,5	0	0	0	0,1	0,7	0,6
W/R	<u>27864</u>				25,2	0	7	39,9	43,9	35,3	36,8
Illit.	<u>81557</u>	1,18	1,14	1,14	73,8	100	93	60,1	56	63,6	61,8
Total	<u>110515</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13	2,3	10,2	6,2	10,2	8,2
Num.					<u>110515</u>	<u>14387</u>	<u>2595</u>	<u>11231</u>	<u>6823</u>	<u>11221</u>	<u>9034</u>
Unitarians					0,50 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>35</u>	3,13	5,35	3,23	4,2	0	0	0	0	0	7,5
6 class	<u>10</u>				1,2	0	0	0	0	2,5	1,3
4 class*	<u>27</u>	2,46	3,4	2,87	3,2	0	0	0	8,6	2,5	2,5
W/R	<u>491</u>				58,9	0	15,8	77,8	85,7	82,5	71,3
Illit.	<u>270</u>	0,34	0,48	0,5	32,4	100	84,2	22,2	5,7	12,5	17,5
Total	<u>833</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,3	2,3	6,5	4,2	9,6	9,6
Num.					<u>833</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>80</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Hunyad county				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Lutherans				1,20 % of popul.			
8 class	13,7	20,3	12,8	10,1	14	10,2	11,6
6 class	2,6	1,6	3,8	3,7	4,1	1,2	2,7
4 class*	9	6,3	9	14,7	5,8	7,8	5,4
W/R	72,1	67,7	66	63,3	63,6	66,3	65,2
Illit.	2,6	4,2	8,3	8,3	12,4	14,5	15,2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	11	9,1	7,4	5,1	5,7	7,8	5,3
Num.	233	192	156	109	121	166	112
Greek Orthodox				63,50 % of popul.			
8 class	1,2	0,6	0,9	0,5	0,7	0,4	0,5
6 class	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1
4 class*	0,5	2,1	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,4
W/R	39	36,7	29,7	26,4	20	13,9	8,2
Illit.	59,1	60,3	68,8	72,4	78,6	85	90,7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,4	6,4	5,1	6,3	5,7	9,7	9,3
Num.	8190	7043	5663	6994	6346	10711	10270
Unitarians				0,50 % of popul.			
8 class	3,6	3,8	3,8	9,1	9,3	11,3	13
6 class	1,8	0	1,3	3	0	0	8,7
4 class*	3,6	6,3	1,3	1,5	2,3	7,5	17,4
W/R	76,4	75	72,2	56,1	51,2	45,3	39,1
Illit.	14,5	15	21,5	30,3	37,2	35,8	21,7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	13,2	9,6	9,5	7,9	5,2	6,4	2,8
Num.	110	80	79	66	43	53	23

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group.

Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy.

Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Hunyad county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Israelites					1,70 % of popul.						
8 class	229	8,88	5,18	6	7,8	0	0	0	0	4	21,3
6 class	85				2,9	0	0	0	0	10,7	3,6
4 class*	294	11,04	7,48	6,9	10	0	0	0	7,3	15,7	25,9
W/R	1521				51,5	0	37,6	85,5	87,8	59,7	39,1
Illit.	825	0,2	0,09	0,43	27,9	100	62,4	14,5	4,9	10	10,2
Total	2954				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17,3	2,9	8,9	5,6	10,2	6,7
Num.					2954	512	85	262	164	300	197
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	3	41,67	0	15,38	20	0	0	0	0	0	100
6 class	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0	21,74	0	6,67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	9				60	0	0	66,7	50	0	0
Illit.	15	0	0	0,31	20	100	0	33,3	50	0	0
Total	15				100	100	0	100	100	0	100
Rat.					100	6,7	0	20	13,3	0	6,7
Num.					15	1	0	3	2	0	1
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	2286	1	1	1	1,3	0	0	0	0	0,5	2,4
6 class	769				0,4	0	0	0	0	1,1	0,5
4 class	2212	1	1	1	1,3	0	0	0	0,8	1,9	1,7
W/R	55721				32	0	10,4	49,2	52,4	44,7	43,2
Illit.	113070	1	1	1	65	100	89,6	50,8	46,8	51,9	52,2
Total	174059				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,3	2,2	9,8	6	9,7	8,3
Num.					174059	23203	3901	17115	10525	16810	14416
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Hunyad county				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				1,70 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	19,1	17	10,4	8,8	10,6	6,1	4	Hu: 80,9
6 class	3	3,6	3,6	2,9	5,3	1,9	2,4	Ge: 17,9
4 class*	14,2	12,3	12	18,2	13,2	10,8	8	Sl: 0,1
W/R	56,1	58,3	66,1	64,1	62,9	55,2	65,6	Ro: 0,6
Illit.	7,6	8,7	7,8	5,9	7,9	25,9	20	Ru: 0,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	10,3	9,3	6,5	5,8	5,1	7,2	4,2	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>303</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>125</u>	Ot: 0,4
Other				0,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	33,3	0	100	0	0	0	0	Hu: 53,3
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 6,7
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	66,7	0	0	100	100	0	0	Ro: 26,7
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	0	100	100	100	0	0	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	20	0	6,7	13,3	13,3	0	0	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Ot: 13,3
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	3,2	3	2,5	1,7	1,9	1,4	1,2	Hu: 15,7
6 class	0,5	0,6	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,4	0,5	Ge: 2,3
4 class	2,2	3	1,8	1,6	1,7	1,3	1	Sl: 0,3
W/R	48,1	44,5	41	32,4	27,5	19,5	12,1	Ro: 79,4
Illit.	46	48,9	53,7	63,6	68,2	77,4	85,2	Ru: 0,3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,1
Rat.	8,4	6,9	5,9	6,3	5,7	9,1	8,5	Se: 0,1
Num.	<u>14565</u>	<u>12006</u>	<u>10193</u>	<u>10889</u>	<u>9871</u>	<u>15822</u>	<u>14723</u>	Ot: 1,9
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Hunyad county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					10,20 % of popul.						
8 class	180	4,6	9,5	5,5	1,1	0	0	0	0	0,6	2,3
6 class	118				0,7	0	0	0	0	1,2	1,1
4 class*	712	3,65	6	4	4,2	0	0	0	2,3	9,2	9
W/R	9507				56,3	0	16,6	82,4	90,6	79,6	75,9
Illit.	6365	0,18	0,4	0,49	37,7	100	83,4	17,6	7,2	9,4	11,6
Total	16882				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17	2,5	10,5	6,2	10,1	10,3
Num.					16882	2871	428	1780	1048	1708	1741
Greek Catholics					17,50 % of popul.						
8 class	18	0,6	0	0,5	0,1	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,3
6 class	11				0	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,1
4 class*	76	0,32	0,08	0,27	0,3	0	0	0	0,1	0,8	0,7
W/R	4972				17,1	0	6,5	40,7	40,4	35,9	26,8
Illit.	23925	1,13	1,1	1,08	82,5	100	93,5	59,3	59,5	63,1	72,2
Total	29002				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,7	2,1	9,7	6	10,1	8,9
Num.					29002	3671	617	2805	1744	2922	2577
Calvinists					4,70 % of popul.						
8 class	70	2,4	5	4,5	0,9	0	0	0	0	0,8	1,2
6 class	61				0,8	0	0	0	0	1	1,5
4 class*	309	2,85	4,83	3,73	3,9	0	0	0	1,7	9,6	7
W/R	4369				55,6	0	21,1	82,2	89,2	77,5	73,5
Illit.	3051	0,26	0,35	0,51	38,8	100	78,9	17,8	9,1	11,1	16,8
Total	7860				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,6	2,3	9,3	5,9	9,2	10,4
Num.					7860	1225	180	734	463	721	816
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Hunyad county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
1910	years old							
Roman Catholics				10,20 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,6	2,7	1,2	1,9	0,9	1,6	0,6	Hu: 76,2
6 class	1,4	1,1	0,9	0,9	1,5	1,2	0,2	Ge: 13,2
4 class*	6,2	6,7	5,2	4,4	4,4	4,3	3	Sl: 2,1
W/R	73,2	69,6	69	59,3	51,1	33,6	39,3	Ro: 3,3
Illit.	16,5	20	23,8	33,5	42,1	59,3	56,9	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,2
Rat.	9,1	7,4	7,2	5,1	4,4	5	5,2	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>1528</u>	<u>1248</u>	<u>1215</u>	<u>862</u>	<u>746</u>	<u>836</u>	<u>871</u>	Ot: 5,0
Greek Catholics				17,50 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,2	0,1	0	0	0,1	0	0	Hu: 2,5
6 class	0,1	0,1	0,1	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,1
4 class*	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,2	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	23,2	15,8	14,3	6,6	4,8	2,5	1,4	Ro: 94,8
Illit.	76	83,6	85,3	93,3	95	97,2	98,6	Ru: 0,4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,5	6,6	5,8	6,4	5	9,7	9,6	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>2161</u>	<u>1912</u>	<u>1695</u>	<u>1866</u>	<u>1447</u>	<u>2810</u>	<u>2775</u>	Ot: 2,2
Calvinists				4,70 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,4	2,1	0,8	1	1,1	1,4	0,4	Hu: 97,4
6 class	2,3	1,1	1,4	0,7	1,1	0,2	0,2	Ge: 1,0
4 class*	5,2	6,3	4,5	4,1	4,9	5	2,3	Sl: 0,1
W/R	72,5	69,3	66,3	64,3	43,7	40,8	35,1	Ro: 1,4
Illit.	17,5	21,1	26,9	30	49,1	52,6	62,1	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	10,5	7,8	6,2	5,3	4,4	6,4	6,8	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>823</u>	<u>616</u>	<u>487</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>348</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>533</u>	Ot: 0,1
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Hunyad county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
1910		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					1,20 % of popul.						
8 class	36	6,6	0	9	1,8	0	0	0	0	3,1	3,3
6 class	23				1,2	0	0	0	0	1,5	1,9
4 class*	127	6,44	5,33	6,27	6,4	0	0	0	0,9	8,7	16,7
W/R	1293				65	0	20	87	89,1	81	73,2
Illit.	510	0,08	0,22	0,33	25,6	100	80	13	10	5,6	4,8
Total	1989				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14	2	10,1	5,5	9,8	10,5
Num.					1989	278	40	200	110	195	209
Greek Orthodox					64,40 % of popul.						
8 class	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	33				0	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,1
4 class*	194	0,18	0,08	0,13	0,2	0	0	0	0,1	0,5	0,5
W/R	14218				13,3	0	5,7	36,8	32,5	26,5	20,1
Illit.	92418	1,24	1,12	1,13	86,4	100	94,3	63,2	67,4	72,9	79,3
Total	106910				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,2	2,4	10,2	6,3	9,9	8,4
Num.					106910	14115	2568	10898	6757	10597	8965
Unitarians					0,40 % of popul.						
8 class	6	5	0	4,5	0,9	0	0	0	0	0	2,5
6 class	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	13	1,09	0	1,87	1,9	0	0	0	0	8,5	1,2
W/R	355				51,3	0	18,8	78	90,7	76,1	70,4
Illit.	318	0,41	0,67	0,6	46	100	81,3	22	9,3	15,5	25,9
Total	692				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,4	2,3	8,5	6,2	10,3	11,7
Num.					692	93	16	59	43	71	81
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Hunyad county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Lutherans				1,20 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,3	3,2	6,9	0	1,2	1,3	1,5	Hu: 34,4
6 class	4	1,1	1,7	0,9	2,5	0,6	0,8	Ge: 59,8
4 class*	13,6	8,6	11,2	5,5	7,4	3,8	2,3	Sl: 5,0
W/R	74,6	81,6	66,4	75,5	76,5	73,4	62,3	Ro: 0,5
Illit.	5,6	5,4	13,8	18,2	12,3	20,9	33,1	Ru: 0,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,1
Rat.	8,9	9,3	5,8	5,5	4,1	7,9	6,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>177</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>130</u>	Ot: 0,2
Greek Orthodox				64,40 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,1	0,3	0,1	0	0,1	0	0	Hu: 0,7
6 class	0	0,1	0,1	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	16,9	6,5	5,1	5,3	3,5	3,9	2	Ro: 98,4
Illit.	82,5	92,8	94,4	94,6	96,3	96	98	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,4	6,8	5,3	6,5	5,5	9,4	8,8	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>7906</u>	<u>7217</u>	<u>5658</u>	<u>6909</u>	<u>5861</u>	<u>10083</u>	<u>9374</u>	Ot: 0,9
Unitarians				0,40 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	3,1	2	0	0	0	3,2	Hu: 92,6
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 1,0
4 class*	3	0	2	0	0	3,1	6,5	Sl: 0,0
W/R	65,7	47,7	63,3	43,6	34,8	28,1	25,8	Ro: 6,2
Illit.	31,3	49,2	32,7	56,4	65,2	68,8	64,5	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	9,7	9,4	7,1	5,6	6,6	4,6	4,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>67</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>31</u>	Ot: 0,1
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Hunyad county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
1910		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Israelites					1,60 % of popul.						
8 class	23	3,6	10	4	0,8	0	0	0	0	0,8	1,8
6 class	25				0,9	0	0	0	0	1,9	1,1
4 class*	318	8,47	14	8,93	11,7	0	0	0	4	26	25,9
W/R	1511				55,4	0	19,2	88,4	92,5	64,5	64,6
Illit.	848	0,1	0,24	0,41	31,1	100	80,8	11,6	3,5	6,8	6,6
Total	2725				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,7	1,9	11,1	6,3	9,7	10,1
Num.					2725	454	52	303	173	265	274
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	2	0	0	9,53	14,3	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	7				50	0	0	100	100	100	0
Illit.	14	0	0	0,47	35,7	100	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14				100	100	0	100	100	100	0
Rat.					100	28,6	0	7,1	14,3	7,1	0
Num.					14	4	0	1	2	1	0
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	380	1	1	1	0,2	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,5
6 class	271				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,3	0,3
4 class	1751	1	1	1	1,1	0	0	0	0,5	2,4	2,6
W/R	36234				21,8	0	8,1	46	44,1	37,4	32,7
Illit.	127440	1	1	1	76,7	100	91,9	54	55,4	59,8	63,8
Total	166076				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,7	2,3	10,1	6,2	9,9	8,8
Num.					166076	22711	3901	16780	10340	16480	14663
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by V́ctor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Hunyad county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				1,60 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	1,9	2,1	0,6	2	0,8	0,7	0	Hu: 79,7
6 class	1,9	1,3	1,3	2	2,3	0,7	0	Ge: 19,6
4 class*	21,8	17,6	16,1	12,8	8,3	10,3	2,3	Sl: 0,0
W/R	64,8	63	62,6	63,1	64,4	54,4	42,1	Ro: 0,5
Illit.	9,6	16	19,4	20,1	24,2	33,8	55,6	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	9,6	8,7	5,7	5,5	4,8	5	4,9	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>261</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>133</u>	Ot: 0,2
Other				0,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 35,7
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 7,1
4 class*	100	0	0	0	50	0	0	Sl: 7,1
W/R	0	50	0	0	50	100	0	Ro: 50,0
Illit.	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	0	0	100	100	0	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,1	14,3	0	0	14,3	7,1	0	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Ot: 0,0
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,6	0,7	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	Hu: 15,3
6 class	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	0	Ge: 2,5
4 class	2,1	1,8	1,6	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,4	Sl: 0,3
W/R	30,2	20,9	20,2	14,1	11,3	7,9	6,5	Ro: 80,3
Illit.	66,7	76,2	77,5	84,6	87,4	91,2	93	Ru: 0,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,8	6,9	5,6	6,2	5,2	8,8	8,3	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>12924</u>	<u>11483</u>	<u>9375</u>	<u>10349</u>	<u>8664</u>	<u>14556</u>	<u>13848</u>	Ot: 1,5
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by V́ctor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Kis - Küküllo county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					5,50 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>167</u>	3,88	4,48	3,6	5,4	0	0	0	0	3,2	12,4
6 class	<u>48</u>				1,5	0	0	0	0	3,9	1,7
4 class*	<u>109</u>	3,51	3,89	3,47	3,5	0	0	0	0,9	8,1	4,5
W/R	<u>1536</u>				49,2	0	19,7	76,2	81,3	65,8	57,4
Illit.	<u>1261</u>	0,75	0,64	0,77	40,4	100	80,3	23,8	17,8	19	24
Total	<u>3121</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,4	2,1	11,3	7	9,9	7,8
Num.					<u>3121</u>	<u>449</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>353</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>242</u>
Greek Catholics					35,70 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>139</u>	0,5	0,48	0,47	0,7	0	0	0	0	0	1,6
6 class	<u>31</u>				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,1
4 class*	<u>115</u>	0,45	0,59	0,5	0,6	0	0	0	0	0,3	0,7
W/R	<u>6113</u>				30,1	0	10	51,2	57,8	48,8	49,4
Illit.	<u>13943</u>	1,51	1,5	1,3	68,5	100	90	48,8	42,2	50,7	48,2
Total	<u>20341</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,3	2,3	11	6,6	10,1	7,3
Num.					<u>20341</u>	<u>3306</u>	<u>471</u>	<u>2230</u>	<u>1345</u>	<u>2048</u>	<u>1493</u>
Calvinists					18,90 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>234</u>	0,97	1,33	1,47	2,2	0	0	0	0	0,6	3,1
6 class	<u>63</u>				0,6	0	0	0	0	1,8	0,4
4 class*	<u>150</u>	1,13	1,26	1,4	1,4	0	0	0	1,6	3,6	2,5
W/R	<u>5310</u>				49,3	0	16,7	70,9	78,9	71,2	71,3
Illit.	<u>5020</u>	0,71	0,83	0,88	46,6	100	83,3	29,1	19,4	22,8	22,7
Total	<u>10777</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,7	2,3	11,5	6,3	9,8	7,8
Num.					<u>10777</u>	<u>1796</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>1237</u>	<u>679</u>	<u>1052</u>	<u>841</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Kis - Küküllo county				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Roman Catholics				5,50 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	10,2	8,1	10,4	12,1	13,6	4,8	3,7	Hu: 91,0
6 class	2,3	2	4	0,6	3,3	0,7	2,7	Ge: 1,4
4 class*	4,6	8,6	6	5,2	4,3	3,4	2,3	Sl: 0,3
W/R	59,3	59,4	53,7	53,2	43,5	45,9	33,8	Ro: 0,9
Illit.	23,6	21,8	25,9	28,9	35,3	45,2	57,5	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,1
Rat.	6,9	6,3	6,4	5,5	5,9	9,4	7	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>216</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>219</u>	Ot: 6,3
Greek Catholics				35,70 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	1,7	2,3	1,5	1,3	0,9	0,3	1,2	Hu: 2,1
6 class	0,1	0,7	0,1	0	0,3	0,5	0,2	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0,4	1	0,1	1,4	0,4	2,6	0,5	Sl: 0,0
W/R	48,2	40,6	31,2	29,7	20,9	18,9	6,8	Ro: 89,4
Illit.	49,6	55,4	67,1	67,6	77,5	77,8	91,3	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	6,9	5	4,4	4,9	5,4	9,8	10	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>1394</u>	<u>1026</u>	<u>905</u>	<u>996</u>	<u>1090</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>2043</u>	Ot: 8,5
Calvinists				18,90 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	6,2	5,3	5,3	3,6	2,5	3,1	3,1	Hu: 97,7
6 class	0,9	0,9	1,3	0,4	0,7	0,7	1	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	1,9	1,5	0,7	1,8	1,6	2	1,5	Sl: 0,0
W/R	64,5	64,6	60,6	56,8	54,2	39,9	30,4	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	26,6	27,7	32,1	37,5	41	54,2	64	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,4	5,4	5,1	5,2	5,2	8,9	8,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>802</u>	<u>582</u>	<u>545</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>563</u>	<u>954</u>	<u>914</u>	Ot: 2,2
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Kis - Küküllő county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					17,40 % of popul.						
8 class	135	1,03	0,48	0,93	1,4	0	0	0	0	0,5	3,3
6 class	27				0,3	0	0	0	0	1,4	0,5
4 class*	85	0,96	0,43	0,87	0,9	0	0	0	0,8	2,5	1,3
W/R	7260				73,3	0	22,5	85,1	98	92,9	91,9
Illit.	2398	0,1	0,06	0,46	24,2	100	77,5	14,9	1,2	2,7	3,1
Total	9905				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,8	2,8	10,9	6	9,4	6,5
Num.					9905	1566	276	1083	596	932	640
Greek Orthodox					16,80 % of popul.						
8 class	60	0,41	0,22	0,4	0,6	0	0	0	0	0	1,3
6 class	20				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,3	0,6
4 class*	39	0,49	0,22	0,4	0,4	0	0	0	0	0,8	0,7
W/R	3194				33,4	0	12,7	63	65,1	54,4	54,9
Illit.	6242	1,34	1,57	1,24	65,3	100	87,3	37	34,9	44,5	42,6
Total	9555				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,1	2,4	10,8	7,1	10,2	7,4
Num.					9555	1536	228	1030	677	977	709
Unitarians					4,10 % of popul.						
8 class	76	1,59	2,44	2,13	3,2	0	0	0	0	0,9	5,1
6 class	17				0,7	0	0	0	0	2,3	0,6
4 class*	34	1,51	2,39	1,8	1,5	0	0	0	1,3	2,3	2,3
W/R	1239				52,9	0	13,8	74,4	81,3	72,8	71,2
Illit.	977	0,66	0,72	0,79	41,7	100	86,2	25,6	17,4	21,7	20,9
Total	2343				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,7	2,5	11,8	6,6	9,3	7,6
Num.					2343	344	58	277	155	217	177
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Kis - Küküllö county				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Lutherans				17,40 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	4,7	2	4,5	1,3	1,7	1,3	1,5	Hu: 0,9
6 class	0,4	0,3	0,4	0	0	0,2	0,2	Ge: 99,0
4 class*	1,3	1	1,3	0,7	0,8	0,7	1,3	Sl: 0,0
W/R	91,2	94,3	91,4	95,4	93,5	90,1	72	Ro: 0,1
Illit.	2,3	2,4	2,4	2,6	4	7,7	25	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	6,9	6	4,7	5,5	5,3	10	10,2	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>685</u>	<u>594</u>	<u>464</u>	<u>542</u>	<u>523</u>	<u>992</u>	<u>1012</u>	Ot: 0,0
Greek Orthodox				16,80 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,4	1,6	2,2	0,6	0,8	0,6	0,7	Hu: 0,7
6 class	0,5	0	0,8	0	0,6	0,1	0,3	Ge: 0,1
4 class*	0,9	1	0	0,4	0,2	0,7	0,5	Sl: 0,0
W/R	48,1	42,5	38,8	28	27,1	16,5	7,3	Ro: 94,7
Illit.	48,1	54,9	58,2	70,9	71,3	82	91,1	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	6,7	5,2	3,8	4,9	5,1	10,3	10	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>636</u>	<u>501</u>	<u>361</u>	<u>471</u>	<u>484</u>	<u>986</u>	<u>959</u>	Ot: 4,5
Unitarians				4,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	6,6	6,9	6,5	6,6	6,3	1,7	7,9	Hu: 97,9
6 class	1,2	0,9	0,9	1,5	0,9	0,4	1,2	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	1,8	3,4	0,9	2,9	1,8	3,8	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	65,1	73,3	65,4	56,6	57,1	47,2	41,3	Ro: 0,4
Illit.	25,3	15,5	26,2	32,4	33,9	46,8	49,6	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,1	5	4,6	5,8	4,8	10	10,3	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>166</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>242</u>	Ot: 1,7
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Kis - Küküllo county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
Israelites					1,50 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>41</u>	4,22	3,37	3,2	4,8	0	0	0	0	4,3	13,5
6 class	<u>21</u>				2,5	0	0	0	0	13	1,9
4 class*	<u>58</u>	5,08	4,74	4,7	6,8	0	0	0	1,7	10,9	11,5
W/R	<u>516</u>				60,6	0	36,4	88,7	95	68,5	73,1
Illit.	<u>216</u>	0	0,12	0,48	25,4	100	63,6	11,3	3,3	3,3	0
Total	<u>852</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17,4	2,6	11,4	7	10,8	6,1
Num.					<u>852</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>52</u>
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>1</u>	0	0	22,2	33,3	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>0</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>0</u>	0	0	11,1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	<u>2</u>				66,7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illit.	<u>3</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>3</u>				100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rat.					100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Num.					<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	873	1	1	1	1,5	0	0	0	0	0,5	3,2
6 class	234				0,4	0	0	0	0	1,2	0,5
4 class	606	1	1	1	1,1	0	0	0	0,6	2,1	1,6
W/R	25200				44,2	0	15,3	65,8	72,4	63,5	62,9
Illit.	30061	1	1	1	52,8	100	84,7	34,2	27,1	32,8	31,9
Total	56974				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,1	2,4	11,1	6,6	9,9	7,3
Num.					<u>56974</u>	<u>9147</u>	<u>1373</u>	<u>6309</u>	<u>3735</u>	<u>5635</u>	<u>4164</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Kis - Küküllő county				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				1,50 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	11,9	13,6	15,6	9,1	4,4	1,3	2	Hu: 87,1
6 class	0	4,5	0	3,6	6,7	1,3	0	Ge: 12,1
4 class*	19,4	6,8	6,7	9,1	13,3	13,2	2	Sl: 0,0
W/R	62,7	61,4	68,9	72,7	66,7	75	75,5	Ro: 0,7
Illit.	6	13,6	8,9	5,5	8,9	9,2	20,4	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,9	5,2	5,3	6,5	5,3	8,9	5,8	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>67</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>49</u>	Ot: 0,1
Other				0,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	Hu: 100,0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	33,3	0	0	33,3	0	0	33,3	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	Ot: 0,0
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	4,1	3,4	4,2	2,7	2,4	1,4	1,9	Hu: 29,9
6 class	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,2	0,7	0,4	0,5	Ge: 17,5
4 class	1,6	1,8	1,1	1,7	1,1	2,1	1	Sl: 0,0
W/R	60,4	58,6	52,6	50,2	44,2	38,2	26,3	Ro: 47,9
Illit.	33,3	35,4	41,3	45,2	51,6	57,8	70,2	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7	5,4	4,6	5,2	5,3	9,7	9,6	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>3969</u>	<u>3062</u>	<u>2632</u>	<u>2939</u>	<u>3002</u>	<u>5542</u>	<u>5463</u>	Ot: 4,6
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Kis - Küküllő county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					5,30 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>38</u>	5,67	4	6	1,2	0	0	0	0	1,2	3,4
6 class	<u>28</u>				0,9	0	0	0	0	0,9	1,7
4 class*	<u>134</u>	3,97	4,64	5,33	4,3	0	0	0	2,1	6,5	7,6
W/R	<u>1477</u>				47,2	0	22,2	70,7	83	67,8	61,8
Illit.	<u>1450</u>	0,55	0,71	0,74	46,4	100	77,8	29,3	14,9	23,5	25,6
Total	<u>3127</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,9	2	9,9	6	10,3	7,6
Num.					<u>3127</u>	<u>465</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>323</u>	<u>238</u>
Greek Catholics					35,50 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>15</u>	0,5	0,25	0,5	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	0,3
6 class	<u>2</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>61</u>	0,41	0,14	0,33	0,3	0	0	0	0,1	0,8	1
W/R	<u>3789</u>				18,1	0	8,7	47	51,4	37,2	27,2
Illit.	<u>17115</u>	1,53	1,44	1,3	81,6	100	91,3	53	48,4	61,9	71,5
Total	<u>20982</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,5	2,3	10,1	6,4	10,9	9,1
Num.					<u>20982</u>	<u>3253</u>	<u>482</u>	<u>2109</u>	<u>1338</u>	<u>2292</u>	<u>1908</u>
Calvinists					19,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>30</u>	1,5	2	1,5	0,3	0	0	0	0	0	0,9
6 class	<u>11</u>				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,3	0,3
4 class*	<u>172</u>	1,38	2,14	1,58	1,5	0	0	0	0,8	4,3	3,2
W/R	<u>4725</u>				42,1	0	15,4	69,8	77,6	69,1	63,5
Illit.	<u>6280</u>	0,69	0,96	0,89	56	100	84,6	30,2	21,6	26,3	32,1
Total	<u>11218</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,5	2,3	10,4	6,7	10,7	9
Num.					<u>11218</u>	<u>1737</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>1167</u>	<u>756</u>	<u>1203</u>	<u>1009</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Kis - Küküllö county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Roman Catholics				5,30 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,2	2,1	2,2	1,6	1,1	2	0,7	Hu: 91,0
6 class	2,2	1,6	2,2	1,1	2,2	0,5	0	Ge: 1,3
4 class*	8,6	7,8	7,1	3,8	2,2	5,1	5,3	Sl: 0,4
W/R	63,8	54,7	54,4	47,6	40,5	39,8	26,4	Ro: 0,9
Illit.	23,2	33,9	34,1	45,9	54,1	52,6	67,6	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	10,1	6,1	5,8	5,9	5,9	6,3	9,1	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>315</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>284</u>	Ot: 6,5
Greek Catholics				35,50 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,4	0	0,1	0,1	0	0,1	0	Hu: 2,0
6 class	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,1
4 class*	0,6	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,1	Sl: 0,0
W/R	16,4	11,7	10,1	6,3	5,1	3,1	1,4	Ro: 89,7
Illit.	82,6	88,2	89,5	93,6	94,8	96,6	98,6	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,2	5,6	4,9	5,1	5,3	9	8,7	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>1519</u>	<u>1173</u>	<u>1019</u>	<u>1070</u>	<u>1110</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1829</u>	Ot: 8,3
Calvinists				19,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,9	0,5	0,3	0,8	0,2	0,2	0	Hu: 97,8
6 class	0,1	0	0,2	0,2	0	0	0,1	Ge: 0,1
4 class*	2,2	1,5	2,2	2	1,4	1,6	0,7	Sl: 0,0
W/R	55,4	61,5	42,2	35,1	32,1	18,3	15,7	Ro: 0,2
Illit.	41,4	36,5	55,1	62	66,3	79,9	83,6	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,6	5,5	5,3	5,4	4,9	8,5	8,1	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>858</u>	<u>616</u>	<u>590</u>	<u>610</u>	<u>555</u>	<u>951</u>	<u>906</u>	Ot: 2,0
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Kis - Küküllő county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					17,30 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>27</u>	1,67	1	1,5	0,3	0	0	0	0	0,5	1
6 class	<u>16</u>				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,5	0,3
4 class*	<u>42</u>	0,88	0,43	0,75	0,4	0	0	0	0,5	0,9	1,5
W/R	<u>7134</u>				69,6	0	28,2	85,6	98,2	95,4	95,7
Illit.	<u>3035</u>	0,03	0,08	0,47	29,6	100	71,8	14,4	1,3	2,8	1,4
Total	<u>10254</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15	2,4	9,9	5,9	8,4	7,6
Num.					<u>10254</u>	<u>1542</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>1013</u>	<u>608</u>	<u>864</u>	<u>776</u>
Greek Orthodox					16,70 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>4</u>	0,17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,1
6 class	<u>3</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>12</u>	0,28	0,14	0,08	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	0,8
W/R	<u>2201</u>				22,3	0	9,4	54,1	57,6	40,5	33,3
Illit.	<u>7663</u>	1,41	1,4	1,23	77,5	100	90,6	45,9	42,4	59,5	65,8
Total	<u>9883</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15	2,3	11	6,5	10,6	8,9
Num.					<u>9883</u>	<u>1485</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>1085</u>	<u>642</u>	<u>1051</u>	<u>875</u>
Unitarians					4,40 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>6</u>	0	0	1	0,2	0	0	0	0	0,4	0
6 class	<u>7</u>				0,3	0	0	0	0	0	1,8
4 class*	<u>26</u>	1,94	0,5	1,25	1	0	0	0	0	1,9	4,4
W/R	<u>1163</u>				45,2	0	8,5	70,1	84,2	73,2	68,7
Illit.	<u>1371</u>	0,54	0,74	0,85	53,3	100	91,5	29,9	15,8	24,5	25,1
Total	<u>2573</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,8	1,8	10,6	6,1	10,1	8,8
Num.					<u>2573</u>	<u>407</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>274</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>227</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Kis - Küküllo county				cont. of prev. page!				Nat.
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Lutherans				17,30 % of popul.				
8 class	0,7	0,4	0	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,1	Hu: 1,2
6 class	0,4	0,1	0,4	0,2	0,4	0,1	0	Ge: 98,6
4 class*	0,7	1,2	0,4	0	0,2	0,2	0,1	Sl: 0,0
W/R	96,6	94,3	94,9	94,5	89,7	71,1	38,2	Ro: 0,2
Illit.	1,7	3,9	4,3	4,9	9,4	28,4	61,6	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,4	6,5	5,2	5,4	5,5	9,8	11,1	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>754</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>530</u>	<u>549</u>	<u>563</u>	<u>1006</u>	<u>1141</u>	Ot: 0,0
Greek Orthodox				16,70 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,3	0,2	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 0,4
6 class	0,1	0	0,2	0,2	0	0	0	Ge: 0,1
4 class*	0,4	0,3	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	25,9	20,1	13,3	9,1	6	3,7	1,5	Ro: 95,2
Illit.	73,4	79,4	86,5	90,7	94	96,3	98,5	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8	5,9	4,8	5,2	5,4	8,4	8,1	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>789</u>	<u>583</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>514</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>831</u>	<u>800</u>	Ot: 4,3
Unitarians				4,40 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	1,6	0,7	0,7	0	0	0	0	Hu: 97,8
6 class	1,1	0,7	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0,5	4,3	0,7	0,7	0	0	0,9	Sl: 0,0
W/R	57,7	56	48,9	51,5	40,6	27,7	18,8	Ro: 0,1
Illit.	39,2	38,3	49,6	47,8	59,4	72,3	80,3	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,3	5,5	5,2	5,2	5,2	9,7	8,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>189</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>218</u>	Ot: 2,1
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Kis - Küküllő county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Israelites					1,50 % of popul.						
8 class	3	0	0	1,5	0,3	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	9				1	0	0	0	0	4,3	2,1
4 class*	59	5,53	5,29	6,5	6,5	0	0	0	3,7	16	15,6
W/R	565				61,8	0	30,4	83,6	91,4	74,5	78,1
Illit.	278	0,09	0,29	0,48	30,4	100	69,6	16,4	4,9	5,3	4,2
Total	914				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,3	2,5	12	8,9	10,3	10,5
Num.					914	131	23	110	81	94	96
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	3				100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illit.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3				100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rat.					100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Num.					3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	126	1	1	1	0,2	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,6
6 class	79				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,3	0,3
4 class	519	1	1	1	0,9	0	0	0	0,5	2	2,3
W/R	21178				35,8	0	14,7	62,1	69,1	56,1	50,1
Illit.	37215	1	1	1	63	100	85,3	37,9	30,4	41,4	46,7
Total	59117				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,3	2,3	10,3	6,4	10,3	8,7
Num.					59117	9027	1341	6085	3780	6104	5139
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Kis - Küküllő county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				1,50 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	1,9	1,7	0	0	2,6	0	0	Hu: 86,7
6 class	0	3,3	1,9	0	0	0	0	Ge: 12,7
4 class*	15,1	10	5,8	7,4	5,3	4,9	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	73,6	78,3	73,1	74,1	55,3	54,1	47,5	Ro: 0,7
Illit.	9,4	6,7	19,2	18,5	36,8	41	52,5	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	5,8	6,6	5,7	5,9	4,2	6,7	6,7	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>53</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>61</u>	Ot: 0,0
Other				0,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 100,0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	66,7	0	33,3	0	0	0	0	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Ot: 0,0
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,7	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,1	Hu: 30,2
6 class	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	0	Ge: 17,4
4 class	1,6	1,4	1,2	0,8	0,6	0,7	0,5	Sl: 0,0
W/R	44,9	43,6	37,8	33,7	29,6	22,7	14,9	Ro: 47,9
Illit.	52,4	54,5	60,5	64,9	69,3	76,4	84,5	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,6	5,8	5,1	5,3	5,3	8,8	8,9	Se: 0,0
Num.	4488	3438	2993	3129	3122	5199	5272	Ot: 4,5
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Kolozs county				Levels of education by age group and denomination							
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					4,20 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>208</u>	4,38	6	4,4	4,4	0	0	0	0	1,8	9,2
6 class	<u>59</u>				1,2	0	0	0	0	3,3	0,9
4 class*	<u>141</u>	4,17	5,3	4,3	3	0	0	0	1,6	4,5	4,5
W/R	<u>2268</u>				47,7	0	16,1	73,5	78,6	70,9	65,8
Illit.	<u>2079</u>	0,38	0,55	0,66	43,7	100	83,9	26,5	19,8	19,5	19,6
Total	<u>4755</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17,6	2,4	12,6	5,1	8,4	7,1
Num.					<u>4755</u>	<u>835</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>599</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>399</u>	<u>336</u>
Greek Catholics					52,10 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>297</u>	0,48	0,64	0,5	0,5	0	0	0	0	0,1	1
6 class	<u>58</u>				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,1
4 class*	<u>114</u>	0,4	0,44	0,4	0,2	0	0	0	0,1	0,3	0,3
W/R	<u>13828</u>				23,3	0	5,4	45,2	47	38,6	33,4
Illit.	<u>45099</u>	1,27	1,19	1,15	75,9	100	94,6	54,8	52,9	60,8	65,1
Total	<u>59396</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,8	2,5	10,5	5,8	9,1	7,5
Num.					<u>59396</u>	<u>10003</u>	<u>1499</u>	<u>6215</u>	<u>3443</u>	<u>5377</u>	<u>4447</u>
Calvinists					20,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>343</u>	1,62	1,18	1,5	1,5	0	0	0	0	0,3	3,4
6 class	<u>81</u>				0,4	0	0	0	0	0,8	0,2
4 class*	<u>254</u>	1,51	1,44	1,5	1,1	0	0	0	0,7	2,3	1,7
W/R	<u>11640</u>				51,2	0	13	75,1	85,1	76	72
Illit.	<u>10421</u>	0,44	0,57	0,69	45,8	100	87	24,9	14,3	20,5	22,7
Total	<u>22739</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16	2,2	10,7	6,1	8,9	7,7
Num.					<u>22739</u>	<u>3643</u>	<u>492</u>	<u>2424</u>	<u>1382</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>1756</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Kolozs county				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Roman Catholics				4,20 % of popul.			
8 class	8	11,1	9,6	6,6	6,4	6,6	5,6
6 class	1,5	2	2,7	1,9	2,1	1,7	1,9
4 class*	5,4	3,9	6,9	5,8	5,6	3,6	2,7
W/R	61,4	59,9	54,6	50,6	51,5	42,8	33,1
Illit.	23,7	23,1	26,2	35,1	34,3	45,3	56,7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8,2	6,5	5,5	5,4	4,9	8,6	7,8
Num.	<u>389</u>	<u>307</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>411</u>	<u>372</u>
Greek Catholics				52,10 % of popul.			
8 class	1	1,2	0,8	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8
6 class	0,2	0,2	0	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1
4 class*	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,5
W/R	32,1	28,4	24,3	22,5	19,9	13,6	6,2
Illit.	66,6	70,1	74,8	76,3	78,8	85,1	92,4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8,6	6,1	4,9	5,4	5,1	9,1	8,6
Num.	<u>5103</u>	<u>3648</u>	<u>2898</u>	<u>3223</u>	<u>3031</u>	<u>5413</u>	<u>5095</u>
Calvinists				20,00 % of popul.			
8 class	4,2	3	3,4	1,3	2,4	1,3	2,1
6 class	0,3	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,6
4 class*	2	2,6	0,8	1,9	2	1	0,7
W/R	69,5	69,1	63,1	59,3	54	41,8	25,6
Illit.	24	24,7	32	36,7	41	55,3	71
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8,2	6,3	5,2	5,3	5	9,3	9,2
Num.	<u>1873</u>	<u>1432</u>	<u>1185</u>	<u>1198</u>	<u>1144</u>	<u>2115</u>	<u>2082</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group.

Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy.

Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Kolozs county				Levels of education by age group and denomination							
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					2,70 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>60</u>	2,67	3,73	1,9	1,9	0	0	0	0	0	5,6
6 class	<u>19</u>				0,6	0	0	0	0	2,8	0,9
4 class*	<u>36</u>	1,97	2,78	1,85	1,2	0	0	0	1,2	2,4	0,4
W/R	<u>2079</u>				67,4	0	29,7	85,3	95,8	86,8	84,5
Illit.	<u>889</u>	0,17	0,13	0,44	28,8	100	70,3	14,7	3	8	8,6
Total	<u>3083</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,9	2,1	9,9	5,4	8,1	7,5
Num.					<u>3083</u>	<u>398</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>232</u>
Greek Orthodox					17,90 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>69</u>	0,29	0,36	0,3	0,3	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,6
6 class	<u>20</u>				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,2
4 class*	<u>44</u>	0,31	0,3	0,3	0,2	0	0	0	0,1	0,2	0,3
W/R	<u>4705</u>				23	0	5,2	36,8	41,3	35,7	34
Illit.	<u>15584</u>	1,26	1,28	1,16	76,3	100	94,8	63,2	58,6	63,7	64,9
Total	<u>20422</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17,4	2,5	10,3	6,1	9,5	7,4
Num.					<u>20422</u>	<u>3545</u>	<u>502</u>	<u>2106</u>	<u>1241</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1512</u>
Unitarians					0,70 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>45</u>	6,67	7,36	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	14
6 class	<u>5</u>				0,7	0	0	0	0	4,5	0
4 class*	<u>17</u>	6	6	4,45	2,2	0	0	0	1,9	4,5	7
W/R	<u>370</u>				48,9	0	12,5	58,9	84,6	74,2	61,4
Illit.	<u>319</u>	0,34	0,63	0,64	42,2	100	87,5	41,1	13,5	16,7	17,5
Total	<u>756</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17,1	3,2	11,9	6,9	8,7	7,5
Num.					<u>756</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>57</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Kolozs county				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Lutherans				2,70 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	4,2	2,3	2,5	4,1	2,1	3	2,1	Hu: 3,4
6 class	0	0	0,6	0,7	1	0,3	1,3	Ge: 93,6
4 class*	1,3	3,2	1,8	2,7	2,1	0,9	0,8	Sl: 0,2
W/R	89,4	88,1	87,1	84,2	79,4	70,1	45,3	Ro: 0,2
Illit.	5,1	6,4	8	8,2	15,5	25,7	50,4	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,7	7,1	5,3	4,7	6,3	11	12,1	Se: 0,0
Num.	236	218	163	146	194	338	373	Ot: 2,6
Greek Orthodox				17,90 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,7	1,4	0,7	0,4	0,6	0,4	0,2	Hu: 0,9
6 class	0,2	0,2	0,3	0	0	0,2	0,1	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0,2	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,2	0,4	Sl: 0,0
W/R	57,6	32,6	24,2	17	13,7	6,8	5,7	Ro: 96,9
Illit.	41,3	65,3	74,3	82,3	85,3	92,4	93,6	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,4	6,1	4,8	5,4	5,1	8,5	8,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	1721	1255	990	1109	1046	1726	1736	Ot: 2,1
Unitarians				0,70 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	13,6	11,6	9,5	8,1	13,2	8,8	10,9	Hu: 99,6
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	3,5	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	3	0	0	8,1	0	5,3	1,8	Sl: 0,0
W/R	68,2	76,7	73,8	43,2	47,4	47,4	29,1	Ro: 0,1
Illit.	15,2	11,6	16,7	40,5	39,5	35,1	58,2	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,7	5,7	5,6	4,9	5	7,5	7,3	Se: 0,0
Num.	66	43	42	37	38	57	55	Ot: 0,3
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Kolozs county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
Israelites					2,30 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>81</u>	3,19	1,73	3,1	3,1	0	0	0	0	3,3	6,7
6 class	<u>46</u>				1,7	0	0	0	0	2,5	3,6
4 class*	<u>161</u>	7,8	4,93	5,45	6,1	0	0	0	2,2	8,7	17
W/R	<u>1603</u>				60,5	0	24,7	84,9	92,1	81,8	69,7
Illit.	<u>759</u>	0,06	0,13	0,43	28,6	100	75,3	15,1	5,6	3,7	3
Total	<u>2650</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	18,6	3,2	12,7	6,7	9,1	6,2
Num.					<u>2650</u>	<u>493</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>337</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>165</u>
Other					0,10 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>2</u>	0	0	1,4	1,4	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>1</u>				0,7	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>0</u>	0	0	1,05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	<u>84</u>				60,4	0	0	0	0	66,7	100
Illit.	<u>139</u>	0	0,78	0,57	37,4	0	0	0	0	33,3	0
Total	<u>139</u>				100	0	0	0	0	100	100
Rat.					100	0	0	0	0	2,2	7,2
Num.					<u>139</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>1107</u>	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0,3	2,1
6 class	<u>290</u>				0,3	0	0	0	0	0,6	0,3
4 class	<u>773</u>	1	1	1	0,7	0	0	0	0,4	1,1	1,1
W/R	<u>36586</u>				32,1	0	8,4	53,4	57,6	49,1	45,1
Illit.	<u>75203</u>	1	1	1	66	100	91,6	46,6	42	48,9	51,4
Total	<u>113959</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,7	2,4	10,6	5,9	9	7,5
Num.					<u>113959</u>	<u>19047</u>	<u>2778</u>	<u>12077</u>	<u>6704</u>	<u>10285</u>	<u>8516</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Kolozs county				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Israelites				2,30 % of popul.			
8 class	12,4	8,9	5,3	1,9	4,8	2	1,8
6 class	4,1	2,4	5,3	2,5	4,8	1	1,8
4 class*	7,2	16	15,3	8,9	11,3	5,9	4,1
W/R	71,1	69,2	69,5	78,5	69,4	76,8	62,6
Illit.	5,2	3,6	4,6	8,2	9,7	14,3	29,8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,3	6,4	4,9	6	4,7	7,7	6,5
Num.	<u>194</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>171</u>
Other				0,10 % of popul.			
8 class	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	3,8	0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	72,2	88,2	78,6	50	40	34,6	15,4
Illit.	27,8	11,8	21,4	50	40	61,5	84,6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	12,9	12,2	20,1	10,1	7,2	18,7	9,4
Num.	<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>13</u>
Together				100,00 % of popul.			
8 class	2,2	2,3	1,9	1,1	1,5	1,2	1,3
6 class	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,3
4 class	1	1,3	1,1	1,2	1,2	0,8	0,7
W/R	47,7	42	37,2	33	30	22,8	13,8
Illit.	48,8	54	59,4	64,3	66,8	74,9	83,9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8,4	6,2	5	5,4	5,1	9	8,7
Num.	<u>9601</u>	<u>7091</u>	<u>5698</u>	<u>6146</u>	<u>5822</u>	<u>10291</u>	<u>9902</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group.

Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy.

Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Kolozs county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					4,10 % of popul.						
8 class	65	9	11	7	1,4	0	0	0	0	1,8	3,6
6 class	43				0,9	0	0	0	0	2,1	1,8
4 class*	166	6,62	8,7	5,9	3,6	0	0	0	2	7,4	8,5
W/R	2010				43,6	0	16,7	70,1	80,8	64,9	62,8
Illit.	2327	0,37	0,58	0,68	50,5	100	83,3	29,9	17,2	23,8	23,3
Total	4611				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,6	2,9	11	5,4	8,5	8,4
Num.					4611	765	132	505	250	390	387
Greek Catholics					52,00 % of popul.						
8 class	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	9				0	0	0	0	0	0	0,1
4 class*	88	0,19	0,2	0,2	0,2	0	0	0	0,2	0,3	0,3
W/R	8712				15	0	5,3	43	43,2	30,8	19,4
Illit.	49352	1,28	1,15	1,13	84,8	100	94,7	57	56,6	68,8	80,2
Total	58175				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17,3	2,5	10,5	5,7	10	8,7
Num.					58175	10044	1436	6102	3313	5799	5066
Calvinists					20,10 % of popul.						
8 class	62	2	1,5	1,5	0,3	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,8
6 class	44				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,5	0,3
4 class*	267	1,52	2,1	1,7	1,2	0	0	0	1,3	2,7	2,1
W/R	9794				43,6	0	14,9	73,5	84,5	75	72,3
Illit.	12278	0,39	0,69	0,73	54,7	100	85,1	26,5	14,2	21,6	24,5
Total	22445				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,6	2,2	10,5	5,8	8,7	8,8
Num.					22445	3725	490	2357	1308	1959	1967
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Kolozs county				cont. of prev. page!				Nat. Hu: 92,0 Ge: 1,9 Sl: 0,4 Ro: 1,7 Ru: 0,0 Cr: 0,2 Se: 0,0 Ot: 3,8 Nat. Hu: 1,0 Ge: 0,0 Sl: 0,0 Ro: 97,0 Ru: 0,0 Cr: 0,0 Se: 0,0 Ot: 2,0 Nat. Hu: 97,5 Ge: 0,1 Sl: 0,0 Ro: 0,5 Ru: 0,0 Cr: 0,0 Se: 0,0 Ot: 1,9
Women	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
1910	years old							
Roman Catholics				4,10 % of popul.				
8 class	3,2	3,5	3,2	2,2	1,8	0,7	0,3	
6 class	1,9	2,6	3,6	0,4	0	0,5	0,3	
4 class*	5,9	6,4	5,6	6,1	4	3,7	1,3	
W/R	58,5	56,3	53,8	44,3	41,1	31,8	21,7	
Illit.	30,6	31,2	33,9	47	53,1	63,2	76,5	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Rat.	8,2	6,7	5,4	5	4,9	8,7	8,4	
Num.	<u>376</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>402</u>	<u>387</u>	
Greek Catholics				52,00 % of popul.				
8 class	0,1	0	0	0	0	0,1	0	
6 class	0	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	
4 class*	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,1	0	
W/R	13,2	11,3	8,1	6,2	4	3,7	1,2	
Illit.	86,5	88,3	91,5	93,6	95,7	96,1	98,8	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Rat.	8,2	6,2	5	5,5	4,6	8,2	7,6	
Num.	<u>4760</u>	<u>3608</u>	<u>2908</u>	<u>3226</u>	<u>2700</u>	<u>4776</u>	<u>4436</u>	
Calvinists				20,10 % of popul.				
8 class	0,8	0,6	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,3	0,1	
6 class	0,4	0,7	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,2	0	
4 class*	2,3	2,1	2,4	1,5	1	0,8	0,5	
W/R	64,7	61,7	46,8	42	30,5	16,4	11,6	
Illit.	31,8	34,9	50,4	56	67,7	82,3	87,7	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Rat.	8,2	6,3	5,3	5,2	5	8,3	9,2	
Num.	<u>1838</u>	<u>1416</u>	<u>1192</u>	<u>1160</u>	<u>1113</u>	<u>1857</u>	<u>2063</u>	
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Kolozs county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					2,70 % of popul.						
8 class	8	1,25	3,5	1,5	0,3	0	0	0	0	0,4	0,5
6 class	5				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,4	0,5
4 class*	27	0,9	2	1,4	0,9	0	0	0	0,7	4	0,9
W/R	1913				62,4	0	27,6	84,1	91,4	92	90,9
Illit.	1115	0,12	0,16	0,49	36,3	100	72,4	15,9	7,9	3,1	7,3
Total	3068				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,6	1,9	9,6	4,9	7,3	7,2
Num.					3068	416	58	296	151	225	220
Greek Orthodox					17,80 % of popul.						
8 class	8	0,25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,1
6 class	3				0	0	0	0	0	0	0,1
4 class*	31	0,48	0	0,2	0,2	0	0	0	0,2	0,4	0,8
W/R	2578				12,9	0	4,4	31,9	38,3	29	17,5
Illit.	17314	1,3	1,18	1,16	86,9	100	95,6	68,1	61,6	70,6	81,5
Total	19934				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17,1	2,6	11,1	6,3	9,8	8,5
Num.					19934	3400	519	2208	1260	1953	1685
Unitarians					0,60 % of popul.						
8 class	10	11,75	0	7,5	1,5	0	0	0	0	0	4,7
6 class	1				0,2	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	15	4,48	0	4	2,3	0	0	0	0	11,1	4,7
W/R	281				43	0	35,7	75,9	86,1	72,2	60,9
Illit.	347	0,47	0,89	0,71	53,1	100	64,3	24,1	13,9	16,7	29,7
Total	654				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,5	2,1	13,3	5,5	8,3	9,8
Num.					654	108	14	87	36	54	64
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Kolozs county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Lutherans				2,70 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,4	0,9	0	0,7	1	0	0	Hu: 2,7
6 class	0,4	0,5	0,6	0	0	0	0	Ge: 94,5
4 class*	0,8	0,9	1,7	1,3	1	1	0,2	Sl: 0,1
W/R	89,3	88,5	82,9	84,6	70,3	55,8	28,1	Ro: 0,2
Illit.	9,1	9,2	14,9	13,4	27,6	43,2	71,6	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,9	7,1	5,7	4,9	6,3	9,9	13,8	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>242</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>303</u>	<u>423</u>	Ot: 2,4
Greek Orthodox				17,80 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,3	0,1	0,2	0	0	0	0	Hu: 0,7
6 class	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0,1	0,4	0,1	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	13,2	8,5	4,9	4	5,3	2,9	0,7	Ro: 97,3
Illit.	86,4	91	94,8	96	94,7	97,1	99,3	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,8	6,4	4,8	5,6	4,5	8,1	7,6	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>1546</u>	<u>1266</u>	<u>947</u>	<u>1112</u>	<u>905</u>	<u>1620</u>	<u>1512</u>	Ot: 2,0
Unitarians				0,60 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	10	2,2	0	0	0	0	2	Hu: 98,8
6 class	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	6	2,2	0	0	0	3,5	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	64	58,7	21,2	27,8	26,3	22,8	14	Ro: 0,9
Illit.	20	37	75,8	72,2	73,7	73,7	84	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,6	7	5	5,5	2,9	8,7	7,6	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>50</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>50</u>	Ot: 0,3
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Kolozs county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
					years old						
Israelites					2,60 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>10</u>	2,75	0	1,5	0,3	0	0	0	0	0	1,1
6 class	<u>6</u>				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,5	0,4
4 class*	<u>154</u>	6,19	1,3	5,8	5,3	0	0	0	6,3	10	11,5
W/R	<u>1775</u>				61,5	0	27	87	90,4	84	82,7
Illit.	<u>940</u>	0,07	0,31	0,44	32,6	100	73	13	3,4	5,5	4,3
Total	<u>2885</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,6	2,6	12,5	7,2	13,9	9,6
Num.					<u>2885</u>	<u>450</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>362</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>278</u>
Other					0,10 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>0</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>1</u>	15,86	0	0,8	0,8	0	0	0	0	0	33,3
W/R	<u>35</u>				27,6	0	0	0	0	100	33,3
Illit.	<u>127</u>	0,53	1,16	0,96	71,7	0	0	0	0	0	33,3
Total	<u>127</u>				100	0	0	0	0	100	100
Rat.					100	0	0	0	0	6,3	2,4
Num.					<u>127</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>177</u>	1	1	1	0,2	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,4
6 class	<u>112</u>				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,2
4 class	<u>752</u>	1	1	1	0,7	0	0	0	0,7	1,5	1,5
W/R	<u>27111</u>				24,2	0	8,6	50,8	54,8	43,2	35,3
Illit.	<u>83768</u>	1	1	1	74,8	100	91,4	49,2	44,5	54,9	62,6
Total	<u>111920</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,9	2,4	10,6	5,8	9,6	8,6
Num.					<u>111920</u>	<u>18910</u>	<u>2723</u>	<u>11917</u>	<u>6526</u>	<u>10789</u>	<u>9672</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Kolozs county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				2,60 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,2	0,6	0,6	0	0	0	0	Hu: 85,4
6 class	0	0	0,6	0	0	0,8	0,7	Ge: 13,4
4 class*	13,6	10,2	6,6	1,3	3,5	2,3	0,7	Sl: 0,0
W/R	76,8	80,8	67,7	73,4	57,4	39,1	21,5	Ro: 1,1
Illit.	7,5	8,4	24,6	25,3	39,1	57,9	77,2	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,9	5,8	5,8	5,3	4	4,6	5,2	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>228</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>149</u>	Ot: 0,1
Other				0,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 58,3
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	50	42,9	30	5,6	20	4,5	0	Ro: 40,2
Illit.	50	57,1	70	94,4	80	95,5	100	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	12,6	16,5	15,7	14,2	3,9	17,3	11	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>16</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>14</u>	Ot: 1,6
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,5	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	Hu: 26,9
6 class	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0	Ge: 3,0
4 class	1,3	1,2	1,2	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,2	Sl: 0,0
W/R	29,5	27,4	21,9	17,8	15,1	9,8	6,1	Ro: 68,0
Illit.	68,6	70,8	76,4	81,3	84	89,5	93,7	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,1	6,3	5,1	5,4	4,7	8,2	8,1	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>9057</u>	<u>7055</u>	<u>5695</u>	<u>6086</u>	<u>5273</u>	<u>9175</u>	<u>9039</u>	Ot: 2,0
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Kolozsvár town				Levels of education by age group and denomination							
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
Roman Catholics					29,80 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>1378</u>	1,63	1,33	1,36	15,4	0	0	0	0	7,8	30,2
6 class	<u>270</u>				3	0	0	0	0	8,8	2,8
4 class*	<u>743</u>	1,59	1,33	1,34	8,3	0	0	0	7,1	16,7	8,7
W/R	<u>4741</u>				52,9	0	34	88,6	88,9	62,8	51,6
Illit.	<u>1825</u>	0,4	0,57	0,77	20,4	100	66	11,4	3,9	3,9	6,8
Total	<u>8957</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,4	1,6	9,4	6,3	11,1	12,6
Num.					<u>8957</u>	<u>1108</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>842</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>990</u>	<u>1127</u>
Greek Catholics					15,70 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>144</u>	0,21	0,23	0,27	3	0	0	0	0	1,1	3,9
6 class	<u>29</u>				0,6	0	0	0	0	1,9	0,5
4 class*	<u>62</u>	0,22	0,22	0,25	1,3	0	0	0	1,9	2,8	1,4
W/R	<u>1995</u>				42,2	0	10,3	60,7	75,2	60,1	51,5
Illit.	<u>2502</u>	2,5	3,25	2	52,9	100	89,7	39,3	22,9	34,1	42,7
Total	<u>4732</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	11	1,2	6,4	5,5	9,8	24,7
Num.					<u>4732</u>	<u>520</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>258</u>	<u>464</u>	<u>1167</u>
Calvinists					33,10 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>841</u>	0,85	0,85	0,74	8,4	0	0	0	0	4,4	15,7
6 class	<u>175</u>				1,8	0	0	0	0	5,6	2,1
4 class*	<u>535</u>	0,91	0,81	0,78	5,4	0	0	0	7,9	12,5	6,1
W/R	<u>6079</u>				61,1	0	26,8	88,1	89,2	67,8	70,7
Illit.	<u>2325</u>	0,32	0,82	0,88	23,4	100	73,2	11,9	2,8	9,8	5,4
Total	<u>9955</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,3	1,6	8,7	6,3	12,2	14,2
Num.					<u>9955</u>	<u>1224</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>865</u>	<u>632</u>	<u>1218</u>	<u>1415</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Kolozsvár town				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Roman Catholics				29,80 % of popul.			
8 class	26,5	22,7	25,2	20,6	24,1	20,3	20
6 class	3,3	3,6	2,3	4,3	2,5	4,9	4,3
4 class*	10,2	12,1	10,1	11,3	9,8	9,5	10,7
W/R	55,5	56,4	55,1	52,9	53,6	51,7	49,2
Illit.	4,5	5,3	7,3	10,9	10,1	13,5	15,8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	9,2	7,2	6,3	6	4,5	7,7	5,7
Num.	<u>820</u>	<u>647</u>	<u>563</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>407</u>	<u>694</u>	<u>514</u>
Greek Catholics				15,70 % of popul.			
8 class	7,2	6	4,1	3,6	2,5	2,5	4,9
6 class	0,2	0,6	0	0	0,5	1,6	2,2
4 class*	0,7	1,9	1,8	2,3	2,5	1	0,9
W/R	49,6	44,5	43,4	32,1	35	27,6	16,4
Illit.	42,3	47	50,7	62	59,6	67,3	75,6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	9,6	6,7	4,6	4,7	4,3	6,7	4,8
Num.	<u>456</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>225</u>
Calvinists				33,10 % of popul.			
8 class	14,8	14,2	14	13,1	10,3	8,8	13,3
6 class	1,4	1,9	2,7	1,2	1,1	1,2	2,8
4 class*	5,4	6,2	6,8	7,6	6,8	3	4,4
W/R	71,8	65,6	64	62,4	61,3	73,1	48,3
Illit.	6,6	12,1	12,5	15,7	20,5	13,9	31,2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	9,3	6,8	5,6	5	4,7	7,4	5,7
Num.	<u>927</u>	<u>678</u>	<u>559</u>	<u>502</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>739</u>	<u>571</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group.

Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy.

Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Kolozsvár town				Levels of education by age group and denomination							
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
Lutherans					3,60 % of popul.						
8 class	260	1,76	1,92	2,15	24,3	0	0	0	0	12,9	32,5
6 class	45				4,2	0	0	0	0	12,9	1,9
4 class*	141	1,67	1,88	2,09	13,2	0	0	0	15,5	23,8	9,4
W/R	508				47,5	0	31,8	95,4	82,8	49,5	49,5
Illit.	116	0,39	0	0,41	10,8	100	68,2	4,6	1,7	1	6,6
Total	1070				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	6,7	2,1	8,1	5,4	9,4	19,8
Num.					1070	72	22	87	58	101	212
Greek Orthodox					2,80 % of popul.						
8 class	88	0,56	0,57	0,92	10,4	0	0	0	0	3	10,4
6 class	9				1,1	0	0	0	0	3	0,3
4 class*	27	0,47	0,65	0,74	3,2	0	0	0	0	7,9	1,7
W/R	402				47,7	0	16,7	94,4	84,4	65,3	48,6
Illit.	317	2,28	2	1,42	37,6	100	83,3	5,6	15,6	20,8	39
Total	843				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	4,3	0,7	2,1	3,8	12	42,2
Num.					843	36	6	18	32	101	356
Unitarians					3,00 % of popul.						
8 class	205	2,16	1,37	2,04	23,1	0	0	0	0	7,2	40
6 class	22				2,5	0	0	0	0	9,3	1,4
4 class*	69	1,66	1,56	1,67	7,8	0	0	0	22,2	21,6	2,1
W/R	443				49,9	0	18,2	95,5	77,8	57,7	51,4
Illit.	149	0,29	0,1	0,63	16,8	100	81,8	4,5	0	4,1	5
Total	888				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	10,5	1,2	7,5	5,1	10,9	15,8
Num.					888	93	11	67	45	97	140
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Kolozsvár town				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Lutherans				3,60 % of popul.			
8 class	39,6	38,1	27,8	29,8	36	36	29,5
6 class	3,3	4,8	5,6	8,5	8	6,7	3,8
4 class*	20,9	18,1	23,6	12,8	24	10,7	9
W/R	35,2	39	41,7	48,9	26	44	55,1
Illit.	1,1	0	1,4	0	6	2,7	2,6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8,5	9,8	6,7	4,4	4,7	7	7,3
Num.	<u>91</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>78</u>
Greek Orthodox				2,80 % of popul.			
8 class	24,7	17,3	28,9	8,8	9,1	0	7,4
6 class	2,5	1,9	5,3	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0	9,6	5,3	8,8	0	6,9	3,7
W/R	49,4	44,2	28,9	44,1	36,4	31	29,6
Illit.	23,5	26,9	31,6	38,2	54,5	62,1	59,3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	9,6	6,2	4,5	4	3,9	3,4	3,2
Num.	<u>81</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>27</u>
Unitarians				3,00 % of popul.			
8 class	27,4	27,8	27,6	21,2	34	41,7	50,8
6 class	4,8	0	1,7	5,8	0	3,3	1,7
4 class*	7,1	4,2	6,9	15,4	12	5	8,5
W/R	54,8	65,3	48,3	55,8	46	43,3	25,4
Illit.	6	2,8	15,5	1,9	8	6,7	13,6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	9,5	8,1	6,5	5,9	5,6	6,8	6,6
Num.	<u>84</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>59</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group.

Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy.

Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Kolozsvár town					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
					years old						
Israelites					11,90 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>463</u>	1,59	1,12	1,15	13	0	0	0	0	11,1	29,4
6 class	<u>116</u>				3,3	0	0	0	0	12,6	3,8
4 class*	<u>371</u>	1,76	1,19	1,34	10,4	0	0	0	13,2	20,1	12,9
W/R	<u>1879</u>				52,7	0	42,6	93,5	83,5	56,2	51,1
Illit.	<u>736</u>	0,16	0,42	0,78	20,6	100	57,4	6,5	3,3	0	2,8
Total	<u>3565</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,6	2,6	10,7	6,8	10,9	11,1
Num.					<u>3565</u>	<u>520</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>388</u>	<u>395</u>
Other					0,10 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>10</u>	4,32	0	2,53	28,6	0	0	0	0	0	80
6 class	<u>1</u>				2,9	0	0	0	0	0	20
4 class*	<u>3</u>	3,82	0	2,01	8,6	0	0	0	0	50	0
W/R	<u>15</u>				42,9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illit.	<u>35</u>	0	2,62	0,65	17,1	100	0	0	0	50	0
Total	<u>35</u>				100	100	0	0	0	100	100
Rat.					100	8,6	0	0	0	5,7	14,3
Num.					<u>35</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>3397</u>	1	1	1	11,3	0	0	0	0	6	18,5
6 class	<u>669</u>				2,2	0	0	0	0	7,1	1,9
4 class	<u>1954</u>	1	1	1	6,5	0	0	0	8	13,8	5,8
W/R	<u>16078</u>				53,5	0	29,8	86,2	85,8	62,9	56,7
Illit.	<u>7981</u>	1	1	1	26,5	100	70,2	13,8	6,2	10,2	17,1
Total	<u>30079</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	11,9	1,6	8,5	6,1	11,2	16
Num.					<u>30079</u>	<u>3577</u>	<u>496</u>	<u>2571</u>	<u>1829</u>	<u>3363</u>	<u>4819</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Kolozsvár town				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				11,90 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	39,7	18,7	13,8	17,4	10,8	14,4	8,9	Hu: 93,3
6 class	4,5	2,7	3,6	3,5	3,2	3,1	2,5	Ge: 6,1
4 class*	12,8	16,7	20	11,4	15,2	9,8	5,7	Sl: 0,1
W/R	41,7	59,2	57,8	59,7	61,4	59,3	58,6	Ro: 0,1
Illit.	1,3	2,7	4,9	8	9,5	13,4	24,2	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,8	8,2	6,3	5,6	4,4	5,4	4,4	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>312</u>	<u>294</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>157</u>	Ot: 0,3
Other				0,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	25	25	25	0	100	50	0	Hu: 86,7
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 6,7
4 class*	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	Sl: 6,7
W/R	75	50	50	50	0	50	75	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	25	0	50	0	0	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	22,9	11,4	11,4	5,7	2,9	5,7	11,4	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	Ot: 0,0
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	21,3	17,8	17,7	15,5	15,1	14	16	Hu: 81,6
6 class	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,7	1,8	2,9	3,2	Ge: 2,7
4 class	7,3	9,3	9,7	9	8,7	5,9	6,4	Sl: 0,2
W/R	57,6	57,1	55,5	53,7	52,7	55,5	44,4	Ro: 14,2
Illit.	11,5	13,4	14,7	19,1	21,7	21,7	30,1	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	9,2	7,2	5,8	5,3	4,6	7	5,4	Se: 0,1
Num.	<u>2779</u>	<u>2172</u>	<u>1740</u>	<u>1596</u>	<u>1375</u>	<u>2114</u>	<u>1639</u>	Ot: 1,2
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Kolozsvár town					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					32,50 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>329</u>	1,33	1,71	1,57	3,3	0	0	0	0	2,4	4,8
6 class	<u>306</u>				3,1	0	0	0	0	4,9	4,3
4 class*	<u>918</u>	1,18	1,36	1,39	9,2	0	0	0	7,7	17,7	10,3
W/R	<u>5769</u>				57,8	0	32,6	89,6	87,5	66,2	77,3
Illit.	<u>2666</u>	0,18	0,71	0,77	26,7	100	67,4	10,4	4,8	8,8	3,3
Total	<u>9988</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	10,7	1,7	8,7	6,5	11,7	12,2
Num.					<u>9988</u>	<u>1067</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>867</u>	<u>646</u>	<u>1168</u>	<u>1222</u>
Greek Catholics					12,70 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>16</u>	0,17	0	0,19	0,4	0	0	0	0	0	0,6
6 class	<u>11</u>				0,3	0	0	0	0	0,3	0,6
4 class*	<u>47</u>	0,23	0,1	0,17	1,2	0	0	0	1,6	1,5	2,6
W/R	<u>1208</u>				30,9	0	16,9	54,9	65,4	50,9	39,6
Illit.	<u>2632</u>	3,03	2,32	1,95	67,2	100	83,1	45,1	33,1	47,3	56,7
Total	<u>3914</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	11,7	1,5	7,1	6,6	15,8	13,6
Num.					<u>3914</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>619</u>	<u>533</u>
Calvinists					35,10 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>174</u>	1,06	0,77	0,76	1,6	0	0	0	0	1,1	3,8
6 class	<u>162</u>				1,5	0	0	0	0	1,9	2,2
4 class*	<u>558</u>	0,85	0,77	0,74	5,2	0	0	0	4,3	9,3	8
W/R	<u>6231</u>				57,8	0	27,9	82,8	87,6	74,5	65,8
Illit.	<u>3646</u>	1,08	1,01	0,98	33,9	100	72,1	17,2	8,1	13,1	20,2
Total	<u>10771</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	11,2	1,6	8	7	14,6	9,6
Num.					<u>10771</u>	<u>1206</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>862</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>1570</u>	<u>1029</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Kolozsvár town				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Roman Catholics				32,50 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	7	6,3	6,9	5,3	4,7	3,9	1,9	Hu: 93,6
6 class	5,3	4,8	8,1	3,4	5,7	1,9	1,8	Ge: 3,2
4 class*	14,6	14,9	20,9	11,4	10,9	7,5	3	Sl: 0,4
W/R	62,4	59,8	37,2	55,5	53	54,2	51,6	Ro: 0,5
Illit.	10,7	14,3	27	24,4	25,7	32,5	41,6	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,2
Rat.	9,1	7,3	3,9	5,9	5,1	8,5	8,7	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>910</u>	<u>734</u>	<u>393</u>	<u>586</u>	<u>506</u>	<u>845</u>	<u>872</u>	Ot: 2,1
Greek Catholics				12,70 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	1,3	1,1	1,5	0	0,6	0	0,4	Hu: 26,1
6 class	0,3	0	1	1	0,6	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	2,1	1,5	1	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,9	Sl: 0,1
W/R	27,8	28,5	28,1	18,2	17,6	10,1	9,8	Ro: 72,9
Illit.	68,5	68,8	68,5	80,3	80,6	89,2	88,9	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	9,7	6,7	5,2	5,1	4,2	7,1	5,7	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>378</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>225</u>	Ot: 0,8
Calvinists				35,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,6	3,4	2,1	2,4	2,7	2,4	0,4	Hu: 99,3
6 class	2,7	2,2	1,7	3,1	1,2	2,3	1,3	Ge: 0,2
4 class*	8	9	4,5	5,9	3,7	4,6	3,6	Sl: 0,0
W/R	68,4	62,1	72,4	53,4	53,7	45,9	41,4	Ro: 0,1
Illit.	18,3	23,2	19,4	35,1	38,6	44,7	53,4	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,8	7	7,2	5,3	4,7	7,2	7,7	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>952</u>	<u>757</u>	<u>774</u>	<u>575</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>780</u>	<u>834</u>	Ot: 0,4
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Kolozsvár town					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					3,10 % of popul.						
8 class	55	1,72	3,16	2,76	5,8	0	0	0	0	5,1	6,2
6 class	66				7	0	0	0	0	12	7,1
4 class*	132	1,93	2,32	2,39	14	0	0	0	4,2	25,6	18,6
W/R	542				57,3	0	25	88,7	95,8	53,8	55,8
Illit.	151	0,66	0,14	0,46	16	100	75	11,3	0	3,4	12,4
Total	946				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	7,9	1,3	6,6	5,1	12,4	11,9
Num.					946	75	12	62	48	117	113
Greek Orthodox					1,70 % of popul.						
8 class	3	0,31	0	0,29	0,6	0	0	0	0	0	1,1
6 class	4				0,8	0	0	0	0	0,8	1,1
4 class*	13	0,33	0,25	0,35	2,5	0	0	0	0	3,4	3,2
W/R	191				37	0	0	68,4	67,5	43,7	37,6
Illit.	305	3,05	2,03	1,71	59,1	100	0	31,6	32,5	52,1	57
Total	516				100	100	0	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	6,2	0	3,7	7,8	23,1	18
Num.					516	32	0	19	40	119	93
Unitarians					3,40 % of popul.						
8 class	20	0,86	0,45	0,9	1,9	0	0	0	0	1,9	3,1
6 class	33				3,2	0	0	0	0	4,4	2,3
4 class*	54	0,52	1,02	0,92	5,2	0	0	0	5,8	8,2	3,1
W/R	668				64,7	0	31,8	88,5	88,4	81	71,8
Illit.	258	1,06	0,59	0,72	25	100	68,2	11,5	5,8	4,4	19,8
Total	1033				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	8,3	2,1	5,9	8,3	15,3	12,7
Num.					1033	86	22	61	86	158	131
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Kolozsvár town				cont. of prev. page!			
Women	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
1910	years old						
Lutherans				3,10 % of popul.			
8 class	5,8	14,8	15,3	9,8	6,1	4,8	2,7
6 class	14,5	11,4	11,9	9,8	6,1	2,4	5,5
4 class*	20,3	19,3	15,3	14,8	18,4	14,5	8,2
W/R	55,1	53,4	45,8	60,7	57,1	63,9	74,5
Illit.	4,3	1,1	11,9	4,9	12,2	14,5	9,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,3	9,3	6,2	6,4	5,2	8,8	11,6
Num.	<u>69</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>110</u>
Greek Orthodox				1,70 % of popul.			
8 class	2	0	0	0	0	3,1	0
6 class	0	4,8	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0	2,4	9,5	3,7	5,3	0	4,3
W/R	40,8	35,7	23,8	25,9	21,1	28,1	17,4
Illit.	57,1	57,1	66,7	70,4	73,7	68,8	78,3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	9,5	8,1	4,1	5,2	3,7	6,2	4,5
Num.	<u>49</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>23</u>
Unitarians				3,40 % of popul.			
8 class	2,3	1,4	6,5	1,4	7,3	2,5	1,1
6 class	8	5,6	4,3	5,5	2,4	3,7	2,3
4 class*	8	5,6	15,2	8,2	0	4,9	4,5
W/R	70,5	73,6	60,9	64,4	70,7	54,3	52,3
Illit.	11,4	13,9	13	20,5	19,5	34,6	39,8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8,5	7	4,5	7,1	4	7,8	8,5
Num.	88	<u>72</u>	<u>46</u>	73	<u>41</u>	<u>81</u>	88
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.							

Nat.
Hu: 67,9
Ge: 30,5
Sl: 0,3
Ro: 0,1
Ru: 0,0
Cr: 0,0
Se: 0,0
Ot: 1,2
Nat.
Hu: 25,0
Ge: 0,0
Sl: 0,0
Ro: 73,3
Ru: 0,2
Cr: 0,0
Se: 0,4
Ot: 1,2
Nat.
Hu: 99,2
Ge: 0,5
Sl: 0,0
Ro: 0,3
Ru: 0,0
Cr: 0,0
Se: 0,0
Ot: 0,0

Kolozsvár town					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Israelites					11,30 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>53</u>	0,83	0,16	0,71	1,5	0	0	0	0	2,6	3
6 class	99				2,8	0	0	0	0	8,2	5,2
4 class*	<u>391</u>	1,93	1,17	1,38	11,2	0	0	0	10,6	21,5	23,6
W/R	1993				57,3	0	34,9	92,1	89,4	63,4	65,8
Illit.	<u>945</u>	0,13	0,79	0,79	27,1	100	65,1	7,9	0	4,3	2,5
Total	<u>3481</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,2	2,5	11	7,6	11,2	10,5
Num.					<u>3481</u>	<u>493</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>391</u>	<u>365</u>
Other					0,10 % of popul.						
8 class	2	0	0	2,52	5,3	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>1</u>				2,6	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>1</u>	2,02	0	0,94	2,6	0	0	0	0	0	33,3
W/R	<u>26</u>				68,4	0	0	0	100	100	33,3
Illit.	38	1,78	0	0,61	21,1	100	0	0	0	0	33,3
Total	<u>38</u>				100	100	0	0	100	100	100
Rat.					100	5,3	0	0	5,3	2,6	7,9
Num.					<u>38</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	656	1	1	1	2,1	0	0	0	0	1,6	3,6
6 class	684				2,2	0	0	0	0	3,4	3,2
4 class	2117	1	1	1	6,9	0	0	0	5,8	11,9	9,7
W/R	16657				54,2	0	29,4	83,7	84,9	66,4	64,9
Illit.	10615	1	1	1	34,5	100	70,6	16,3	9,3	16,7	18,7
Total	<u>30729</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	11,1	1,7	8,2	6,8	13,5	11,4
Num.					<u>30729</u>	<u>3421</u>	<u>523</u>	<u>2533</u>	<u>2096</u>	<u>4145</u>	<u>3490</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Kolozsvár town				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				11,30 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	3	3,5	3,3	0,5	2,2	0,6	0	Hu: 93,0
6 class	3,6	5,2	3,3	3,6	1,5	2,4	0,6	Ge: 6,5
4 class*	22,2	15,6	10,4	13,2	8,2	7,2	1,2	Sl: 0,0
W/R	63,8	66,8	69,2	55,3	59	48,5	39,2	Ro: 0,2
Illit.	7,5	9	13,7	27,4	29,1	41,3	59	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	9,6	8,3	6,1	5,7	3,8	4,8	4,8	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>334</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>166</u>	Ot: 0,2
Other				0,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	11,1	0	0	0	0	14,3	0	Hu: 89,5
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	Ge: 2,6
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	66,7	100	100	100	100	42,9	50	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	22,2	0	0	0	0	42,9	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	23,7	13,2	10,5	5,3	2,6	18,4	5,3	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	Ot: 7,9
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	4,1	4,4	3,8	3,1	3,4	2,7	1,1	Hu: 85,2
6 class	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,3	2,9	1,9	1,6	Ge: 2,8
4 class	11,2	11	9,3	8,4	6,7	5,7	3,3	Sl: 0,2
W/R	59,6	57,7	56,9	50,6	50,1	45,5	43,8	Ro: 10,7
Illit.	21,4	23,2	26,3	34,6	36,9	44,2	50,2	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,1
Rat.	9,1	7,3	5,6	5,6	4,6	7,4	7,6	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>2798</u>	<u>2254</u>	<u>1715</u>	<u>1719</u>	<u>1428</u>	<u>2274</u>	<u>2331</u>	Ot: 1,0
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Maros - Torda county				Levels of education by age group and denomination							
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
Roman Catholics					12,30 % of popul.						
8 class	212	1,9	2,06	1,55	1,7	0	0	0	0	0,4	3,8
6 class	170				0,6	0	0	0	0	2	0,7
4 class*	194	2,21	2,06	1,63	1,6	0	0	0	1	4,1	3
W/R	6330				51,9	0	16,1	74,4	80,1	70,9	70,3
Illit.	5398	0,6	0,81	0,85	44,2	100	83,9	25,6	18,9	22,7	22,2
Total	12204				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,2	2,1	11,5	6,6	9,2	6,9
Num.					12204	1972	261	1400	800	1128	839
Greek Catholics					24,90 % of popul.						
8 class	122	0,35	0,5	0,45	0,5	0	0	0	0	0	0,7
6 class	39				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,1
4 class*	90	0,35	0,52	0,46	0,4	0	0	0	0,1	0,4	0,4
W/R	7311				29,7	0	6,5	50,7	52,6	44	42,5
Illit.	17033	1,53	1,6	1,34	69,3	100	93,5	49,3	47,3	55,4	56,3
Total	24595				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,9	2,5	10,6	6,3	10,3	8,3
Num.					24595	3908	613	2610	1554	2544	2051
Calvinists					38,00 % of popul.						
8 class	437	1,05	1,13	1,09	1,2	0	0	0	0	0,4	2,1
6 class	141				0,4	0	0	0	0	1	0,3
4 class*	210	0,88	0,97	0,92	0,6	0	0	0	0,8	0,8	0,6
W/R	21726				57,8	0	15,3	78,1	86,4	74,5	72,6
Illit.	15058	0,66	0,55	0,78	40,1	100	84,7	21,9	12,7	23,3	24,4
Total	37572				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,4	2,4	11,2	6,4	10	7,3
Num.					37572	6149	900	4193	2419	3766	2743
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Maros - Torda county				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Roman Catholics				12,30 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	4,3	3,9	2,7	3,3	3,4	2,6	1,6	Hu: 95,1
6 class	0,6	1,3	0,6	0,9	0,1	0,8	0,7	Ge: 2,2
4 class*	2,4	2,5	2,3	2,2	1	1,7	1,8	Sl: 0,2
W/R	66,7	69,5	65,5	58,7	55,9	43,8	39,3	Ro: 0,5
Illit.	26	22,8	28,9	34,9	39,6	51	56,7	Ru: 0,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,1
Rat.	7,1	6,4	5,4	5,3	5,8	8,9	8,7	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>861</u>	<u>786</u>	<u>655</u>	<u>642</u>	<u>707</u>	<u>1086</u>	<u>1067</u>	Ot: 1,9
Greek Catholics				24,90 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	1,4	1,2	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	Hu: 9,6
6 class	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,4	0,1	0,3	0,4	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,6	0,6	0,8	Sl: 0,0
W/R	36,8	40,8	35	29,2	28,3	18,6	13,6	Ro: 85,7
Illit.	60,9	57,2	63,4	69,1	70,1	79,7	84,5	Ru: 0,6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,3	6,4	5,1	4,8	5,3	8,9	8,1	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>1807</u>	<u>1562</u>	<u>1262</u>	<u>1191</u>	<u>1303</u>	<u>2189</u>	<u>2000</u>	Ot: 4,1
Calvinists				38,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,6	2	2	1,8	2,1	1,7	2,3	Hu: 97,6
6 class	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,6	0,7	0,6	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,9	1	1,1	0,8	Sl: 0,0
W/R	78,8	71,5	72,9	73,4	67,9	59	46	Ro: 0,1
Illit.	17,5	25,4	24	23,7	28,4	37,5	50,2	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8	6,5	4,6	5	5,2	8,4	8,6	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>3004</u>	<u>2460</u>	<u>1712</u>	<u>1867</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>3156</u>	<u>3247</u>	Ot: 2,2
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Maros - Torda county				Levels of education by age group and denomination							
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					2,90 % of popul.						
8 class	98	3,65	2,06	3,09	3,4	0	0	0	0	2	7,3
6 class	30				1	0	0	0	0	3	1,8
4 class*	138	4,15	2,81	3,83	4,8	0	0	0	1,9	11,3	5
W/R	1884				65,6	0	26,7	83,4	95,6	81,7	83,6
Illit.	722	0,06	0,2	0,49	25,1	100	73,3	16,6	2,5	2	2,3
Total	2872				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,4	2,1	8,8	5,6	10,4	7,6
Num.					2872	414	60	253	160	300	219
Greek Orthodox					15,80 % of popul.						
8 class	57	0,3	0,31	0,36	0,4	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,6
6 class	18				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,2	0
4 class*	56	0,24	0,23	0,38	0,4	0	0	0	0,2	0,7	0,2
W/R	4494				28,9	0	12,1	56,1	55,4	47,7	42,8
Illit.	10945	1,53	1,7	1,36	70,3	100	87,9	43,9	44,4	51,2	56,3
Total	15570				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,4	2,1	9,6	6,1	9,1	7,9
Num.					15570	2399	330	1501	951	1416	1235
Unitarians					3,60 % of popul.						
8 class	80	2,45	1,5	2	2,2	0	0	0	0	1,1	4,9
6 class	17				0,5	0	0	0	0	1,4	0,4
4 class*	26	1,79	1,26	1,42	0,7	0	0	0	1,2	1,7	0,8
W/R	2278				63,2	0	17,7	86,7	88,8	84,4	76,5
Illit.	1201	0,47	0,43	0,64	33,3	100	82,3	13,3	10	11,4	17,3
Total	3602				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,8	2,2	11	6,9	10	6,7
Num.					3602	570	79	398	250	360	243
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Maros - Torda county				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Lutherans				2,90 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	8,1	6,6	6,1	3,3	5,4	4,3	3,5	Hu: 4,1
6 class	2,9	1,5	0,7	0,7	1,4	1	0,3	Ge: 95,4
4 class*	3,8	8,2	6,8	4,7	8,2	9,2	2,9	Sl: 0,2
W/R	84,2	82,1	83,7	82,7	74,8	66,9	57,1	Ro: 0,2
Illit.	1	1,5	2,7	8,7	10,2	18,7	36,2	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,3	6,8	5,1	5,2	5,1	10,6	10,9	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>209</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>312</u>	Ot: 0,1
Greek Orthodox				15,80 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	1,3	0,7	0,9	0,5	0,6	0,2	0,2	Hu: 3,8
6 class	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,2	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0,6	1,5	0,2	0	0,6	0,3	0,4	Sl: 0,0
W/R	43,7	27,3	32,3	25,5	21,4	14	10,2	Ro: 94,2
Illit.	54,4	70,2	66,3	73,8	77	85,3	88,9	Ru: 0,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	9,1	6,3	5,3	5,2	5	9,5	9,3	Se: 0,1
Num.	<u>1413</u>	<u>984</u>	<u>820</u>	<u>812</u>	<u>781</u>	<u>1474</u>	<u>1454</u>	Ot: 1,8
Unitarians				3,60 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	6	3,7	4,8	2,4	2,9	3	3,8	Hu: 99,5
6 class	0	1,2	0	0,5	0,5	0,9	1,1	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0,8	0	1,2	1	1,4	0,6	1,1	Sl: 0,0
W/R	79,4	74,1	78,6	77,3	74,2	70,2	55,4	Ro: 0,1
Illit.	13,9	21	15,5	18,8	21,1	25,3	38,6	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7	4,5	4,7	5,7	5,8	9,3	10,2	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>252</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>368</u>	Ot: 0,4
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Maros - Torda county				Levels of education by age group and denomination							
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Israelites					2,40 % of popul.						
8 class	83	3,1	1,88	3,09	3,4	0	0	0	0	3,2	6,2
6 class	42				1,7	0	0	0	0	4,1	1,2
4 class*	129	5,09	3,35	4,38	5,4	0	0	0	1,7	9,5	9,9
W/R	1441				59,8	0	32,1	87	91,9	76,9	78,4
Illit.	713	0,12	0,5	0,57	29,6	100	67,9	13	6,4	6,3	4,3
Total	2408				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	18,3	3,2	12,5	7,1	9,2	6,7
Num.					2408	441	78	301	172	221	162
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rat.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Num.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	1089	1	1	1	1,1	0	0	0	0	0,4	2
6 class	357				0,4	0	0	0	0	0,9	0,3
4 class	844	1	1	1	0,9	0	0	0	0,6	1,6	1,1
W/R	45465				46	0	13,6	68,5	73,1	62,9	59,8
Illit.	51070	1	1	1	51,7	100	86,4	31,5	26,3	34,2	36,8
Total	98825				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16	2,3	10,8	6,4	9,9	7,6
Num.					98825	15853	2321	10656	6306	9735	7492
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Maros - Torda county				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				2,40 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	10,8	11,8	8,4	3	1,7	3,3	1,7	Hu: 64,5
6 class	1,4	2,8	5,2	0,7	1,7	6,6	2,5	Ge: 34,8
4 class*	14,1	11,1	11	6,7	7,7	3,3	2,5	Sl: 0,0
W/R	71,4	66	64,3	67,9	66,7	68,4	67,2	Ro: 0,5
Illit.	2,3	8,3	11	21,6	22,2	18,4	26,1	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,8	6	6,4	5,6	4,9	6,3	4,9	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>213</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>119</u>	Ot: 0,2
Other				0,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 0,0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Ot: 0,0
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,7	2,3	2	1,6	1,9	1,5	1,6	Hu: 57,2
6 class	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,7	0,5	Ge: 3,9
4 class	1,3	1,4	1,3	1,1	1,2	1,2	1	Sl: 0,0
W/R	61,2	57	55,7	53,5	49,8	40,2	32,6	Ro: 36,3
Illit.	34,3	38,8	40,5	43,3	46,7	56,5	64,2	Ru: 0,2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,9	6,4	5	5,1	5,3	8,8	8,7	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>7759</u>	<u>6294</u>	<u>4918</u>	<u>5005</u>	<u>5219</u>	<u>8698</u>	<u>8567</u>	Ot: 2,4
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Maros - Torda county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					12,00 % of popul.						
8 class	36	2,75	3	3	0,3	0	0	0	0	0,6	1,1
6 class	22				0,2	0	0	0	0	0	0,6
4 class*	106	3,21	1,82	2	0,9	0	0	0	0,8	1,3	2,8
W/R	5018				44	0	22,5	66,4	76	70,7	67,1
Illit.	6220	0,66	0,91	0,87	54,6	100	77,5	33,6	23,1	27,3	28,5
Total	11402				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,4	2,3	12,9	6,5	9,2	8
Num.					11402	1873	258	1472	739	1046	909
Greek Catholics					24,20 % of popul.						
8 class	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	35	0,29	0,18	0,29	0,2	0	0	0	0,1	0,4	0,4
W/R	4502				19,5	0	6,1	41,9	47,4	37,3	29,3
Illit.	18555	1,62	1,46	1,28	80,3	100	93,9	58,1	52,6	62,3	70,3
Total	23094				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,8	2,3	11,7	6,6	10,6	9,2
Num.					23094	3645	527	2700	1518	2452	2118
Calvinists					38,70 % of popul.						
8 class	48	1	2	1	0,1	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,4
6 class	38				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,3	0,1
4 class*	230	0,86	1,82	1,14	0,6	0	0	0	0,5	1,1	0,7
W/R	17057				46,3	0	13,1	68,5	77,5	76,8	74,6
Illit.	19465	0,56	0,8	0,84	52,8	100	86,9	31,5	22	21,6	24,3
Total	36838				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17	2,4	10	6,6	9,2	8,3
Num.					36838	6265	899	3700	2442	3401	3042
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Maros - Torda county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Roman Catholics				12,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,8	0,6	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,2	Hu: 96,5
6 class	0,2	1,2	0,4	0	0,3	0,1	0,2	Ge: 1,6
4 class*	2	1,6	2,5	1,7	0,3	0,2	0,5	Sl: 0,1
W/R	66,7	63,2	53,2	41,2	30,7	23	14,8	Ro: 0,4
Illit.	30,2	33,4	43,4	56,8	68,5	76,6	84,2	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,1
Rat.	7,4	6,1	5	5,3	5,1	7,8	8,2	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>844</u>	<u>691</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>602</u>	<u>577</u>	<u>888</u>	<u>932</u>	Ot: 1,3
Greek Catholics				24,20 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,1	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 8,8
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0,5	0,1	0,5	0,2	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	19,4	19,8	15,6	8,8	7,1	3,9	2,9	Ro: 87,1
Illit.	80,1	80,1	83,9	91,1	92,9	96,1	97,1	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,2	6,2	4,8	5,1	5	8	7,6	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>1662</u>	<u>1421</u>	<u>1117</u>	<u>1186</u>	<u>1144</u>	<u>1852</u>	<u>1752</u>	Ot: 4,0
Calvinists				38,70 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,3	0,4	0	0,2	0	0,3	0	Hu: 97,5
6 class	0	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,5	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	1	1,1	0,6	1,7	1,2	0,9	0,3	Sl: 0,0
W/R	70	64,4	60,9	48	37,1	34	14,6	Ro: 0,1
Illit.	28,7	34	38,3	50	61,6	64,3	85,1	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,5	6,2	4,7	4,9	5,3	8,8	9	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>2757</u>	<u>2269</u>	<u>1746</u>	<u>1813</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>3253</u>	<u>3312</u>	Ot: 2,3
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Maros - Torda county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					3,10 % of popul.						
8 class	14	3,5	0	5	0,5	0	0	0	0	0,8	1,4
6 class	10				0,3	0	0	0	0	0,4	0,4
4 class*	50	3,29	0,55	3,57	1,7	0	0	0	0,7	4,7	2,8
W/R	2065				69,6	0	16,1	83,3	95,4	92,2	93,3
Illit.	827	0,05	0,13	0,44	27,9	100	83,9	16,7	4	1,9	2,1
Total	2966				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13	1,9	8,5	5,1	8,7	9,6
Num.					2966	385	56	251	151	258	284
Greek Orthodox					15,70 % of popul.						
8 class	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	1				0	0	0	0	0	0	0,1
4 class*	22	0,29	0	0,14	0,1	0	0	0	0,3	0,6	0,3
W/R	2744				18,4	0	8,7	45,9	45,5	31,9	24,9
Illit.	12167	1,73	1,12	1,3	81,5	100	91,3	54,1	54,1	67,5	74,8
Total	14935				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,3	2,4	9,9	6,5	10,1	9
Num.					14935	2280	356	1476	964	1510	1347
Unitarians					3,80 % of popul.						
8 class	6	3,25	0	2	0,2	0	0	0	0	0	1,3
6 class	3				0,1	0	0	0	0	0	0,3
4 class*	8	1,36	0	0,71	0,2	0	0	0	1,3	0,6	0,3
W/R	1899				52,4	0	31,8	78,9	86	80,9	82,6
Illit.	1709	0,36	0,78	0,75	47,1	100	68,2	21,1	12,7	18,5	15,5
Total	3625				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,6	2,4	11	6,5	9,1	8,6
Num.					3625	567	88	399	236	330	310
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Maros - Torda county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Lutherans				3,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	1,2	2,1	0,7	0	0	0	0	Hu: 5,3
6 class	0,4	0	0,7	0	0	1,4	0,5	Ge: 94,5
4 class*	3,6	4,7	3	0,6	0,5	1,4	0,3	Sl: 0,1
W/R	92,3	89,5	91,8	91,1	86,6	65,2	48,5	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	2,4	3,7	3,7	8,2	12,8	32,1	50,7	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,4	6,4	4,5	5,3	6,3	10	12,4	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>248</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>296</u>	<u>367</u>	Ot: 0,0
Greek Orthodox				15,70 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0,1	0	0	0	0	Hu: 4,0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0,2	0,2	0,1	0	0,1	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	20,1	13,6	12,3	30,2	3,1	1,5	2	Ro: 94,6
Illit.	79,8	86,2	87,4	69,8	96,8	98,5	98	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,5	7,1	5	5,5	5,4	8	8,2	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>1127</u>	<u>1066</u>	<u>749</u>	<u>827</u>	<u>806</u>	<u>1202</u>	<u>1225</u>	Ot: 1,4
Unitarians				3,80 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,3	0	0	0	0	0	0,3	Hu: 99,7
6 class	0,3	0,5	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0	0,5	0,5	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	78,9	78	66,5	51,4	44,8	27,7	15,4	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	20,4	20,9	33	48,6	55,2	72,3	84,3	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,4	5,3	5,3	4,9	5,4	8,5	9,1	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>304</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>307</u>	<u>331</u>	Ot: 0,3
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Maros - Torda county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
1910		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Israelites					2,50 % of popul.						
8 class	5	2,25	9	2	0,2	0	0	0	0	0	0,9
6 class	11				0,5	0	0	0	0	0,4	0,4
4 class*	61	4	4	4,71	2,6	0	0	0	1,2	7,5	4,3
W/R	1400				58,7	0	34,8	81,2	92,1	81,6	86,7
Illit.	910	0,18	0,7	0,61	38,1	100	65,2	18,8	6,7	10,5	7,7
Total	2387				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17	2,9	13,8	6,9	11,2	9,8
Num.					2387	406	69	329	165	267	233
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rat.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Num.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	112	1	1	1	0,1	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,4
6 class	85				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,1
4 class	512	1	1	1	0,5	0	0	0	0,5	1,1	0,9
W/R	34685				36,4	0	13,3	59,2	66,2	59,1	55,3
Illit.	59853	1	1	1	62,8	100	86,7	40,8	33,4	39,6	43,3
Total	95247				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,2	2,4	10,8	6,5	9,7	8,7
Num.					95247	15421	2253	10327	6215	9264	8243
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Maros - Torda county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				2,50 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,9	0	0	0,9	0	0	0	Hu: 64,9
6 class	1,9	1,2	0	2,6	0	0	0	Ge: 34,1
4 class*	7	4,2	4	0,9	1,1	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	74,9	73,3	56,3	51,8	51,1	47,6	29	Ro: 0,6
Illit.	15,3	21,2	39,7	43,9	47,7	52,4	71	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	9	6,9	5,3	4,8	3,7	4,3	4,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>215</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>107</u>	Ot: 0,3
Other				0,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 0,0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Ot: 0,0
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,1	0	0,2	0	Hu: 57,6
6 class	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,3	0	Ge: 4,0
4 class	1,1	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,6	0,4	0,2	Sl: 0,0
W/R	51,3	46,1	42,2	36,2	26,3	21,9	11,9	Ro: 36,1
Illit.	47,2	52,4	56,7	62,6	73,1	77,3	87,8	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,5	6,3	4,9	5,1	5,2	8,3	8,4	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>7157</u>	<u>5994</u>	<u>4634</u>	<u>4877</u>	<u>4935</u>	<u>7901</u>	<u>8026</u>	Ot: 2,3

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group.
Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy.
Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Marosvásárhely town					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
Roman Catholics					27,80 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>384</u>	1,52	1,3	1,32	10,4	0	0	0	0	3	11,7
6 class	<u>75</u>				2	0	0	0	0	6,3	2,7
4 class*	<u>332</u>	1,58	1,29	1,3	9	0	0	0	7,1	12,9	7,4
W/R	<u>2145</u>				58	0	22,4	90,6	90,7	72	72,6
Illit.	<u>763</u>	0,26	0,62	0,84	20,6	100	77,6	9,4	2,3	5,8	5,7
Total	<u>3699</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	11,8	1,6	8,9	8,4	10,7	13,2
Num.					<u>3699</u>	<u>437</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>329</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>489</u>
Greek Catholics					11,50 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>31</u>	0,14	0,22	0,25	2	0	0	0	0	0	1,1
6 class	<u>6</u>				0,4	0	0	0	0	3	0,1
4 class*	<u>20</u>	0,12	0,37	0,22	1,3	0	0	0	1,3	3,7	0,5
W/R	<u>839</u>				55,1	0	25	87,7	88,5	72,6	51,2
Illit.	<u>628</u>	2,13	2,11	1,67	41,2	100	75	12,3	10,3	20,7	47,1
Total	<u>1524</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	4,3	0,8	4,3	5,1	10,8	48,2
Num.					<u>1524</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>735</u>
Calvinists					41,30 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>327</u>	1,09	0,88	0,76	6	0	0	0	0	2,2	8,4
6 class	<u>80</u>				1,5	0	0	0	0	3,8	0,4
4 class*	<u>329</u>	1,09	0,83	0,82	6	0	0	0	4,4	12,6	6,3
W/R	<u>3397</u>				61,9	0	26,8	84,3	91	78,7	74,7
Illit.	<u>1354</u>	0,46	1,18	1	24,7	100	73,2	15,7	4,6	2,8	10,1
Total	<u>5487</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,6	1,5	9	7,1	12,5	14,9
Num.					<u>5487</u>	<u>692</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>492</u>	<u>390</u>	<u>685</u>	<u>819</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Marosvásárhely town				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Roman Catholics				27,80 % of popul.			
8 class	20,1	24,1	18,5	15,7	21,1	18,3	11,2
6 class	1,5	3,4	2	0,5	2,9	2,7	2,4
4 class*	11,4	14,4	13,4	21,1	9,7	10,3	13,1
W/R	61,1	52,6	54,3	53,9	51,4	50	53,4
Illit.	5,9	5,5	11,8	8,8	14,9	18,8	19,9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8,8	7,9	6,9	5,5	4,7	6,1	5,6
Num.	<u>324</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>206</u>
Greek Catholics				11,50 % of popul.			
8 class	9,7	8,1	5,7	2,7	2,9	0	4,2
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0,9	2,7	0	8,1	2,9	1,6	2,1
W/R	60,2	56,8	68,6	59,5	44,1	43,8	33,3
Illit.	29,2	32,4	25,7	29,7	50	54,7	60,4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,4	4,9	2,3	2,4	2,2	4,2	3,1
Num.	<u>113</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>48</u>
Calvinists				41,30 % of popul.			
8 class	6,3	10,5	13,4	10,7	11,3	12	11,2
6 class	2,1	3,4	2,8	1,1	0,5	2,6	2
4 class*	4,6	8,2	7,6	12,1	10,8	6,5	6,1
W/R	74,2	69,5	65,2	59,4	59	58	46,4
Illit.	12,8	8,5	11	16,7	18,5	20,9	34,3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8,7	6,5	5,3	5,1	3,6	7	6,3
Num.	<u>477</u>	<u>354</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>347</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group.

Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy.

Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Marosvásárhely town					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					2,60 % of popul.						
8 class	65	2,56	1,03	2,41	19	0	0	0	0	4,9	19,7
6 class	6				1,7	0	0	0	0	4,9	3,3
4 class*	40	2,5	0,87	1,96	11,7	0	0	0	11,5	31,7	11,5
W/R	187				54,5	0	14,3	86,4	88,5	58,5	63,9
Illit.	45	0,07	0,45	0,53	13,1	100	85,7	13,6	0	0	1,6
Total	343				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	9,6	2	6,4	7,6	12	17,8
Num.					343	33	7	22	26	41	61
Greek Orthodox					3,80 % of popul.						
8 class	32	0,35	0,4	0,81	6,4	0	0	0	0	3,6	2,7
6 class	6				1,2	0	0	0	0	1,8	1,6
4 class*	15	0,46	0,17	0,64	3	0	0	0	0	10,7	2,1
W/R	278				55,5	0	0	100	97,1	73,2	54
Illit.	170	1,79	3,04	1,38	33,9	100	100	0	2,9	10,7	39,6
Total	501				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	5,6	0,4	4,8	7	11,2	37,3
Num.					501	28	2	24	35	56	187
Unitarians					2,70 % of popul.						
8 class	47	1,86	1,32	1,65	13	0	0	0	0	3,7	14,3
6 class	4				1,1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	20	1,49	0,69	1,19	5,5	0	0	0	3,1	13	6,3
W/R	217				60,1	0	0	85,7	96,9	74,1	63,5
Illit.	73	0,72	0,85	0,82	20,2	100	100	14,3	0	9,3	15,9
Total	361				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	7,8	0,8	5,8	8,9	15	17,5
Num.					361	28	3	21	32	54	63
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Marosvásárhely town				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
	years old							
Lutherans				2,60 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	51,9	34,5	37,9	12,5	45,5	20	25	Hu: 63,6
6 class	0	0	0	0	9,1	4	0	Ge: 35,6
4 class*	3,7	17,2	17,2	12,5	0	8	12,5	Sl: 0,6
W/R	44,4	48,3	44,8	68,8	45,5	68	56,3	Ro: 0,3
Illit.	0	0	0	6,3	0	0	6,3	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,9	8,5	8,5	4,7	3,2	7,3	4,7	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>27</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>16</u>	Ot: 0,0
Greek Orthodox				3,80 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	16,3	25,9	19	4,8	21,1	0	8,3	Hu: 44,5
6 class	2	3,7	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,2
4 class*	2	7,4	4,8	0	0	0	8,3	Sl: 0,0
W/R	59,2	48,1	52,4	52,4	47,4	20	8,3	Ro: 51,3
Illit.	20,4	14,8	23,8	42,9	31,6	80	75	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,4
Rat.	9,8	5,4	4,2	4,2	3,8	4	2,4	Se: 2,8
Num.	<u>49</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>12</u>	Ot: 0,8
Unitarians				2,70 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	26,7	23,1	0	16	18,8	17,4	52,4	Hu: 98,1
6 class	0	0	0	4	0	4,3	9,5	Ge: 0,3
4 class*	6,7	11,5	10,5	0	0	4,3	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	60	65,4	73,7	68	31,3	56,5	19	Ro: 1,7
Illit.	6,7	0	15,8	12	50	17,4	19	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,3	7,2	5,3	6,9	4,4	6,4	5,8	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>30</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>21</u>	Ot: 0,0
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Marosvásárhely town					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
Israelites					10,20 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>156</u>	3,27	1,04	1,46	11,5	0	0	0	0	7,7	25,2
6 class	53				3,9	0	0	0	0	11,2	5,7
4 class*	<u>157</u>	3,01	1,42	1,64	11,6	0	0	0	17,9	18,9	10,6
W/R	758				55,9	0	52,4	96,4	81,3	62,2	52,8
Illit.	<u>232</u>	0,26	0,52	0,7	17,1	100	47,6	3,6	0,9	0	5,7
Total	<u>1356</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,8	3,1	12,2	8,3	10,5	9,1
Num.					<u>1356</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>123</u>
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	4	0	0	8,44	66,7	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>1</u>				16,7	0	0	0	0	0	50
4 class*	<u>1</u>	7,25	0	6,07	16,7	0	0	0	0	0	50
W/R	<u>0</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illit.	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>6</u>				100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Rat.					100	0	0	0	0	0	33,3
Num.					<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	1046	1	1	1	7,9	0	0	0	0	2,9	7,7
6 class	231				1,7	0	0	0	0	4,9	1,2
4 class	915	1	1	1	6,9	0	0	0	6,5	12,7	4,9
W/R	7825				58,9	0	29,6	88,6	89,9	73,9	64,1
Illit.	3265	1	1	1	24,6	100	70,4	11,4	3,6	5,7	22,1
Total	<u>13282</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	11	1,6	8,4	7,4	11,6	18,7
Num.					<u>13282</u>	<u>1456</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>1118</u>	<u>984</u>	<u>1539</u>	<u>2479</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Marosvásárhely town				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				10,20 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	34,6	25,3	16,7	12,6	8,8	14,6	6,3	Hu: 96,8
6 class	6,3	4,2	5,1	8,4	1,8	4,9	1,6	Ge: 2,7
4 class*	16,5	22,1	11,5	20	17,5	18,3	3,1	Sl: 0,0
W/R	41,7	48,4	62,8	51,6	70,2	59,8	71,9	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0,8	0	3,8	7,4	1,8	2,4	17,2	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	9,4	7	5,8	7	4,2	6	4,7	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>127</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>64</u>	Ot: 0,5
Other				0,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	100	100	0	0	100	0	0	Hu: 100,0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	0	0	100	0	0	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	16,7	33,3	0	0	16,7	0	0	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Ot: 0,0
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	15,8	18	16	12,1	15,3	13,1	11,7	Hu: 85,6
6 class	2,1	3	2,3	1,9	1,6	2,7	2,1	Ge: 2,5
4 class	7,4	11,6	10,2	14,9	9,6	8,1	7,6	Sl: 0,2
W/R	63,8	59,1	60,2	57	55	54,3	48,7	Ro: 10,0
Illit.	11	8,2	11,3	14,1	18,5	21,7	29,9	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,1
Rat.	8,6	6,8	5,5	5,1	3,8	6,2	5,4	Se: 0,1
Num.	<u>1148</u>	<u>898</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>679</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>823</u>	<u>715</u>	Ot: 1,6
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Marosvásárhely town					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					28,70 % of popul.						
8 class	65	2,31	2	1,9	1,9	0	0	0	0	1,6	6
6 class	57				1,6	0	0	0	0	2,6	3
4 class*	395	1,45	1,05	1,41	11,2	0	0	0	6,5	20,9	20,8
W/R	1837				52,3	0	20,8	82,6	75,9	60,5	60,5
Illit.	1158	0,59	0,9	0,95	33	100	79,2	17,4	17,7	14,4	9,6
Total	3512				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	11,8	2,2	9,3	8,4	12,1	9,5
Num.					3512	414	77	328	294	425	332
Greek Catholics					5,70 % of popul.						
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	5				0,7	0	0	0	0	1,3	0,9
4 class*	15	0,26	0,64	0,27	2,1	0	0	0	3,4	2,5	4,5
W/R	256				36,7	0	27,3	69	58,6	43,1	40
Illit.	422	3,36	1,66	1,74	60,5	100	72,7	31	37,9	53,1	54,5
Total	698				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	7	1,6	4,2	8,3	22,9	15,8
Num.					698	49	11	29	58	160	110
Calvinists					47,40 % of popul.						
8 class	37	0,46	0,25	0,6	0,6	0	0	0	0	0,5	1,2
6 class	43				0,7	0	0	0	0	0,7	1
4 class*	326	0,7	0,61	0,66	5,6	0	0	0	3,5	9,1	12,2
W/R	3414				58,9	0	21	82,9	89,6	74	70,2
Illit.	1975	0,94	1,08	0,98	34,1	100	79	17,1	6,9	15,7	15,3
Total	5795				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,6	1,7	9,3	7,8	14,1	10
Num.					5795	733	100	538	451	816	580
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Marosvásárhely town				cont. of prev. page!			
Women	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
1910	years old						
Roman Catholics				28,70 % of popul.			
8 class	5,1	2,6	1,5	2,4	3	1,2	0,3
6 class	2,4	6	2,6	1,4	2,4	1,2	0
4 class*	18,2	22,4	15,4	11	11,4	10,6	4,5
W/R	61,8	55,6	59,5	55,7	48,8	46,1	43,6
Illit.	12,5	13,4	21	29,5	34,3	40,9	51,6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8,4	6,6	5,6	6	4,7	7,2	8,2
Num.	<u>296</u>	<u>232</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>289</u>
Greek Catholics				5,70 % of popul.			
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	1,3	0	0	4,5	0	0	0
4 class*	1,3	5,3	0	4,5	0	0	0
W/R	47,4	31,6	41,7	36,4	11,4	20,9	3,4
Illit.	50	63,2	58,3	54,5	88,6	79,1	96,6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	11,2	5,4	5,2	3,2	5	6,2	4,2
Num.	<u>78</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>29</u>
Calvinists				47,40 % of popul.			
8 class	1,6	2,5	0,6	0,3	0,8	0,7	0,2
6 class	1,8	1,9	2,2	0,7	1,3	0,7	0
4 class*	8,8	6,9	9	7,6	6,4	4,9	2,3
W/R	74,9	67,2	62,9	56	55,5	47,4	49,3
Illit.	12,8	21,5	25,2	35,4	36	46,3	48,2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8,5	6,3	5,5	5	4,1	7,4	7,7
Num.	<u>491</u>	<u>363</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>444</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.							

Marosvásárhely town					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
Lutherans					2,10 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>12</u>	6,77	0	4,6	4,6	0	0	0	0	8,8	17,6
6 class	9				3,4	0	0	0	0	0	11,8
4 class*	49	2,15	3,11	2,58	18,8	0	0	0	0	26,5	14,7
W/R	<u>151</u>				57,9	0	16,7	100	100	64,7	47,1
Illit.	40	0,54	0	0,44	15,3	100	83,3	0	0	0	8,8
Total	<u>261</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	10	2,3	9,6	8,4	13	13
Num.					<u>261</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>34</u>
Greek Orthodox					2,10 % of popul.						
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	4	0,42	0,55	0,14	1,5	0	0	0	0	0	8,7
W/R	97				37,3	0	0	75	86,4	51,2	65,2
Illit.	<u>159</u>	1,61	2,81	1,76	61,2	100	100	25	13,6	48,8	26,1
Total	<u>260</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,2	1,5	9,2	8,5	16,5	8,8
Num.					<u>260</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>23</u>
Unitarians					2,50 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>1</u>	0	5,25	0,3	0,3	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	2				0,7	0	0	0	0	0	1,8
4 class*	<u>11</u>	0,18	0,89	0,44	3,6	0	0	0	0	5,2	1,8
W/R	<u>173</u>				56,5	0	25	80	100	79,3	71,9
Illit.	<u>119</u>	1,52	1,71	1,12	38,9	100	75	20	0	15,5	24,6
Total	<u>306</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	11,1	1,3	4,9	4,6	19	18,6
Num.					<u>306</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>57</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Marosvásárhely town				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Lutherans				2,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	4,5	0	6,3	0	9,1	0	0	Hu: 55,9
6 class	4,5	4	0	12,5	9,1	0	0	Ge: 42,9
4 class*	50	40	25	31,3	18,2	11,1	13,3	Sl: 1,1
W/R	40,9	56	62,5	56,3	36,4	88,9	73,3	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	0	6,3	0	27,3	0	13,3	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,4	9,6	6,1	6,1	4,2	3,4	5,7	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>22</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>15</u>	Ot: 0,0
Greek Orthodox				2,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 70,8
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	4,2	0	0	7,7	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	41,7	27,3	28,6	0	7,1	23,1	0	Ro: 27,3
Illit.	54,2	72,7	71,4	92,3	92,9	76,9	100	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	9,2	4,2	8,1	5	5,4	5	4,2	Se: 0,4
Num.	<u>24</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>	Ot: 1,5
Unitarians				2,50 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	6,3	0	0	0	Hu: 100,0
6 class	0	0	7,1	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0	11,8	7,1	6,3	0	15	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	70,4	52,9	50	31,3	69,2	25	29,4	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	29,6	35,3	35,7	56,3	30,8	60	70,6	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,8	5,6	4,6	5,2	4,2	6,5	5,6	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>27</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>17</u>	Ot: 0,0
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Marosvásárhely town					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
Israelites					11,40 % of popul.						
8 class	13	0,27	1,08	0,9	0,9	0	0	0	0	5,2	0,7
6 class	35				2,5	0	0	0	0	5,9	7,9
4 class*	203	1,83	2,17	1,72	14,5	0	0	0	12,5	27,5	28,9
W/R	772				55,2	0	51,6	93,6	87,5	60,1	59,2
Illit.	376	0,2	0,53	0,78	26,9	100	48,4	6,4	0	1,3	3,3
Total	1399				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,3	2,2	12,4	8	10,9	10,9
Num.					1399	214	31	173	112	153	152
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rat.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Num.					0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	128	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1,3	2,6
6 class	151				1,2	0	0	0	0	1,7	2,6
4 class	1005	1	1	1	8,2	0	0	0	5,2	13,1	15,3
W/R	6700				54,8	0	24,9	84,3	83,7	65,8	63,2
Illit.	4251	1	1	1	34,7	100	75,1	15,7	11,1	18,1	16,2
Total	12235				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,3	1,9	9,3	8	13,8	10,5
Num.					12235	1507	233	1132	973	1689	1288
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Marosvásárhely town				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				11,40 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,9	1	0	1,3	0	1,4	0	Hu: 96,8
6 class	1,8	4,9	1,4	5,3	1,9	1,4	0	Ge: 2,6
4 class*	29,7	26,2	13,9	24	13,5	9,9	1,3	Sl: 0,1
W/R	64	57,3	66,7	52	57,7	49,3	40	Ro: 0,1
Illit.	3,6	10,7	18,1	17,3	26,9	38	58,8	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,9	7,4	5,1	5,4	3,7	5,1	5,7	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>111</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>80</u>	Ot: 0,4
Other				0,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 0,0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Ot: 0,0
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,4	2	0,9	1,2	1,5	0,8	0,2	Hu: 93,3
6 class	1,9	3,4	2,1	1,9	1,7	0,8	0	Ge: 2,3
4 class	13,7	15	11	11	8,2	7	3	Sl: 0,1
W/R	66,4	59,6	59,9	53	49,3	45,4	44,4	Ro: 3,2
Illit.	15,6	20	26,2	32,9	39,3	46	52,3	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,6	6,4	5,5	5,3	4,3	6,9	7,2	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>1050</u>	<u>789</u>	<u>675</u>	<u>644</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>840</u>	<u>887</u>	Ot: 1,1
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Nagy - Küküllő county				Levels of education by age group and denomination							
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					3,60 % of popul.						
8 class	158	2,2	3,66	3,39	6,1	0	0	0	0	3,2	9,7
6 class	54				2,1	0	0	0	0	2,8	1,3
4 class*	128	2,25	4,23	3,64	4,9	0	0	0	3,1	6,5	5,9
W/R	1520				58,3	0	25,5	91,5	93,2	78,2	67,2
Illit.	749	0,91	0,69	0,75	28,7	100	74,5	8,5	3,7	9,3	16
Total	2609				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,6	1,8	9	6,2	9,5	9,1
Num.					2609	380	147	236	162	248	238
Greek Catholics					11,70 % of popul.						
8 class	74	0,41	0,06	0,5	0,9	0	0	0	0	0,1	1,8
6 class	19				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,4	0,2
4 class*	36	0,29	0,12	0,42	0,4	0	0	0	0	0,7	0,2
W/R	3590				42,1	0	11,5	69,2	80,2	68,6	62
Illit.	4807	2,05	1,96	1,48	56,4	100	88,5	30,8	19,8	30,1	35,8
Total	8526				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,7	2,1	10,2	6,4	10,5	6,6
Num.					8526	1336	183	873	545	896	561
Calvinists					5,70 % of popul.						
8 class	124	1,23	1,22	1,67	3	0	0	0	0	1,3	5,4
6 class	36				0,9	0	0	0	0	2,5	1,9
4 class*	78	1,69	1,23	1,61	1,9	0	0	0	0,8	4	5,4
W/R	2474				59,6	0	21,9	85,7	91,3	82,6	75
Illit.	1442	0,7	0,92	0,91	34,7	100	78,1	14,3	7,9	9,6	12,3
Total	4154				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,5	2,3	10,3	6,1	9,6	7,6
Num.					4154	644	96	426	254	397	316
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Nagy - Küküllo county				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Roman Catholics				3,60 % of popul.			
8 class	10,5	11,6	6,8	11,7	19,4	6,6	7,8
6 class	2,6	5,3	2,4	3,4	6,1	1,4	4,1
4 class*	11,8	8,4	8,2	9	2	5,2	3,2
W/R	64,6	61,6	75,8	58,6	43,9	57,8	52,8
Illit.	10,5	13,2	6,8	17,2	28,6	28,9	32,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8,8	7,3	7,9	5,6	3,8	8,1	8,4
Num.	<u>229</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>218</u>
Greek Catholics				11,70 % of popul.			
8 class	3,9	2,3	2,4	0,2	0,5	1,1	0,8
6 class	0,5	0,2	0	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,4
4 class*	1,2	0,8	1,3	0	0,2	0,6	0,7
W/R	59,2	57,2	50	50,1	40	24,8	16,4
Illit.	35,2	39,5	46,3	49,2	59,1	73,2	81,7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	6,8	5,7	4,5	5,1	4,8	9,7	11,9
Num.	<u>583</u>	<u>484</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>437</u>	<u>408</u>	<u>828</u>	<u>1012</u>
Calvinists				5,70 % of popul.			
8 class	7,5	4,9	5	3,9	6,2	5,5	2,5
6 class	0,3	0,7	1,8	0,9	0,5	1,3	1,4
4 class*	2,4	1,4	3,6	2,2	4,6	1,5	0,8
W/R	80,8	76,3	73,2	69,7	63,1	54,7	39,8
Illit.	9	16,6	16,4	23,2	25,6	37	55,5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8	6,8	5,3	5,5	4,7	9,6	8,8
Num.	334	283	220	228	195	397	364
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.							

Nagy - Küküllő county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					41,50 % of popul.						
8 class	737	1,43	1,44	1,33	2,4	0	0	0	0	0,9	6,3
6 class	200				0,7	0	0	0	0	3	1
4 class*	526	1,31	1,37	1,33	1,7	0	0	0	1,4	3,5	2,5
W/R	22462				74,3	0	22,2	88,5	96,7	90,3	88
Illit.	6310	0,13	0,1	0,55	20,9	100	77,8	11,5	1,9	2,2	2,2
Total	30235				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,7	2,4	11,2	6,5	9	6,2
Num.					30235	4453	724	3378	1954	2712	1873
Greek Orthodox					34,70 % of popul.						
8 class	170	0,43	0,28	0,39	0,7	0	0	0	0	0	1,9
6 class	50				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,5	0,4
4 class*	123	0,47	0,23	0,39	0,5	0	0	0	0	0,5	1,2
W/R	11108				44	0	14,9	68	75,1	69,2	64,8
Illit.	13789	1,81	1,95	1,43	54,6	100	85,1	32	24,9	29,8	31,6
Total	25240				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,7	2,6	10,7	6,4	9,4	6,2
Num.					25240	3956	646	2699	1605	2377	1572
Unitarians					2,10 % of popul.						
8 class	31	0,7	1,72	1,11	2	0	0	0	0	0	3,1
6 class	5				0,3	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	17	0,83	1,21	0,94	1,1	0	0	0	1,4	3,9	3,1
W/R	980				63,3	0	23,3	92,4	91,7	89,8	86,2
Illit.	515	0,44	0,71	0,87	33,3	100	76,7	7,6	6,9	6,3	7,7
Total	1548				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17,6	1,9	11	4,7	8,3	8,4
Num.					1548	273	30	171	72	128	130
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Nagy - Küküllo county				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Lutherans				41,50 % of popul.			
8 class	5,6	4,7	5	4,6	3,3	2,8	3,1
6 class	1,1	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,3	0,4	0,8
4 class*	2,5	3,1	3,6	2,6	2,7	1,9	1,6
W/R	88,1	89,6	88,2	89,7	90,1	89,8	83,8
Illit.	2,6	1,9	2,6	2,5	3,7	5,1	10,8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	6,7	5,6	4,9	5,7	5,7	9,7	11,9
Num.	<u>2018</u>	<u>1699</u>	<u>1489</u>	<u>1713</u>	<u>1720</u>	<u>2919</u>	<u>3583</u>
Greek Orthodox				34,70 % of popul.			
8 class	2,7	1,6	1,2	0,9	0,6	0,6	0,7
6 class	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,1
4 class*	1,6	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,6	0,6	1
W/R	64,2	62,2	58,8	49,8	49,2	34,4	14,2
Illit.	31	35,3	39,3	48,9	49,3	64,2	84,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	6,7	6,1	5,1	5,2	4,9	9,6	11,4
Num.	<u>1680</u>	<u>1546</u>	<u>1297</u>	<u>1316</u>	<u>1245</u>	<u>2412</u>	<u>2887</u>
Unitarians				2,10 % of popul.			
8 class	2,9	7,6	5,1	5,5	3,4	2	0
6 class	0	0	1,7	0	1,7	0,7	0,8
4 class*	1	0	1,7	1,4	3,4	0	0,8
W/R	84,6	82,2	78	75,3	71,2	60,1	47,6
Illit.	11,5	10,2	13,6	17,8	20,3	37,2	50,8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	6,7	7,6	7,6	4,7	3,8	9,6	8
Num.	<u>104</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>124</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group.

Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy.

Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Nagy - Küküllő county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
Israelites					0,70 % of popul.						
8 class	39	4,07	3,56	4,22	7,6	0	0	0	0	2,1	17,9
6 class	12				2,3	0	0	0	0	4,3	5,1
4 class*	59	5,45	6	5,94	11,5	0	0	0	17,1	14,9	17,9
W/R	303				58,8	0	56,3	92,7	80	78,7	59
Illit.	102	0	0	0,52	19,8	100	43,8	7,3	2,9	0	0
Total	515				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15	3,1	15,9	6,8	9,1	7,6
Num.					515	77	16	82	35	47	39
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	1	0	0	6,94	12,5	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0	0	0	3,47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	5				62,5	0	0	100	0	0	0
Illit.	8	0	0	0,66	25	100	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8				100	100	0	100	0	0	0
Rat.					100	25	0	25	0	0	0
Num.					8	2	0	2	0	0	0
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	1334	1	1	1	1,8	0	0	0	0	0,6	4,4
6 class	376				0,5	0	0	0	0	1,7	0,8
4 class	967	1	1	1	1,3	0	0	0	0,9	2,3	2,3
W/R	42442				58,3	0	18,8	79,4	86,6	79,1	75
Illit.	27716	1	1	1	38,1	100	81,2	20,6	12,5	16,3	17,5
Total	72835				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,3	2,4	10,8	6,4	9,3	6,5
Num.					72835	11121	1742	7867	4627	6805	4729
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Nagy - Küküllő county				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				0,70 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	33,3	10,3	42,9	11,4	4,3	7,5	4,8	Hu: 66,6
6 class	2,8	6,9	0	5,7	0	5	2,4	Ge: 31,5
4 class*	19,4	27,6	42,9	17,1	21,7	15	2,4	Sl: 0,0
W/R	44,4	55,2	14,3	65,7	65,2	67,5	73,8	Ro: 1,6
Illit.	0	0	0	0	8,7	5	16,7	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,2
Rat.	7	5,6	2,7	6,8	4,5	7,8	8,2	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>36</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>42</u>	Ot: 0,2
Other				0,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	Hu: 0,0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 100,0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	0	0	0	100	0	0	100	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	0	0	100	100	0	0	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	0	0	12,5	25	0	0	12,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	Ot: 0,0
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	5	3,7	3,7	3,2	2,7	2,1	2	Hu: 12,5
6 class	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,6	Ge: 41,5
4 class	2,5	2,1	2,5	1,9	1,9	1,4	1,3	Sl: 0,1
W/R	74,7	73,7	71,8	69,3	68	59,1	47,7	Ro: 40,6
Illit.	17	19,6	21,2	25,1	26,9	36,9	48,4	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,1
Rat.	6,8	6	5,1	5,4	5,1	9,5	11,3	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>4984</u>	<u>4349</u>	<u>3726</u>	<u>3949</u>	<u>3748</u>	<u>6955</u>	<u>8231</u>	Ot: 5,2
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Nagy - Küküllő county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					3,20 % of popul.						
8 class	28	4	15	6	1,2	0	0	0	0	1,1	2,4
6 class	27				1,1	0	0	0	0	1,4	1,9
4 class*	138	4,36	8,33	5,33	5,7	0	0	0	1,8	11,2	14
W/R	1397				57,4	0	23,2	96,6	86,7	78,8	75,8
Illit.	842	0,25	0,94	0,78	34,6	100	76,8	3,4	11,5	7,6	5,8
Total	2432				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,8	2,3	9,6	6,8	11,4	8,5
Num.					2432	359	56	234	165	278	207
Greek Catholics					11,30 % of popul.						
8 class	1	0,17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,1
6 class	1				0	0	0	0	0	0,1	0
4 class*	15	0,12	0	0,13	0,2	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,4
W/R	2818				32,7	0	15,5	66,3	76,1	70,6	41,2
Illit.	5784	2,51	2,11	1,52	67,1	100	84,5	33,7	23,9	29,2	58,3
Total	8619				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,7	2,5	9,8	6,8	11,2	8,5
Num.					8619	1270	219	845	586	962	731
Calvinists					5,50 % of popul.						
8 class	17	2,33	0	2	0,4	0	0	0	0	0,4	1,4
6 class	15				0,4	0	0	0	0	0,4	0,5
4 class*	85	1,74	0,78	1,87	2	0	0	0	3,3	4,7	5,4
W/R	2386				57,3	0	22,8	82,8	96,2	80,2	76,2
Illit.	1663	0,71	1,26	0,9	39,9	100	77,2	17,2	0,5	14,2	16,5
Total	4166				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,1	1,9	10,3	4,4	10,7	8,9
Num.					4166	631	79	429	184	445	370
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Nagy - Küküllo county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Roman Catholics				3,20 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	4,9	2,1	1,1	1,5	2,7	0	0,5	Hu: 81,3
6 class	2,7	1,4	2,1	3	2,7	0,6	0	Ge: 16,3
4 class*	7,1	7	8,5	10,5	6,4	5,8	2,5	Sl: 0,4
W/R	74,5	72,5	69,3	50,4	49,1	45,7	33,7	Ro: 0,3
Illit.	10,9	16,9	19	34,6	39,1	48	63,4	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,3
Rat.	7,6	5,8	7,8	5,5	4,5	7,1	8,3	Se: 0,0
Num.	184	142	189	133	110	173	202	Ot: 1,3
Greek Catholics				11,30 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 0,5
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,1
4 class*	0,5	0,8	0,7	0	0	0,3	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	28,3	36,3	60,2	22	16,6	7,5	1,7	Ro: 88,0
Illit.	71,2	62,9	39,1	78	83,4	92,2	98,3	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,3	6,1	3,4	5,4	5,2	9,3	9,8	Se: 0,0
Num.	632	529	294	463	447	799	842	Ot: 11,4
Calvinists				5,50 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	1	0,7	0,3	0	0,5	0,8	0	Hu: 98,6
6 class	0,3	1,4	1	0	0,5	0,3	0,3	Ge: 1,2
4 class*	4,3	2,1	1,3	1,4	3,5	1,1	0,3	Sl: 0,0
W/R	77,2	70,9	72,3	52,3	45,7	73	17,4	Ro: 0,1
Illit.	17,2	24,8	25,1	46,4	49,7	24,9	82	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,3	6,8	7,4	5,3	4,8	9,1	8,1	Se: 0,0
Num.	303	282	307	220	199	378	339	Ot: 0,1
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Nagy - Küküllő county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					42,30 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>73</u>	1,33	1	1	0,2	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,8
6 class	<u>61</u>				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,4
4 class*	<u>512</u>	1,4	1,33	1,33	1,6	0	0	0	0,9	3,9	4,7
W/R	<u>24055</u>				74,9	0	27,5	88,7	97,5	94	88,6
Illit.	<u>7434</u>	0,24	0,09	0,52	23,1	100	72,5	11,3	1,6	1,6	5,5
Total	<u>32135</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,5	2,1	10,1	6,2	9	7,5
Num.					<u>32135</u>	<u>4328</u>	<u>684</u>	<u>3252</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>2884</u>	<u>2397</u>
Greek Orthodox					34,70 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>6</u>	0,33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,2
6 class	<u>1</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>53</u>	0,19	0,06	0,13	0,2	0	0	0	0,1	0,6	0,6
W/R	<u>9373</u>				35,5	0	13,2	63,7	73,6	62,9	64,1
Illit.	<u>16949</u>	1,51	1,87	1,46	64,2	100	86,8	36,3	26,2	36,5	35,1
Total	<u>26382</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15	2,1	10,1	6,1	9,3	8,2
Num.					<u>26382</u>	<u>3956</u>	<u>567</u>	<u>2674</u>	<u>1605</u>	<u>2447</u>	<u>2172</u>
Unitarians					2,20 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>5</u>	2,17	0	1,5	0,3	0	0	0	0	0	1,3
6 class	<u>1</u>				0,1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>15</u>	0,93	1,56	0,87	0,9	0	0	0	0,9	0,6	2,6
W/R	<u>914</u>				54,6	0	27,3	83,9	89,4	90,2	84,3
Illit.	<u>739</u>	0,51	0,98	1	44,1	100	72,7	16,1	9,7	9,2	11,8
Total	<u>1674</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,3	2	11,1	6,8	9,7	9,1
Num.					<u>1674</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>153</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Nagy - Küküllo county				cont. of prev. page!				Nat. Hu: 2,3 Ge: 97,5 Sl: 0,0 Ro: 0,1 Ru: 0,0 Cr: 0,0 Se: 0,0 Ot: 0,0
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Lutherans				42,30 % of popul.				
8 class	0,8	0,7	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	
6 class	0,2	0,5	0,8	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,1	
4 class*	2,9	2,1	2,2	2,1	1,4	1,1	0,6	
W/R	93,8	94,1	93,4	94,4	92,9	88,1	63	
Illit.	2,2	2,5	3,3	3,2	5,2	10,6	36,2	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Rat.	6,8	6,4	5,1	6	5,4	10	11,9	
Num.	<u>2173</u>	<u>2053</u>	<u>1654</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1747</u>	<u>3206</u>	<u>3827</u>	
Greek Orthodox				34,70 % of popul.				Nat. Hu: 1,6 Ge: 0,1 Sl: 0,0 Ro: 87,8 Ru: 0,0 Cr: 0,0 Se: 0,0 Ot: 10,5
8 class	0,1	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4 class*	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,1	0,1	0	0	
W/R	59,4	47,6	33,3	31	21,9	10	2,2	
Illit.	40,3	51,9	66,3	68,9	78	90	97,8	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Rat.	7,2	6,6	5,8	5,3	5,1	9,1	10,1	
Num.	<u>1895</u>	<u>1729</u>	<u>1524</u>	<u>1398</u>	<u>1343</u>	<u>2411</u>	<u>2660</u>	
Unitarians				2,20 % of popul.				
8 class	1,3	0,9	0	0	0	0	0	
6 class	0	0	0	1,4	0	0	0	
4 class*	0,7	1,8	0	1,4	1,2	2,2	0,7	
W/R	80,8	68,5	67,1	60,9	47	20,3	11	
Illit.	17,2	28,8	32,9	36,2	51,8	77,5	88,3	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Rat.	9	6,6	4,4	4,1	5	8,2	8,7	
Num.	<u>151</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>145</u>	
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Nagy - Küküllő county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Israelites					0,80 % of popul.						
8 class	5	0	29	4,5	0,9	0	0	0	0	2	0
6 class	9				1,6	0	0	0	0	5,9	3,2
4 class*	52	7,29	4,78	7,73	9,1	0	0	0	4,3	17,6	27,4
W/R	377				65,7	0	50	94	95,7	74,5	69,4
Illit.	131	0	0,7	0,52	22,8	100	50	6	0	0	0
Total	574				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,5	2,4	11,7	8,2	8,9	10,8
Num.					574	83	14	67	47	51	62
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	1	0	0	8,33	12,5	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	4				50	0	0	0	0	100	100
Illit.	8	0	0	0,85	37,5	100	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8				100	100	0	0	0	100	100
Rat.					100	25	0	0	0	12,5	25
Num.					8	2	0	0	0	1	2
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	135	1	1	1	0,2	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,6
6 class	115				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,3
4 class	871	1	1	1	1,1	0	0	0	0,7	2,6	3,3
W/R	41325				54,4	0	20,8	77,4	86	78,7	72,7
Illit.	33545	1	1	1	44,1	100	79,2	22,6	13,3	18,2	23,2
Total	75991				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,3	2,2	10,1	6,2	9,5	8
Num.					75991	10885	1652	7687	4694	7231	6094
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Nagy - Küküllő county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				0,80 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	3,1	0	1,4	2,9	6,7	0	0	Hu: 67,1
6 class	6,3	2,8	0	0	6,7	0	0	Ge: 31,7
4 class*	28,1	16,7	2,7	5,7	26,7	2,9	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	59,4	77,8	93,2	65,7	46,7	68,6	50	Ro: 1,2
Illit.	3,1	2,8	2,7	25,7	13,3	28,6	50	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	5,6	6,3	12,7	6,1	2,6	6,1	4,2	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>32</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>24</u>	Ot: 0,0
Other				0,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 0,0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 100,0
4 class*	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	Ru: 0,0
Total	0	0	100	100	0	0	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	0	0	12,5	12,5	0	0	12,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	Ot: 0,0
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,6	0,5	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0	Hu: 12,3
6 class	0,2	0,4	0,5	0,2	0,3	0,1	0	Ge: 42,1
4 class	2	1,6	1,7	1,5	1,1	0,8	0,4	Sl: 0,0
W/R	71,8	68,7	65,6	61,4	55,3	49,5	32,8	Ro: 40,5
Illit.	25,3	28,9	32	36,9	43	49,6	66,7	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,1	6,4	5,4	5,6	5,2	9,4	10,6	Se: 0,0
Num.	5370	4882	4115	4255	3944	7140	8041	Ot: 5,0
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Szeben county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					6,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>613</u>	1,81	3,06	4	11,6	0	0	0	0	3,2	8,5
6 class	<u>160</u>				3	0	0	0	0	10,6	1,8
4 class*	<u>392</u>	1,71	3,57	3,67	7,4	0	0	0	8,3	15,5	3,7
W/R	<u>3221</u>				60,9	0	34,8	93	89,9	69	76,9
Illit.	<u>901</u>	0,62	0,38	0,47	17	100	65,2	7	1,8	1,7	9
Total	<u>5287</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	9,2	1,3	7,6	5,3	8,9	22,8
Num.					<u>5287</u>	<u>489</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>278</u>	<u>471</u>	<u>1207</u>
Greek Catholics					9,80 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>141</u>	0,3	0,63	0,55	1,6	0	0	0	0	0,6	1,4
6 class	<u>25</u>				0,3	0	0	0	0	1	0,4
4 class*	<u>85</u>	0,38	0,46	0,48	1	0	0	0	0,6	1,8	1,3
W/R	<u>3992</u>				46,6	0	17,9	71,6	74,4	69,2	63,8
Illit.	<u>4318</u>	2,26	2,26	1,41	50,4	100	82,1	28,4	25	27,3	33
Total	<u>8561</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,6	2	8,6	6,1	11,2	15,3
Num.					<u>8561</u>	<u>1077</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>739</u>	<u>519</u>	<u>955</u>	<u>1311</u>
Calvinists					2,40 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>112</u>	0,6	4,04	1,86	5,4	0	0	0	0	0	2,8
6 class	<u>38</u>				1,8	0	0	0	0	4,6	0,7
4 class*	<u>120</u>	0,82	3,44	2,17	5,8	0	0	0	2,4	17,9	3,2
W/R	<u>1423</u>				69,1	0	32,4	86,2	92,9	74	85,4
Illit.	<u>366</u>	0,55	0,26	0,5	17,8	100	67,6	13,8	4,8	3,5	8
Total	<u>2059</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	9,2	1,8	6,3	4,1	8,4	29,2
Num.					<u>2059</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>602</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Szeben county				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Roman Catholics				6,00 % of popul.			
8 class	22,8	22,3	21,7	15,9	19,5	22	19,3
6 class	3,6	3,8	1,4	5,3	4,9	3,1	4,3
4 class*	9,1	8,9	14,1	13,4	13,4	10,4	7
W/R	57,8	59,6	54,5	56,2	49,2	53,6	56
Illit.	6,8	5,3	8,3	9,2	13	10,9	13,3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	9	7,5	5,5	5,4	4,7	7,3	5,7
Num.	474	394	290	283	246	386	300
Greek Catholics				9,80 % of popul.			
8 class	3,1	4,1	3,8	3,3	1,9	2,9	2,5
6 class	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,6	0
4 class*	1,5	1,8	1,3	0,9	0,8	1,2	1,1
W/R	57,1	51,9	50,4	41	45,1	33,2	16,6
Illit.	38	42	44,4	54,5	51,9	62	79,8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8,6	6,3	4,7	3,9	4,3	7,6	8,9
Num.	739	543	399	332	368	647	799
Calvinists				2,40 % of popul.			
8 class	11,3	10,5	6,7	21	12,3	10,3	12
6 class	1,6	3,3	2	2,5	2,7	4,8	6,7
4 class*	4,8	9,9	7,3	9,9	9,6	10,3	6,7
W/R	77,4	71,7	76,7	60,5	56,2	62,7	56
Illit.	4,8	4,6	7,3	6,2	19,2	11,9	18,7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	9	7,4	7,3	3,9	3,5	6,1	3,6
Num.	186	152	150	81	73	126	75

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group.

Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy.

Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Szeben county					Levels of education by age group and denomination							
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24	
		20-24	40-44	total								
Lutherans					25,70 % of popul.							
8 class	1025	1,49	1,44	1,59	4,6	0	0	0	0	1,5	7	
6 class	357				1,6	0	0	0	0	4,9	1,6	
4 class*	894	1,65	1,58	1,7	4	0	0	0	4,2	8,9	4,9	
W/R	15492				69	0	26,3	86,1	94,2	82,8	84,7	
Illit.	4699	0,12	0,12	0,58	20,9	100	73,7	13,9	1,6	1,8	1,8	
Total	22467				100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Rat.					100	15,3	2,1	10,8	6,5	10,4	8,8	
Num.					22467	3438	467	2432	1470	2328	1983	
Greek Orthodox					54,90 % of popul.							
8 class	556	0,77	0,38	0,41	1,2	0	0	0	0	0,2	3,6	
6 class	89				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,7	0,2	
4 class*	436	0,65	0,29	0,38	0,9	0	0	0	0,5	3,5	1,5	
W/R	26162				54,5	0	18,9	80,2	89,9	80,9	77	
Illit.	20781	1,21	1,4	1,21	43,3	100	81,1	19,8	9,6	14,6	17,7	
Total	48024				100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Rat.					100	15,3	2,3	10,9	6,1	9,5	8,9	
Num.					48024	7335	1106	5215	2949	4570	4266	
Unitarians					0,30 % of popul.							
8 class	15	0,32	1,13	2,34	6,8	0	0	0	0	25	1,5	
6 class	4				1,8	0	0	0	0	16,7	0	
4 class*	11	0,9	2,43	2,27	5	0	0	0	6,3	8,3	5,9	
W/R	144				64,9	0	66,7	100	93,8	41,7	86,8	
Illit.	48	0,4	0,49	0,6	21,6	100	33,3	0	0	8,3	5,9	
Total	222				100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Rat.					100	13,5	1,4	5	7,2	5,4	30,6	
Num.					222	30	3	11	16	12	68	
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.												

Szeben county				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Lutherans				25,70 % of popul.			
8 class	9,9	10,2	9,4	7,5	7,5	6,5	7,4
6 class	1,3	1,9	2,1	2,4	3	2,3	1,7
4 class*	5,5	6,1	5,9	5,4	6	4,2	3,8
W/R	81,3	79,7	80	81,8	79,7	81,4	77,1
Illit.	2,1	2,2	2,7	3	3,8	5,6	9,9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	6,9	6,2	5,4	5,1	4,9	8,9	8,8
Num.	<u>1539</u>	<u>1386</u>	<u>1213</u>	<u>1139</u>	<u>1099</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>1969</u>
Greek Orthodox				54,90 % of popul.			
8 class	3,7	3	2,1	2	1,4	0,5	0,7
6 class	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,2	0	0,3
4 class*	0,9	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,8	1	1
W/R	75,2	73,6	71,5	63,4	57,3	43,9	24,6
Illit.	20	22,3	25,4	33,8	40,2	54,6	73,5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,1	6,2	4,5	4,5	4,5	9,1	11,1
Num.	<u>3394</u>	<u>2963</u>	<u>2177</u>	<u>2166</u>	<u>2164</u>	<u>4373</u>	<u>5338</u>
Unitarians				0,30 % of popul.			
8 class	6,3	12,5	25	5,9	20	18,2	22,2
6 class	6,3	0	0	5,9	0	0	0
4 class*	12,5	6,3	0	11,8	0	0	0
W/R	62,5	62,5	75	64,7	60	72,7	44,4
Illit.	12,5	18,8	0	11,8	20	9,1	33,3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,2	7,2	3,6	7,7	2,3	5	4,1
Num.	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.							

Szeben county				Levels of education by age group and denomination							
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Israelites					0,90 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>72</u>	3,13	3,21	3,07	8,9	0	0	0	0	6,9	14,7
6 class	34				4,2	0	0	0	0	9,7	6,3
4 class*	<u>71</u>	4,49	3,61	3,63	8,7	0	0	0	8,8	11,1	15,8
W/R	480				59	0	53,8	97,1	91,2	69,4	60
Illit.	156	0,22	0,21	0,54	19,2	100	46,2	2,9	0	2,8	3,2
Total	813				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,7	1,6	12,7	8,4	8,9	11,7
Num.					<u>813</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>95</u>
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>1</u>	0	0	3,45	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>1</u>				10	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>1</u>	12,2	10,31	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	100
W/R	4				40	0	0	0	50	0	0
Illit.	10	0	0	0,84	30	0	0	0	50	0	0
Total	10				100	0	0	0	100	0	100
Rat.					100	0	0	0	20	0	10
Num.					<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	2537	1	1	1	2,9	0	0	0	0	0,9	4,7
6 class	708				0,8	0	0	0	0	2,6	0,8
4 class	2010	1	1	1	2,3	0	0	0	2,1	5,8	2,7
W/R	50923				58,2	0	21,8	82	89,6	79,1	77,2
Illit.	31273	1	1	1	35,8	100	78,2	18	8,3	11,5	14,6
Total	87451				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,5	2,1	10,3	6,2	9,8	10,9
Num.					<u>87451</u>	<u>12688</u>	<u>1868</u>	<u>9030</u>	<u>5386</u>	<u>8581</u>	<u>9535</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Szeben county				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Israelites				0,90 % of popul.			
8 class	20,7	15,3	16,7	16,7	21,1	15,6	0
6 class	3,4	10,2	9,5	5	5,3	8,9	0
4 class*	6,9	18,6	9,5	13,3	15,8	15,6	6,3
W/R	65,5	54,2	59,5	60	55,3	60	78,1
Illit.	3,4	1,7	4,8	5	2,6	0	15,6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,1	7,3	5,2	7,4	4,7	5,5	3,9
Num.	<u>58</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>32</u>
Other				0,00 % of popul.			
8 class	33,3	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	66,7	0	0	0	100	0	0
Illit.	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	0	100	100	0	0
Rat.	30	20	0	10	10	0	0
Num.	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Together				100,00 % of popul.			
8 class	6,9	6,7	6	5,2	4,6	3,6	3,2
6 class	0,8	1,1	1,1	1,3	1,4	1	0,8
4 class	2,9	3,3	3,5	3,2	3,3	2,6	1,9
W/R	73,2	71,7	70,9	66,1	61,8	53,8	37,7
Illit.	16,2	17,3	18,7	24,1	28,8	39	56,4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,3	6,3	4,9	4,7	4,6	8,7	9,7
Num.	<u>6409</u>	<u>5517</u>	<u>4282</u>	<u>4079</u>	<u>3994</u>	<u>7591</u>	<u>8482</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group.

Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy.

Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Szeben county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
					years old						
Roman Catholics					4,70 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>157</u>	5,29	9,56	7,4	3,7	0	0	0	0	1,3	7,4
6 class	<u>124</u>				2,9	0	0	0	0	11,2	2,1
4 class*	<u>440</u>	3,95	4,87	5,9	10,5	0	0	0	8,5	24,2	12,6
W/R	<u>2600</u>				61,8	0	37,5	89,5	89	58,6	71,4
Illit.	<u>884</u>	0,36	0,34	0,48	21	100	62,5	10,5	2,5	4,7	6,4
Total	<u>4205</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	10,7	1,5	8,3	6,7	11,1	10
Num.					<u>4205</u>	<u>448</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>351</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>466</u>	<u>419</u>
Greek Catholics					8,40 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>10</u>	0,21	0,22	0,2	0,1	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,3
6 class	<u>6</u>				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,5	0,1
4 class*	<u>52</u>	0,34	0,24	0,31	0,7	0	0	0	0,4	2	1,5
W/R	<u>2768</u>				36,9	0	21,2	72,5	74,8	68,7	55,5
Illit.	<u>4667</u>	2,41	1,74	1,42	62,2	100	78,8	27,5	24,7	28,8	42,6
Total	<u>7503</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,1	2	9,5	6,3	11,6	9,9
Num.					<u>7503</u>	<u>1055</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>713</u>	<u>469</u>	<u>868</u>	<u>740</u>
Calvinists					1,60 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>11</u>	0,86	0	1,4	0,7	0	0	0	0	1,2	1,2
6 class	<u>23</u>				1,6	0	0	0	0	4,2	1,8
4 class*	<u>93</u>	2,8	2,97	2,97	6,3	0	0	0	6,8	10,1	12,7
W/R	<u>920</u>				62,6	0	27,6	90,9	91,3	78	72,1
Illit.	<u>422</u>	0,68	0,63	0,66	28,7	100	72,4	9,1	1,9	6,5	12,1
Total	<u>1469</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,3	2	9,7	7	11,4	11,2
Num.					<u>1469</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>165</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Szeben county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
1910	years old							
Roman Catholics				4,70 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	8,9	6,6	4,6	8,6	5,2	4,3	0,6	Hu: 49,7
6 class	3,2	1,7	3,5	3	4,3	1,8	3,4	Ge: 44,0
4 class*	16,6	13,2	13,5	6,9	11,6	9,1	8	Sl: 0,8
W/R	64,9	65,3	68,4	67,4	64,7	69,9	62,4	Ro: 1,6
Illit.	6,4	13,2	9,9	14,2	14,2	14,9	25,7	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,4
Rat.	9,6	7,2	6,7	5,5	5,5	9,4	7,8	Se: 0,0
Num.	404	303	282	233	232	395	327	Ot: 3,5
Greek Catholics				8,40 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0	0,3	0	Hu: 0,7
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0,2	0	Ge: 0,4
4 class*	2	1,3	0	0,7	0	0,3	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	42,4	43,4	40,7	26,6	20	9,4	3,5	Ro: 91,9
Illit.	55,2	55,1	59,1	72,4	80	89,8	96,5	Ru: 0,2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,3	6	5,6	5,5	4,5	8,6	9,1	Se: 0,0
Num.	547	452	418	413	340	648	686	Ot: 6,7
Calvinists				1,60 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,5	0	1,9	0	1,5	1	0	Hu: 89,9
6 class	0,6	3,5	0	2,5	1,5	1,9	3,6	Ge: 9,3
4 class*	11	10,4	5,7	8,8	4,5	3,9	1,2	Sl: 0,2
W/R	71,8	76,5	75,5	62,5	62,7	56,3	51,2	Ro: 0,5
Illit.	14,1	9,6	17	26,3	29,9	36,9	44	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	11,1	7,8	3,6	5,4	4,6	7	5,7	Se: 0,0
Num.	163	115	53	80	67	103	84	Ot: 0,1
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Szeben county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					26,20 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>215</u>	1,93	1,67	1,8	0,9	0	0	0	0	1,1	2,7
6 class	<u>224</u>				1	0	0	0	0	1,5	1,4
4 class*	<u>800</u>	1,88	2,08	1,83	3,4	0	0	0	2,7	8,5	6,4
W/R	<u>17151</u>				73,2	0	21,3	87,7	96,6	87,8	87,4
Illit.	<u>5055</u>	0,12	0,1	0,49	21,6	100	78,7	12,3	0,7	1,1	2,1
Total	<u>23445</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,9	2,1	10,5	6	9,6	8,4
Num.					<u>23445</u>	<u>3269</u>	<u>497</u>	<u>2458</u>	<u>1401</u>	<u>2254</u>	<u>1958</u>
Greek Orthodox					58,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>49</u>	0,21	0,11	0,2	0,1	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,3
6 class	<u>26</u>				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,1
4 class*	<u>211</u>	0,3	0,11	0,21	0,4	0	0	0	0,3	1,2	1,3
W/R	<u>23773</u>				45,8	0	20,5	82,7	89	82,5	76,4
Illit.	<u>27869</u>	1,24	1,4	1,23	53,7	100	79,5	17,3	10,7	16	21,9
Total	<u>51928</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,3	2	10,1	5,9	10	8,3
Num.					<u>51928</u>	<u>7430</u>	<u>1041</u>	<u>5222</u>	<u>3074</u>	<u>5205</u>	<u>4310</u>
Unitarians					0,20 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>3</u>	2,64	0	3,8	1,9	0	0	0	0	5,9	3,7
6 class	<u>1</u>				0,6	0	0	0	0	5,9	0
4 class*	7	0,66	0	2,41	4,5	0	0	0	0	17,6	0
W/R	98				62,4	0	50	78,6	100	64,7	70,4
Illit.	48	1,46	0,8	0,7	30,6	100	50	21,4	0	5,9	25,9
Total	<u>157</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,6	1,3	8,9	4,5	10,8	17,2
Num.					<u>157</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>27</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Szeben county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
1910	years old							
Lutherans				26,20 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,1	1,5	1,1	1,5	1,4	0,9	0,5	Hu: 1,1
6 class	1,6	1,2	1,5	1,5	2,1	1,5	0,9	Ge: 97,6
4 class*	6,4	6	4,8	4,9	4,8	1,5	1,4	Sl: 0,1
W/R	87,4	88	89,9	87,8	86,9	88,5	71,4	Ro: 1,2
Illit.	2,6	3,3	2,8	4,3	4,8	7,6	25,9	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	6,8	6,4	6,3	5,3	4,9	10	9,9	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>1599</u>	<u>1503</u>	<u>1468</u>	<u>1241</u>	<u>1147</u>	<u>2338</u>	<u>2312</u>	Ot: 0,0
Greek Orthodox				58,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,1	0	0,1	0	Hu: 0,1
6 class	0,1	0,1	0	0,1	0	0,1	0	Ge: 0,1
4 class*	0,7	0,8	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	69,6	61,5	50,4	41,4	30,3	15,6	4,8	Ro: 98,6
Illit.	29,4	37,3	49,1	58,3	69,4	84,1	95,1	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,7	6,3	4,9	4,9	4,7	8,9	11,9	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>4011</u>	<u>3293</u>	<u>2563</u>	<u>2521</u>	<u>2459</u>	<u>4622</u>	<u>6174</u>	Ot: 1,2
Unitarians				0,20 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	0	11,1	0	0	Hu: 81,5
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 6,4
4 class*	15,8	7,7	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	73,7	84,6	88,9	66,7	66,7	40	66,7	Ro: 12,1
Illit.	10,5	7,7	11,1	33,3	22,2	60	33,3	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	12,1	8,3	5,7	1,9	5,7	3,2	5,7	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>19</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	Ot: 0,0
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Szeben county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
Israelites					0,80 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>17</u>	7,64	2,67	4,6	2,3	0	0	0	0	0	10,7
6 class	<u>13</u>				1,7	0	0	0	0	4	0
4 class*	<u>83</u>	5,25	5,76	5,17	11	0	0	0	7,4	28	18,7
W/R	<u>454</u>				60,4	0	48	93,4	92,6	66,7	66,7
Illit.	<u>185</u>	0,23	0,35	0,56	24,6	100	52	6,6	0	1,3	4
Total	<u>752</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,6	3,3	12,1	7,2	10	10
Num.					<u>752</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>75</u>
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>0</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>1</u>	0	0	4,31	12,5	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	<u>5</u>				62,5	0	0	100	100	100	0
Illit.	<u>8</u>	5,65	0	0,57	25	0	0	0	0	0	100
Total	<u>8</u>				100	0	0	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	0	0	12,5	25	12,5	12,5
Num.					<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>463</u>	1	1	1	0,5	0	0	0	0	0,5	1,4
6 class	<u>417</u>				0,5	0	0	0	0	1,2	0,6
4 class	<u>1687</u>	1	1	1	1,9	0	0	0	1,6	4,7	3,6
W/R	<u>47771</u>				53,4	0	21,9	83,8	89,8	81	76,7
Illit.	<u>39132</u>	1	1	1	43,7	100	78,1	16,2	8,6	12,6	17,7
Total	<u>89470</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14	2	10,1	6	10,1	8,6
Num.					<u>89470</u>	<u>12538</u>	<u>1809</u>	<u>8993</u>	<u>5391</u>	<u>9055</u>	<u>7696</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Szeben county				cont. of prev. page!				Nat. Hu: 59,3 Ge: 39,4 Sl: 0,1 Ro: 0,5 Ru: 0,0 Cr: 0,0 Se: 0,0 Ot: 0,7 Nat. Hu: 0,0 Ge: 37,5 Sl: 0,0 Ro: 50,0 Ru: 0,0 Cr: 0,0 Se: 0,0 Ot: 12,5 Nat. Hu: 4,9 Ge: 28,2 Sl: 0,1 Ro: 65,3 Ru: 0,0 Cr: 0,0 Se: 0,0 Ot: 1,4
Women	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
1910	years old							
Israelites				0,80 % of popul.				
8 class	3,4	3,2	3,6	2,4	0	2,4	2,9	
6 class	3,4	3,2	3,6	4,9	5	0	2,9	
4 class*	20,7	15,9	14,3	14,6	20	7,1	2,9	
W/R	72,4	73	67,9	63,4	60	61,9	47,1	
Illit.	0	4,8	10,7	14,6	15	28,6	44,1	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Rat.	7,7	8,4	7,4	5,5	2,7	5,6	4,5	
Num.	<u>58</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>34</u>	
Other				0,00 % of popul.				
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4 class*	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	
W/R	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
Illit.	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	100	0	100	100	0	0	
Rat.	0	12,5	0	12,5	12,5	0	0	
Num.	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
Together				100,00 % of popul.				
8 class	1,3	1	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,5	0,2	
6 class	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,9	0,6	0,4	
4 class	3,5	3,2	2,6	2,2	2,2	1,1	0,6	
W/R	71,4	67,7	63,1	54,7	47,3	39,4	23,3	
Illit.	23,1	27,6	32,8	41,5	48,9	58,3	75,6	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Rat.	7,6	6,4	5,4	5,1	4,8	9,1	10,8	
Num.	<u>6802</u>	<u>5743</u>	<u>4849</u>	<u>4533</u>	<u>4275</u>	<u>8153</u>	<u>9626</u>	
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Szolnok - Doboka county				Levels of education by age group and denomination							
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
Roman Catholics					3,60 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>381</u>	4,17	5,85	6,31	8,2	0	0	0	0	4,1	12,1
6 class	<u>91</u>				2	0	0	0	0	4,6	4
4 class*	<u>246</u>	4,28	6	5,96	5,3	0	0	0	3,2	6,6	4
W/R	<u>2386</u>				51,5	0	26,4	85,1	85,9	70,2	64,2
Illit.	<u>1526</u>	0,26	0,32	0,46	33	100	73,6	14,9	10,8	14,5	15,6
Total	<u>4630</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,8	1,9	9,6	6	8,5	8
Num.					<u>4630</u>	<u>639</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>444</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>393</u>	<u>371</u>
Greek Catholics					61,90 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>520</u>	0,62	0,5	0,54	0,7	0	0	0	0	0,2	1,8
6 class	<u>134</u>				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,4	0,4
4 class*	<u>281</u>	0,57	0,41	0,5	0,4	0	0	0	0,3	0,8	0,5
W/R	<u>15055</u>				19	0	7,7	35,8	33,4	27,6	26,1
Illit.	<u>63154</u>	1,19	1,15	1,12	79,8	100	92,3	64,2	66,4	70,9	71,1
Total	<u>79144</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,2	2,2	10,1	6,4	9,8	7,7
Num.					<u>79144</u>	<u>12041</u>	<u>1759</u>	<u>8004</u>	<u>5044</u>	<u>7733</u>	<u>6110</u>
Calvinists					12,80 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>410</u>	1,79	1,6	1,92	2,5	0	0	0	0	0,6	5,2
6 class	<u>141</u>				0,9	0	0	0	0	2,2	1
4 class*	<u>249</u>	1,85	1,72	1,88	1,5	0	0	0	0,9	4,1	2,5
W/R	<u>8120</u>				49,5	0	24,3	77	85,6	74,1	70,4
Illit.	<u>7487</u>	0,35	0,63	0,64	45,6	100	75,7	23	13,5	19	20,8
Total	<u>16407</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,3	2,6	10	6,3	9,9	8,2
Num.					<u>16407</u>	<u>2507</u>	<u>432</u>	<u>1646</u>	<u>1037</u>	<u>1623</u>	<u>1349</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Szolnok - Doboka county				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Roman Catholics				3,60 % of popul.			
8 class	16,9	13	16	11,7	12,9	12,9	9,1
6 class	1,5	2,5	2,6	4,1	1,5	2,2	2,5
4 class*	10,3	10,7	6,7	7,6	6,5	9	4,4
W/R	57,6	60,6	53,7	53,7	45,2	41,4	43,8
Illit.	13,7	13,2	20,9	22,9	33,8	34,5	40,2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8,8	8,5	5,8	6,8	5,7	8,9	7,8
Num.	<u>408</u>	<u>393</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>411</u>	<u>361</u>
Greek Catholics				61,90 % of popul.			
8 class	1,3	1,5	1,1	1	0,9	0,9	0,7
6 class	0	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,2
4 class*	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,2	0,8
W/R	23,3	25,3	20,1	17,2	14,9	14,2	9,3
Illit.	75	72,5	78,3	81,3	83,4	84,4	88,9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8,5	5,9	4,9	5,5	5,5	9,5	8,8
Num.	<u>6750</u>	<u>4644</u>	<u>3865</u>	<u>4321</u>	<u>4384</u>	<u>7544</u>	<u>6944</u>
Calvinists				12,80 % of popul.			
8 class	5,9	5,4	4,8	3,2	4,5	3,8	2,7
6 class	0,7	1,9	1,3	1,7	1,2	0,8	1
4 class*	2,7	2,2	1,1	1,8	1,6	1,4	1,5
W/R	67,9	63,7	60,1	48,6	41,8	35,4	27
Illit.	22,9	26,9	32,8	44,7	51	58,6	67,8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,9	6,1	4,6	5,4	5,5	9,3	8,9
Num.	<u>1295</u>	<u>1008</u>	<u>756</u>	<u>880</u>	<u>898</u>	<u>1518</u>	<u>1458</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group.

Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy.

Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Szolnok - Doboka county				Levels of education by age group and denomination							
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					0,90 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>43</u>	2	3,7	2,92	3,8	0	0	0	0	3,1	5,8
6 class	<u>9</u>				0,8	0	0	0	0	2	0
4 class*	<u>16</u>	1,72	2,38	2,31	1,4	0	0	0	2	2	2,3
W/R	<u>597</u>				52,8	0	10,3	72,6	76	67,3	74,4
Illit.	<u>465</u>	0,29	0,37	0,58	41,2	100	89,7	27,4	22	25,5	17,4
Total	<u>1130</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,8	2,6	9,4	4,4	8,7	7,6
Num.					<u>1130</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>86</u>
Greek Orthodox					15,40 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>99</u>	0,31	0,3	0,38	0,5	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,9
6 class	<u>32</u>				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,5	0,1
4 class*	<u>64</u>	0,32	0,33	0,42	0,4	0	0	0	0,4	0,5	0,5
W/R	<u>3222</u>				16,4	0	3,2	34,7	28,8	27,3	22,4
Illit.	<u>16212</u>	1,27	1,18	1,16	82,5	100	96,8	65,3	70,8	71,5	76,1
Total	<u>19649</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,7	2,7	9,7	5,9	9,1	9
Num.					<u>19649</u>	<u>2890</u>	<u>526</u>	<u>1907</u>	<u>1159</u>	<u>1787</u>	<u>1775</u>
Unitarians					0,10 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>29</u>	5,45	18,2	17,54	22,8	0	0	0	0	0	15,8
6 class	<u>4</u>				3,1	0	0	0	0	40	5,3
4 class*	<u>10</u>	6,72	11,67	13	7,9	0	0	0	0	60	10,5
W/R	<u>60</u>				47,2	0	20	63,6	88,9	0	63,2
Illit.	<u>24</u>	0,09	0,13	0,26	18,9	100	80	36,4	11,1	0	5,3
Total	<u>127</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	9,4	3,9	8,7	7,1	3,9	15
Num.					<u>127</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>19</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Szolnok - Doboka county				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Lutherans				0,90 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	7,5	11	6,8	7,4	3,4	2,8	3,4	Hu: 9,0
6 class	0	1,1	4,1	0	1,7	0	1,7	Ge: 87,2
4 class*	0	6,6	0	1,9	0	1,4	1,7	Sl: 0,4
W/R	66,3	59,3	71,2	64,8	56,9	49,6	43,7	Ro: 2,8
Illit.	26,3	22	17,8	25,9	37,9	46,1	49,6	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,1	8,1	6,5	4,8	5,1	12,5	10,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	80	91	73	54	58	141	119	Ot: 0,5
Greek Orthodox				15,40 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	1,7	1,8	0,4	0,6	0,8	0,6	0,1	Hu: 0,4
6 class	0	0	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,4	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0,5	0,9	1	0,6	0,3	0,5	0,8	Sl: 0,0
W/R	25,3	17,7	19,2	14,7	12,2	9	6,2	Ro: 98,5
Illit.	72,5	79,6	78,9	83,9	86,6	89,6	92,5	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7	5,8	4,6	5,6	5,7	10,4	9,8	Se: 0,0
Num.	1385	1144	897	1094	1119	2049	1917	Ot: 1,0
Unitarians				0,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	30,8	21,4	50	36,4	100	54,5	50	Hu: 96,9
6 class	0	7,1	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 3,1
4 class*	7,7	7,1	25	9,1	0	9,1	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	61,5	64,3	25	45,5	0	36,4	41,7	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	0	0	9,1	0	0	8,3	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	10,2	11	3,1	8,7	0,8	8,7	9,4	Se: 0,0
Num.	13	14	4	11	1	11	12	Ot: 0,0
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Szolnok - Doboka county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
					years old						
Israelites					4,80 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>129</u>	2,59	1,85	1,62	2,1	0	0	0	0	1,3	7,5
6 class	<u>75</u>				1,2	0	0	0	0	2,2	2,1
4 class*	<u>163</u>	3,21	3	2,31	2,7	0	0	0	1,8	5	5,5
W/R	<u>3541</u>				57,6	0	21,7	76	87,9	81,3	74,9
Illit.	<u>2236</u>	0,17	0,29	0,51	36,4	100	78,3	24	10,4	10,2	10
Total	<u>6144</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	18,1	3,1	13,2	7,4	9,1	7,1
Num.					<u>6144</u>	<u>1115</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>810</u>	<u>453</u>	<u>557</u>	<u>439</u>
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>0</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	<u>5</u>				62,5	0	0	0	0	0	100
Illit.	<u>8</u>	0	0	0,53	37,5	0	0	0	0	100	0
Total	<u>8</u>				100	0	0	0	0	100	100
Rat.					100	0	0	0	0	25	12,5
Num.					<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>1690</u>	1	1	1	1,3	0	0	0	0	0,5	2,9
6 class	<u>505</u>				0,4	0	0	0	0	1	0,6
4 class	<u>1103</u>	1	1	1	0,9	0	0	0	0,6	1,7	1,2
W/R	<u>33310</u>				26,1	0	10,7	45,6	44,9	37,9	35,4
Illit.	<u>91214</u>	1	1	1	71,4	100	89,3	54,4	54,5	58,9	59,9
Total	<u>127822</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,2	2,4	10,2	6,3	9,6	8
Num.					<u>127822</u>	<u>19403</u>	<u>3034</u>	<u>12979</u>	<u>8077</u>	<u>12239</u>	<u>10186</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Szolnok - Doboka county				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
	years old							
Israelites				4,80 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	5,9	4,6	4,6	3,7	2,5	2,7	0,7	Hu: 62,1
6 class	1,6	3,5	2,3	4,3	1,1	1,4	0,9	Ge: 37,1
4 class*	4,8	5,7	6,9	3,7	3,9	2,7	2	Sl: 0,0
W/R	75,2	72,6	69	67,8	71,4	61,8	49,2	Ro: 0,7
Illit.	12,5	13,5	17,2	20,6	21,1	31,4	47,2	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,1	7,4	2,8	4,9	4,6	7,9	7,3	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>439</u>	<u>453</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>487</u>	<u>447</u>	Ot: 0,1
Other				0,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 75,0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	100	0	0	0	0	75	0	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	0	0	0	0	100	0	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	12,5	0	0	0	0	50	0	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	Ot: 25,0
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,9	3,1	2,4	2	1,9	1,9	1,3	Hu: 20,5
6 class	0,2	0,8	0,6	0,8	0,4	0,5	0,5	Ge: 2,6
4 class	1,3	1,7	1,1	1,1	1	0,9	1,1	Sl: 0,0
W/R	33,1	34,3	28,6	25,2	21,8	19,5	14,6	Ro: 75,5
Illit.	62,4	60,1	67,3	70,9	74,8	77,3	82,5	Ru: 0,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,1	6,1	4,7	5,5	5,5	9,6	8,9	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>10402</u>	<u>7787</u>	<u>6065</u>	<u>7008</u>	<u>7034</u>	<u>12243</u>	<u>11364</u>	Ot: 1,3
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Szolnok - Doboka county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					3,70 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>93</u>	14	8	10	2	0	0	0	0	2,5	7
6 class	<u>83</u>				1,8	0	0	0	0	2,7	3,4
4 class*	<u>343</u>	10	8,67	8,62	7,4	0	0	0	2,6	16	16,6
W/R	<u>2222</u>				47,7	0	27,5	80,1	82,7	61,1	56,7
Illit.	<u>1913</u>	0,22	0,44	0,51	41,1	100	72,5	19,9	14,7	17,6	16,3
Total	<u>4654</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,2	2	10,7	5,8	9,4	7,6
Num.					<u>4654</u>	<u>660</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>498</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>437</u>	<u>356</u>
Greek Catholics					61,40 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>11</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>20</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0,1	0
4 class*	<u>139</u>	0,15	0,06	0,15	0,2	0	0	0	0,1	0,6	0,4
W/R	<u>8085</u>				10,6	0	4,3	32,7	30	19,8	12,2
Illit.	<u>67965</u>	1,18	1,09	1,11	89,2	100	95,7	67,3	69,9	79,6	87,3
Total	<u>76220</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,5	2,7	10,4	6,6	10,5	8,7
Num.					<u>76220</u>	<u>11810</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>7942</u>	<u>5027</u>	<u>8006</u>	<u>6668</u>
Calvinists					12,70 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>77</u>	2,4	2,5	2,5	0,5	0	0	0	0	0,4	1,2
6 class	<u>67</u>				0,4	0	0	0	0	0,8	0,6
4 class*	<u>323</u>	2,11	3,94	2,23	2	0	0	0	1,2	3,8	3,9
W/R	<u>6808</u>				43	0	21,8	80,2	83,9	76,9	63,6
Illit.	<u>8547</u>	0,42	0,75	0,67	54	100	78,2	19,8	15	18,1	30,7
Total	<u>15823</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16	1,9	10	6,4	10,5	8,8
Num.					<u>15823</u>	<u>2527</u>	<u>294</u>	<u>1589</u>	<u>1016</u>	<u>1665</u>	<u>1395</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by V́ctor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Szolnok - Doboka county				cont. of prev. page!			
Women	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
1910	years old						
Roman Catholics				3,70 % of popul.			
8 class	3,7	3,7	3,4	1,6	2,9	1,4	1
6 class	1,7	4	2,7	3,1	3,3	2,6	1
4 class*	12,4	15,1	8,9	10,9	6,2	6,1	4,3
W/R	61,5	52,5	56,8	45,7	40,6	41,7	35,2
Illit.	20,7	24,7	28,1	38,8	47,1	48,1	58,6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,5	7	6,3	5,5	5,9	9,1	9
Num.	348	324	292	258	276	424	418
Greek Catholics				61,40 % of popul.			
8 class	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0,1	0	0,1	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1
W/R	8,3	6,6	4,8	3,6	3	2,5	1,4
Illit.	91,3	93,1	94,9	96,3	96,7	97,4	98,5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,8	6,2	5	5,6	5	8,3	7,6
Num.	5973	4729	3819	4287	3811	6322	5805
Calvinists				12,70 % of popul.			
8 class	1,2	1,3	0,6	0,5	0,9	0,3	0,4
6 class	0,6	1,1	0,9	1	0,6	0,4	0,1
4 class*	3,8	3,1	3,6	5,6	1,7	1,5	0,6
W/R	56,8	47,8	41	26,4	28,2	22,5	16,6
Illit.	37,6	46,6	53,8	66,4	68,6	75,4	82,2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,9	5,7	4,9	5,4	5,1	8,5	8,8
Num.	1249	901	782	859	805	1345	1395
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.							

Nat.	
Hu:	94,5
Ge:	1,3
Sl:	0,1
Ro:	2,7
Ru:	0,0
Cr:	0,1
Se:	0,0
Ot:	1,4
Nat.	
Hu:	1,5
Ge:	0,0
Sl:	0,0
Ro:	96,9
Ru:	0,1
Cr:	0,0
Se:	0,0
Ot:	1,5
Nat.	
Hu:	98,2
Ge:	0,0
Sl:	0,0
Ro:	0,9
Ru:	0,0
Cr:	0,0
Se:	0,0
Ot:	0,8

Szolnok - Doboka county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					0,80 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>6</u>	6,2	0	3	0,6	0	0	0	0	0	3,1
6 class	<u>10</u>				1	0	0	0	0	1,4	3,1
4 class*	<u>20</u>	4,04	0	2,69	1,9	0	0	0	1,8	4,2	4,7
W/R	<u>475</u>				45,2	0	11,1	59,8	78,2	73,6	54,7
Illit.	<u>541</u>	0,47	0,52	0,64	51,4	100	88,9	40,2	20	20,8	34,4
Total	<u>1052</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,5	1,7	9,2	5,2	6,8	6,1
Num.					<u>1052</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>64</u>
Greek Orthodox					15,30 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>4</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>1</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>22</u>	0,22	0,11	0,08	0,1	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,6
W/R	<u>1509</u>				8	0	3,6	25,3	24,3	13,1	7,6
Illit.	<u>17423</u>	1,25	1,11	1,14	91,9	100	96,4	74,7	75,7	86,7	91,9
Total	<u>18959</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14	2,2	9,9	5,8	10,6	8,6
Num.					<u>18959</u>	<u>2647</u>	<u>419</u>	<u>1876</u>	<u>1105</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>1634</u>
Unitarians					0,10 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>2</u>	0	0	10,5	2,1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>1</u>				1	0	0	0	0	4,3	0
4 class*	<u>8</u>	12,33	0	8,77	8,3	0	0	0	16,7	0	33,3
W/R	<u>44</u>				45,8	0	0	57,1	66,7	30,4	66,7
Illit.	<u>41</u>	0	0	0,53	42,7	100	0	42,9	16,7	65,2	0
Total	<u>96</u>				100	100	0	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	11,5	0	7,3	6,3	24	6,3
Num.					<u>96</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>6</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Szolnok - Doboka county				cont. of prev. page!				Nat. Hu: 8,1 Ge: 88,9 Sl: 0,2 Ro: 2,5 Ru: 0,0 Cr: 0,0 Se: 0,0 Ot: 0,4
Women	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
1910	years old							
Lutherans				0,80 % of popul.				
8 class	1	2,5	0	0	1,5	0	0	
6 class	5,1	1,3	0	0	0	0,7	0	
4 class*	3	2,5	4,7	0	0	2,2	1,7	
W/R	62,6	63,8	62,5	54,5	41,5	44,1	17,2	
Illit.	28,3	30	32,8	45,5	56,9	52,9	81	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Rat.	9,4	7,6	6,1	4,2	6,2	12,9	11	
Num.	99	80	64	44	65	136	116	
Greek Orthodox				15,30 % of popul.				Nat. Hu: 0,3 Ge: 0,0 Sl: 0,0 Ro: 98,7 Ru: 0,0 Cr: 0,0 Se: 0,0 Ot: 0,9
8 class	0	0,1	0,3	0	0	0	0	
6 class	0	0	0	0,1	0	0	0	
4 class*	0,1	0,3	0	0,1	0,2	0	0	
W/R	4,9	15,3	2,7	1,9	1	1,1	0,4	
Illit.	94,9	84,3	97	98	98,8	98,9	99,6	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Rat.	7,7	7,2	5	6,2	5,5	8,8	8,4	
Num.	1463	1372	952	1173	1050	1670	1588	
Unitarians				0,10 % of popul.				
8 class	0	0	20	0	16,7	0	0	
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4 class*	14,3	16,7	0	0	16,7	16,7	16,7	
W/R	71,4	83,3	60	100	50	16,7	16,7	
Illit.	14,3	0	20	0	16,7	66,7	66,7	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Rat.	7,3	6,3	5,2	7,3	6,3	6,3	6,3	
Num.	7	6	5	7	6	6	6	
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Szolnok - Doboka county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Israelites					5,40 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>11</u>	0,6	1,5	1	0,2	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,3
6 class	<u>17</u>				0,3	0	0	0	0	0,5	0,7
4 class*	193	2,93	1,72	2,62	2,9	0	0	0	2	6,8	6,9
W/R	3317				49,9	0	21,7	79	87	79,1	72,3
Illit.	3115	0,27	0,64	0,58	46,8	100	78,3	21	11	13,4	19,8
Total	6653				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,7	2,7	12,2	8,1	12,6	9,1
Num.					6653	1108	180	814	537	836	607
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illit.	2	0	0	1,25	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2				100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rat.					100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Num.					2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	222	1	1	1	0,2	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,5
6 class	212				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,3	0,3
4 class	1099	1	1	1	0,9	0	0	0	0,5	2	1,9
W/R	22860				18,4	0	7,7	42,7	42,1	31,6	23,5
Illit.	99720	1	1	1	80,3	100	92,3	57,3	57,3	65,9	73,8
Total	124114				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,3	2,4	10,4	6,5	10,6	8,7
Num.					124114	18951	3030	12883	8051	13097	10779
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Szolnok - Doboka county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				5,40 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,6	0,7	0	0,3	0,4	0	0	Hu: 61,1
6 class	0,6	0	0,9	0	0,7	0,2	0	Ge: 38,0
4 class*	6,6	5,7	1,8	2,8	2,5	1,8	1	Sl: 0,0
W/R	67,4	55,1	51,4	40,1	33,7	25,2	16,9	Ro: 0,9
Illit.	24,8	38,5	45,9	56,7	62,8	72,8	82,1	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,5	4,3	5	4,8	4,2	6,6	6,2	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>500</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>333</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>441</u>	<u>413</u>	Ot: 0,0
Other				0,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 100,0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	Ru: 0,0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	Ot: 0,0
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,1	Hu: 20,9
6 class	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,1	Ge: 2,9
4 class	1,6	1,5	1,2	1,3	0,8	0,6	0,4	Sl: 0,0
W/R	19,9	17,7	14,8	10,1	9,7	8,5	6,3	Ro: 74,9
Illit.	77,8	80,1	83,3	88,1	88,9	90,6	93,1	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,8	6,2	5,1	5,6	5,1	8,4	8	Se: 0,0
Num.	9684	7733	6279	6990	6328	<u>10431</u>	9876	Ot: 1,2
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Torda - Aranyos county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					3,80 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>229</u>	5,81	8	5,75	6,9	0	0	0	0	1,4	15,7
6 class	<u>58</u>				1,8	0	0	0	0	6,1	3,4
4 class*	<u>174</u>	6,38	5,55	5,6	5,3	0	0	0	6,3	5,1	7,7
W/R	<u>1619</u>				48,9	0	18,7	77,9	78,6	68,6	58,7
Illit.	<u>1233</u>	0,3	0,53	0,59	37,2	100	81,3	22,1	15	18,8	14,5
Total	<u>3313</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,2	2,7	10,7	6,2	8,8	7,1
Num.					<u>3313</u>	<u>505</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>353</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>235</u>
Greek Catholics					41,90 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>239</u>	0,44	0,56	0,58	0,7	0	0	0	0	0,1	1,2
6 class	<u>34</u>				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,2
4 class*	<u>127</u>	0,4	0,48	0,44	0,3	0	0	0	0,2	0,8	0,3
W/R	<u>9275</u>				25,3	0	8,6	46,7	47,8	43,3	37,6
Illit.	<u>27043</u>	1,25	1,23	1,16	73,7	100	91,4	53,3	51,9	55,8	60,7
Total	<u>36718</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,9	2,5	11,1	6,1	9,9	7,7
Num.					<u>36718</u>	<u>6200</u>	<u>908</u>	<u>4071</u>	<u>2245</u>	<u>3626</u>	<u>2843</u>
Calvinists					14,70 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>257</u>	1,93	0,33	1,67	2	0	0	0	0	1,2	5,2
6 class	<u>110</u>				0,9	0	0	0	0	2,9	0,3
4 class*	<u>336</u>	2	2,05	2,2	2,6	0	0	0	2,2	5	2,9
W/R	<u>7201</u>				56	0	19,3	78,7	84,5	75,6	70,9
Illit.	<u>4944</u>	0,42	0,44	0,61	38,5	100	80,7	21,3	13,3	15,3	20,6
Total	<u>12848</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,7	2,5	11	6,6	9,8	6,7
Num.					<u>12848</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>322</u>	<u>1407</u>	<u>850</u>	<u>1256</u>	<u>858</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Torda - Aranyos county				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Roman Catholics				3,80 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	14,7	12,5	15,2	14,4	9,7	8,1	7,5	Hu: 91,3
6 class	0,8	2,3	2,9	2,2	1,7	1,9	2,3	Ge: 1,4
4 class*	9,3	6	11,9	5,6	6,3	7	8,6	Sl: 1,0
W/R	52,9	62,3	51	46,1	51,7	47	42,1	Ro: 1,3
Illit.	22,4	17	19	31,7	30,7	35,9	39,5	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,2
Rat.	7,8	8	6,3	5,4	5,3	8,1	8	Se: 0,0
Num.	259	265	210	180	176	270	266	Ot: 4,8
Greek Catholics				41,90 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	1,4	1,7	1,3	1	1,2	0,8	1,3	Hu: 1,2
6 class	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,2	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,6	Sl: 0,0
W/R	29,9	27,2	30,2	24,7	21,8	14,5	8,9	Ro: 95,5
Illit.	68,2	70,3	67,9	73,5	76,5	84,1	89	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,9	5,4	4,7	5,3	5,2	9,4	8	Se: 0,0
Num.	2897	1977	1742	1938	1898	3437	2936	Ot: 3,3
Calvinists				14,70 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	5,6	4,1	4,5	0,6	0,7	1,7	4,1	Hu: 98,7
6 class	0,6	1	1,1	4,1	0,7	0,9	0,6	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	3,4	3,8	1,9	3,5	7,4	4,4	2,4	Sl: 0,0
W/R	70,5	69,6	68,2	65,5	68,5	58,4	38,9	Ro: 0,1
Illit.	19,9	21,5	24,3	26,3	22,8	34,6	54	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,1	6,3	5	5,1	4,7	9,8	8,7	Se: 0,0
Num.	1047	813	638	655	609	1262	1117	Ot: 1,2
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Torda - Aranyos county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					0,20 % of popul.						
8 class	32	27,78	14,83	17,08	20,5	0	0	0	0	15,4	75
6 class	8				5,1	0	0	0	0	23,1	0
4 class*	14	20,83	13,33	13,84	9	0	0	0	0	15,4	12,5
W/R	83				53,2	0	25	100	100	46,2	12,5
Illit.	19	0	0	0,19	12,2	100	75	0	0	0	0
Total	156				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	9	2,6	9	5,8	8,3	5,1
Num.					156	14	4	14	9	13	8
Greek Orthodox					32,50 % of popul.						
8 class	114	0,22	0,28	0,33	0,4	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,6
6 class	27				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,3	0,1
4 class*	59	0,17	0,23	0,28	0,2	0	0	0	0,1	0,6	0
W/R	7706				27,1	0	8	36,4	46,1	41,6	43,3
Illit.	20546	1,15	1,17	1,14	72,2	100	92	63,6	53,8	57,4	56
Total	28452				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,5	2,6	11	6,7	9,1	6,6
Num.					28452	4702	741	3118	1897	2601	1883
Unitarians					5,50 % of popul.						
8 class	139	2,3	2,5	2,42	2,9	0	0	0	0	0,5	6,2
6 class	40				0,8	0	0	0	0	3,7	1,3
4 class*	79	2,48	1,6	2,12	1,6	0	0	0	3,2	5,1	2,9
W/R	3148				65,3	0	17,8	85,9	92,6	84,8	81,1
Illit.	1416	0,18	0,32	0,46	29,4	100	82,2	14,1	4,2	6	8,5
Total	4822				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,3	1,9	10,4	5,9	9	6,4
Num.					4822	691	90	503	285	434	307
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Torda - Aranyos county				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Lutherans				0,20 % of popul.			
8 class	38,5	13,3	37,5	26,7	28,6	29,4	0
6 class	0	6,7	0	13,3	0	5,9	10
4 class*	15,4	0	18,8	13,3	28,6	5,9	10
W/R	46,2	80	43,8	46,7	28,6	58,8	70
Illit.	0	0	0	0	14,3	0	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8,3	9,6	10,3	9,6	4,5	10,9	6,4
Num.	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>10</u>
Greek Orthodox				32,50 % of popul.			
8 class	1,3	0,9	0,9	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,4
6 class	0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1
4 class*	0,3	0,6	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,3
W/R	43,4	46,4	32,7	28,8	25,8	17,9	11,4
Illit.	55	52	66	70,2	73,3	80,9	87,7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,8	5,6	4,8	5,3	4,9	9,4	9,6
Num.	<u>2212</u>	<u>1600</u>	<u>1372</u>	<u>1519</u>	<u>1401</u>	<u>2684</u>	<u>2722</u>
Unitarians				5,50 % of popul.			
8 class	6,6	4,2	4,8	4,5	2,5	3,4	6,6
6 class	0,3	0,2	1,6	1,1	0,7	1,2	0,7
4 class*	1,4	1	2,8	0,8	1,4	1,6	2
W/R	81,4	87,1	74,6	74,3	68,3	60,4	65,9
Illit.	10,3	7,4	16,3	19,2	27,1	33,4	24,8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,3	8,4	5,2	5,5	5,9	10,4	9,4
Num.	<u>350</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>503</u>	<u>455</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group.

Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy.

Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Torda - Aranyos county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Israelites					1,40 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>75</u>	5,81	7,17	5	6	0	0	0	0	3,1	15,7
6 class	18				1,4	0	0	0	0	5,2	2,2
4 class*	84	6,67	6,45	5,64	6,7	0	0	0	6,4	17,5	10,1
W/R	767				61,5	0	37,5	91,9	91	72,2	70,8
Illit.	303	0,02	0,1	0,38	24,3	100	62,5	8,1	2,6	2,1	1,1
Total	1247				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,6	3,2	12,9	6,3	7,8	7,1
Num.					<u>1247</u>	<u>207</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>89</u>
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	4				80	0	0	0	0	100	0
Illit.	5	0	0	0,32	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5				100	0	0	0	0	100	0
Rat.					100	0	0	0	0	20	0
Num.					<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	1087	1	1	1	1,2	0	0	0	0	0,4	2,7
6 class	295				0,3	0	0	0	0	1,1	0,4
4 class	873	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1,9	1,1
W/R	29805				34	0	11,3	52,1	56,9	51,1	47,3
Illit.	55507	1	1	1	63,4	100	88,7	47,9	42,1	45,5	48,5
Total	87567				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,4	2,5	11	6,4	9,5	7,1
Num.					<u>87567</u>	<u>14334</u>	<u>2196</u>	<u>9627</u>	<u>5570</u>	<u>8321</u>	<u>6224</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Torda - Aranyos county				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				1,40 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	18,2	15,5	12,3	12,9	7	3,1	3	Hu: 85,9
6 class	3	3,6	0	2,9	0	2	1	Ge: 13,3
4 class*	13,1	9,5	13,8	10	8,8	8,2	3	Sl: 0,0
W/R	65,7	71,4	72,3	68,6	68,4	72,4	67,7	Ro: 0,7
Illit.	0	0	1,5	5,7	15,8	14,3	25,3	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,9	6,7	5,2	5,6	4,6	7,9	7,9	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>99</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>99</u>	Ot: 0,1
Other				0,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 80,0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	0	100	0	100	0	0	50	Ro: 20,0
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	Ru: 0,0
Total	0	100	0	100	0	0	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	0	20	0	20	0	0	40	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	Ot: 0,0
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	3,1	2,8	2,8	1,8	1,5	1,4	2	Hu: 25,4
6 class	0,2	0,5	0,5	0,9	0,3	0,4	0,4	Ge: 0,3
4 class	1,4	1,6	1,6	1,3	1,8	1,4	1,2	Sl: 0,0
W/R	44,5	47,2	40,9	36,2	34,2	27	19,6	Ro: 72,2
Illit.	50,8	47,9	54,1	59,8	62,3	69,9	76,9	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,9	5,9	4,9	5,3	5,1	9,4	8,7	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>6877</u>	<u>5158</u>	<u>4296</u>	<u>4643</u>	<u>4432</u>	<u>8273</u>	<u>7608</u>	Ot: 2,0
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Torda - Aranyos county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					3,70 % of popul.						
8 class	60	5,33	16	9,5	1,9	0	0	0	0	0,9	3,2
6 class	46				1,4	0	0	0	0	4,8	1,4
4 class*	224	6,38	7,8	7,36	7	0	0	0	5,4	11,4	17,1
W/R	1372				42,7	0	23,8	75,3	74,5	43,4	61,2
Illit.	1509	0,28	0,57	0,63	47	100	76,2	24,7	20,1	39,5	17,1
Total	3211				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,2	2	10,2	5,7	10,3	8,8
Num.					3211	487	63	328	184	332	281
Greek Catholics					41,40 % of popul.						
8 class	13	0,17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,1
6 class	7				0	0	0	0	0	0,1	0
4 class*	78	0,18	0,13	0,14	0,2	0	0	0	0,2	0,5	0,5
W/R	5506				15,3	0	4,3	41,9	61,2	38,6	16,8
Illit.	30350	1,33	1,17	1,13	84,4	100	95,7	58,1	38,5	60,7	82,6
Total	35954				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17,4	3,1	10,4	4,7	10,4	8,4
Num.					35954	6257	1102	3744	1684	3757	3022
Calvinists					14,60 % of popul.						
8 class	51	3,5	1,5	2	0,4	0	0	0	0	0,2	2,1
6 class	47				0,4	0	0	0	0	0,8	0,4
4 class*	340	2,82	2,73	2,5	2,7	0	0	0	2,7	6,1	7,1
W/R	5925				46,7	0	16,4	76	74,7	72,6	66,2
Illit.	6315	0,39	0,59	0,67	49,8	100	83,6	24	22,6	20,4	24,3
Total	12678				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,6	2,1	11,1	6,6	9,7	9
Num.					12678	1975	268	1406	838	1235	1142
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Torda - Aranyos county				cont. of prev. page!			
Women	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
1910	years old						
Roman Catholics				3,70 % of popul.			
8 class	2,9	7,3	4,6	3,2	1,8	2,9	0,7
6 class	1,1	3,1	5,2	1,1	1,2	1,6	0
4 class*	12,7	14,1	9,8	7,4	5,5	6,1	3,7
W/R	57,8	38	47,7	41,6	41,8	35,9	35,7
Illit.	25,5	37,5	32,8	46,8	49,7	53,5	59,9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	8,6	6	5,4	5,9	5,1	7,6	9,2
Num.	275	192	174	190	165	245	294
Greek Catholics				41,40 % of popul.			
8 class	0,1	0,2	0	0	0	0,1	0
6 class	0	0,1	0,1	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,1
W/R	10,2	10,9	7,2	3,5	4,3	3	1,7
Illit.	89,1	88,4	92,4	96,2	95,5	96,9	98,3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,5	4,6	5,2	7,8	5	8,5	7,1
Num.	2702	1639	1878	2804	1786	3042	2537
Calvinists				14,60 % of popul.			
8 class	0,8	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,6	0,4	0,2
6 class	1,4	0,7	1	0,6	0,1	0,2	0,2
4 class*	5,1	3,9	5	3,2	1,6	1,3	0,9
W/R	59,8	51,2	59,9	47,5	44,5	34,1	23,3
Illit.	32,9	43,9	33,7	48,3	53,1	64,1	75,4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,5	6,9	3,8	5	5,3	8,8	8,7
Num.	946	871	481	629	667	1118	1102
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.							

Torda - Aranyos county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					0,20 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>12</u>	30,33	0	41,5	8,3	0	0	0	0	4,8	18,2
6 class	5				3,5	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>21</u>	13,38	16,67	18,86	14,6	0	0	0	8,3	28,6	27,3
W/R	89				61,8	0	50	100	91,7	66,7	54,5
Illit.	17	0	0	0,16	11,8	100	50	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>144</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	7,6	2,8	6,9	8,3	14,6	7,6
Num.					<u>144</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>11</u>
Greek Orthodox					32,60 % of popul.						
8 class	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	3				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	36	0,12	0,2	0,07	0,1	0	0	0	0,1	0,4	0,4
W/R	4497				15,9	0	5,7	28,3	28,5	29,2	28,7
Illit.	<u>23755</u>	1,14	1,06	1,13	84	100	94,3	71,7	71,4	70,4	70,8
Total	<u>28296</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,7	2,1	11,2	8	10	8,5
Num.					<u>28296</u>	<u>4150</u>	<u>595</u>	<u>3182</u>	<u>2261</u>	<u>2832</u>	<u>2416</u>
Unitarians					5,90 % of popul.						
8 class	18	1,17	1,5	2	0,4	0	0	0	0	0,5	0,7
6 class	14				0,3	0	0	0	0	0,7	0,2
4 class*	70	1,26	1,93	1,5	1,4	0	0	0	0,3	4,1	3,4
W/R	2751				53,8	0	25,3	83,7	78,2	87,8	82,5
Illit.	2257	0,21	0,51	0,59	44,2	100	74,7	16,3	21,5	7	13,1
Total	<u>5110</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,4	1,9	10,2	6,6	8,6	8,1
Num.					<u>5110</u>	<u>684</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>522</u>	<u>339</u>	<u>441</u>	<u>412</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Torda - Aranyos county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Lutherans				0,20 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	25	18,2	0	27,3	0	0	Hu: 67,4
6 class	6,3	6,3	18,2	0	9,1	0	0	Ge: 31,9
4 class*	18,8	18,8	18,2	25	9,1	0	14,3	Sl: 0,0
W/R	68,8	43,8	45,5	75	45,5	100	71,4	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	6,3	6,3	0	0	9,1	0	14,3	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	11,1	11,1	7,6	2,8	7,6	6,3	4,9	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	Ot: 0,7
Greek Orthodox				32,60 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 0,4
6 class	0	0	0,1	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0,1	0,2	0	0,3	0,1	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	26,2	19,6	9,4	12,4	4,5	2,4	1,2	Ro: 98,7
Illit.	73,6	80,1	90,5	87,3	95,5	97,5	98,8	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,6	8,3	4,9	2,7	4,7	8,5	8,6	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>2149</u>	<u>2357</u>	<u>1385</u>	<u>773</u>	<u>1343</u>	<u>2418</u>	<u>2435</u>	Ot: 0,9
Unitarians				5,90 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,8	1,4	0,8	0,3	0	0,2	0,3	Hu: 99,9
6 class	1,1	0,7	1,6	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	2,1	3,2	2,4	2,6	0,7	0,8	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	81,6	75,4	65,9	55	44,2	38,7	20,8	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	14,4	19,4	29,3	42,1	55	60,3	78,8	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,3	5,6	4,8	6,1	5,3	10	12,2	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>374</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>246</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>269</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>624</u>	Ot: 0,1
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Torda - Aranyos county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Israelites					1,60 % of popul.						
8 class	10	3	0	3,5	0,7	0	0	0	0	0	1,8
6 class	11				0,8	0	0	0	0	1,1	3,6
4 class*	112	7,47	5,4	6,79	8	0	0	0	10,4	19,8	20
W/R	779				55,6	0	31,1	88,5	88,7	75,7	70,9
Illit.	489	0,06	0,39	0,47	34,9	100	68,9	11,5	0,9	3,4	3,6
Total	1401				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17,1	3,2	12,4	8,2	12,6	7,9
Num.					1401	240	45	174	115	177	110
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	1	0	500	100	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0	0	66,67	14,29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	2				40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illit.	5	0	0	0,54	40	100	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5				100	100	0	0	0	0	0
Rat.					100	20	0	0	0	0	0
Num.					5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	170	1	1	1	0,2	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,6
6 class	133				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,4	0,2
4 class	883	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2,3	2,6
W/R	20928				24,1	0	8,3	46,9	51,8	43,8	34,5
Illit.	64694	1	1	1	74,5	100	91,7	53,1	47,2	53,4	62,1
Total	86808				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,9	2,5	10,8	6,3	10,1	8,5
Num.					86808	13805	2172	9369	5433	8796	7394
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Torda - Aranyos county				cont. of prev. page!			
Women	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
1910	years old						
Israelites				1,60 % of popul.			
8 class	4,8	0	0	0	1,9	1,1	1,2
6 class	1	1,3	3	1,6	0	0	0
4 class*	12,5	18,2	7,6	6,5	5,7	3,3	1,2
W/R	76	64,9	63,6	59,7	60,4	42,4	20,9
Illit.	5,8	15,6	25,8	32,3	32,1	53,3	76,7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,4	5,5	4,7	4,4	3,8	6,6	6,1
Num.	<u>104</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>86</u>
Other				0,00 % of popul.			
8 class	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	100	0	0	0	0	0	50
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Total	100	0	0	100	0	0	100
Rat.	20	0	0	20	0	0	40
Num.	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
Together				100,00 % of popul.			
8 class	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,1
6 class	0,4	0,3	0,6	0,1	0,1	0,1	0
4 class	1,9	1,8	1,4	1,2	0,7	0,5	0,4
W/R	29,8	26,3	19,9	16,4	15,3	11,6	8,3
Illit.	67,5	71	77,8	82	83,6	87,5	91,2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,6	6,3	4,9	5,5	4,9	8,6	8,2
Num.	<u>6567</u>	<u>5437</u>	<u>4241</u>	<u>4775</u>	<u>4294</u>	<u>7436</u>	<u>7087</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group.

Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy.

Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Udvarhely county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
					years old						
Roman Catholics					36,50 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>402</u>	0,76	2,29	1,06	1,7	0	0	0	0	0,4	2,5
6 class	<u>127</u>				0,5	0	0	0	0	2,3	1
4 class*	<u>324</u>	0,89	1,85	1,06	1,4	0	0	0	1,2	3,2	1,6
W/R	<u>12981</u>				55,7	0	14	80,6	87	80,3	82,1
Illit.	<u>9492</u>	1	1,29	1,1	40,7	100	86	19,4	11,8	13,7	12,8
Total	<u>23326</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16	2,5	10,9	6,7	10	8,2
Num.					<u>23326</u>	<u>3735</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>2534</u>	<u>1574</u>	<u>2339</u>	<u>1912</u>
Greek Catholics					1,40 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>6</u>	0	0	0,44	0,7	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>6</u>				0,7	0	0	0	0	4,1	1,1
4 class*	<u>5</u>	0,39	0,3	0,59	0,6	0	0	0	0	0	1,1
W/R	<u>378</u>				43,2	0	10,5	68,8	68,3	67,1	68,8
Illit.	<u>480</u>	2,27	1,95	1,49	54,9	100	89,5	31,3	31,7	28,8	29
Total	<u>875</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	11,7	2,2	9,1	4,7	8,3	10,6
Num.					<u>875</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>93</u>
Calvinists					33,50 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>337</u>	0,94	0,1	1	1,6	0	0	0	0	1,1	3,1
6 class	<u>83</u>				0,4	0	0	0	0	2,2	0,6
4 class*	<u>274</u>	0,89	0,46	0,97	1,3	0	0	0	1,2	2,7	1,4
W/R	<u>13616</u>				63,5	0	29,6	86,8	91,8	83,9	84,2
Illit.	<u>7129</u>	0,83	0,78	0,9	33,3	100	70,4	13,2	7	10,2	10,6
Total	<u>21439</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,3	2,2	10,4	6,6	9,7	6,5
Num.					<u>21439</u>	<u>3282</u>	<u>469</u>	<u>2221</u>	<u>1419</u>	<u>2087</u>	<u>1403</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Udvarhely county				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Roman Catholics				36,50 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	4,4	4	3,1	4,8	4,3	1,9	1,4	Hu: 99,4
6 class	0,4	0,1	0,6	1,6	0,3	0,2	0,4	Ge: 0,3
4 class*	2,3	2,4	1,6	3,6	1	1,2	1,2	Sl: 0,1
W/R	78,5	75,5	69,4	54,8	57,3	37,5	36,2	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	14,5	18	25,3	35,3	37,1	59,3	60,8	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,1	5,8	5,3	6	5,2	7,3	8,9	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>1652</u>	<u>1358</u>	<u>1233</u>	<u>1404</u>	<u>1220</u>	<u>1705</u>	<u>2086</u>	Ot: 0,1
Greek Catholics				1,40 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	4,3	0	0	3	0	2,6	Hu: 86,6
6 class	1,3	0	0	1,6	0	0	0	Ge: 0,1
4 class*	0	2,2	2,4	0	0	2,1	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	65,8	45,7	45,2	45,2	27,3	26,6	24,6	Ro: 12,9
Illit.	32,9	47,8	52,4	53,2	69,7	71,3	72,8	Ru: 0,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,7	5,3	4,8	7,1	3,8	10,7	13	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>76</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>114</u>	Ot: 0,2
Calvinists				33,50 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	4	3,7	4,4	0,2	1,8	2,3	2,1	Hu: 99,9
6 class	0,2	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,4	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	1,5	1,9	2	2,1	1,5	1,9	1,3	Sl: 0,0
W/R	83,1	81,7	76,7	76,3	71,3	65	51	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	11,1	12,1	16,7	21,2	25,2	30,5	45,2	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	6,4	5,8	4,8	5,4	5,4	10,6	10,9	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>1367</u>	<u>1235</u>	<u>1031</u>	<u>1150</u>	<u>1166</u>	<u>2266</u>	<u>2343</u>	Ot: 0,1
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Udvarhely county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					2,40 % of popul.						
8 class	38	2,21	2,05	1,56	2,5	0	0	0	0	0,6	7,3
6 class	23				1,5	0	0	0	0	4,9	1,8
4 class*	65	2,4	2,39	2,41	4,2	0	0	0	8,1	11,6	4,6
W/R	1129				73,4	0	41	86,2	91,9	81,7	86,2
Illit.	283	0	0,16	0,5	18,4	100	59	13,8	0	1,2	0
Total	1538				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,5	2,5	11,8	5,6	10,7	7,1
Num.					1538	192	39	181	86	164	109
Greek Orthodox					3,20 % of popul.						
8 class	14	1,18	0	0,44	0,7	0	0	0	0	0	3,9
6 class	8				0,4	0	0	0	0	0,5	0,8
4 class*	20	0,82	0	0,62	1	0	0	0	0	1,5	0
W/R	772				37,7	0	16,7	50,3	68,9	62,7	65,9
Illit.	1233	2,3	2,11	1,63	60,2	100	83,3	49,7	31,1	35,3	29,5
Total	2047				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,8	2,3	9,7	6,6	10	6,3
Num.					2047	302	48	199	135	204	129
Unitarians					22,00 % of popul.						
8 class	214	1,45	0,05	0,94	1,5	0	0	0	0	0,4	4,8
6 class	38				0,3	0	0	0	0	1	0,3
4 class*	102	1,07	0,19	0,74	0,7	0	0	0	0,7	2,5	1
W/R	8878				63,2	0	18,8	79,9	89,3	84	79,6
Illit.	4818	1,13	0,7	0,93	34,3	100	81,2	20,1	10	12	14,4
Total	14050				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,7	2,2	10,7	6,3	9,6	5,7
Num.					14050	2069	314	1508	882	1344	798
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Udvarhely county				cont. of prev. page!			
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
years old							
Lutherans				2,40 % of popul.			
8 class	10,2	7,3	2,1	4,3	2,2	2,8	1,1
6 class	0	0	2,1	0	2,2	2,1	3,3
4 class*	8	3,1	7,4	8,6	6,5	1,4	1,6
W/R	79,5	88,5	85,1	82,9	87,1	87,5	82,4
Illit.	2,3	1	3,2	4,3	2,2	6,3	11,5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	5,7	6,2	6,1	4,6	6	9,4	11,8
Num.	88	96	94	70	93	144	182
Greek Orthodox				3,20 % of popul.			
8 class	3,4	1	2	0	0	0,4	0
6 class	1,3	1	0	0	1	0	0,8
4 class*	0,7	2,9	0	0	1	1,8	3
W/R	52,3	59	48,5	42,4	31,3	30,5	12,2
Illit.	42,3	36,2	49,5	57,6	66,7	67,3	84
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,3	5,1	4,8	4,5	4,7	11	12,8
Num.	149	105	99	92	96	226	283
Unitarians				22,00 % of popul.			
8 class	4,4	3,4	2	0,1	2,8	2,2	1,9
6 class	0,4	0	0,1	0,1	1	0,3	0,2
4 class*	1,1	0,6	0,9	0,8	0,6	0,5	0,8
W/R	81,7	83,4	78,7	79,8	68,3	66,6	57,1
Illit.	12,3	12,6	18,2	19,1	27,4	30,4	39,9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	6,4	5,8	4,9	5,2	5,9	10,7	11,9
Num.	902	819	685	732	829	1502	1666
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.							

Udvarhely county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Israelites					1,00 % of popul.						
8 class	32	3,48	2,81	3,13	5	0	0	0	0	4,8	11,5
6 class	8				1,2	0	0	0	0	4,8	1,9
4 class*	59	5,05	4,91	4,53	9,2	0	0	0	7,7	14,3	15,4
W/R	398				61,8	0	47,1	89,6	90,4	74,6	69,2
Illit.	147	0,15	0,11	0,62	22,8	100	52,9	10,4	1,9	1,6	1,9
Total	644				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	18,2	2,6	10,4	8,1	9,8	8,1
Num.					644	117	17	67	52	63	52
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	11				84,6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illit.	13	0	0	0,42	15,4	100	100	0	0	0	0
Total	13				100	100	100	0	0	0	0
Rat.					100	7,7	7,7	0	0	0	0
Num.					13	1	1	0	0	0	0
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	1043	1	1	1	1,6	0	0	0	0	0,7	3,3
6 class	293				0,5	0	0	0	0	2	0,8
4 class	850	1	1	1	1,3	0	0	0	1,3	3,1	1,6
W/R	38166				59,7	0	21,1	81,7	88,5	81,6	81,5
Illit.	23584	1	1	1	36,9	100	78,9	18,3	10,2	12,6	12,8
Total	63936				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,3	2,3	10,6	6,6	9,8	7
Num.					63936	9800	1480	6790	4189	6274	4497
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Udvarhely county				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				1,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	8	16	16,2	5,9	5,6	2,2	2,4	Hu: 93,2
6 class	6	0	0	0	0	0	2,4	Ge: 6,5
4 class*	16	22	5,4	20,6	22,2	8,9	4,8	Sl: 0,0
W/R	70	62	78,4	70,6	61,1	77,8	83,3	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	0	0	2,9	11,1	11,1	7,1	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,2
Rat.	7,8	7,8	5,7	5,3	2,8	7	6,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>42</u>	Ot: 0,2
Other				0,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 100,0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	30,8	0	30,8	7,7	7,7	7,7	0	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Ot: 0,0
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	4,3	3,9	3,3	2,1	2,9	2,1	1,7	Hu: 95,4
6 class	0,4	0,2	0,4	0,7	0,5	0,3	0,5	Ge: 1,8
4 class	2	2,2	1,8	2,6	1,3	1,4	1,2	Sl: 0,0
W/R	79,5	78,6	73,4	67,2	64,5	56,3	47	Ro: 2,2
Illit.	13,8	15	21,2	27,3	30,8	40	49,6	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	6,7	5,8	5	5,5	5,4	9,4	10,5	Se: 0,1
Num.	<u>4288</u>	<u>3709</u>	<u>3225</u>	<u>3545</u>	<u>3456</u>	<u>5984</u>	<u>6698</u>	Ot: 0,5
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Udvarhely county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					36,20 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>86</u>	0,91	0,67	1,33	0,4	0	0	0	0	0,2	1
6 class	<u>23</u>				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,4	0,5
4 class*	<u>204</u>	0,88	1	1	0,9	0	0	0	0,6	3	2,2
W/R	<u>10997</u>				50,5	0	10,2	78,6	88,8	83,5	80,5
Illit.	<u>10470</u>	1,1	1,01	1,03	48,1	100	89,8	21,4	10,7	12,9	15,8
Total	<u>21780</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,4	2,4	11,7	6,4	8,6	7,7
Num.					<u>21780</u>	<u>3565</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>2545</u>	<u>1399</u>	<u>1881</u>	<u>1681</u>
Greek Catholics					1,10 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>3</u>	0	0	1,67	0,5	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>1</u>				0,2	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>2</u>	0,45	0	0,71	0,3	0	0	0	3,4	0	1,9
W/R	<u>189</u>				29,9	0	16,7	66,2	65,5	58	46,2
Illit.	<u>438</u>	3,6	1,69	1,48	69,2	100	83,3	33,8	31	42	51,9
Total	<u>633</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,1	1,9	11,2	4,6	7,9	8,2
Num.					<u>633</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>52</u>
Calvinists					33,50 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>68</u>	1,45	1,67	1	0,3	0	0	0	0	0,3	1,6
6 class	<u>37</u>				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,3	1,1
4 class*	<u>194</u>	1,21	1,31	1,07	1	0	0	0	1,4	3,3	2,4
W/R	<u>10739</u>				53,2	0	25,2	89,7	93,3	87,7	82,3
Illit.	<u>9155</u>	0,88	1,14	0,97	45,3	100	74,8	10,3	5,3	8,5	12,7
Total	<u>20193</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,8	2,2	10,3	6,2	7,8	7
Num.					<u>20193</u>	<u>3183</u>	<u>436</u>	<u>2071</u>	<u>1248</u>	<u>1582</u>	<u>1420</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Udvarhely county				cont. of prev. page!			
Women	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-
1910	years old						
Roman Catholics				36,20 % of popul.			
8 class	0,1	2	1,3	0,2	0,5	0,6	0,2
6 class	0,1	0	0	0,2	0	0,1	0
4 class*	2,4	1,2	1,4	0,9	0,8	0,7	0,2
W/R	76,9	76,1	65	53	46,8	23,6	14,5
Illit.	20,4	20,8	32,3	45,6	52	75,1	85
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	6,3	6,1	5,5	5,7	5,4	8	9,7
Num.	<u>1362</u>	<u>1333</u>	<u>1208</u>	<u>1237</u>	<u>1178</u>	<u>1745</u>	<u>2118</u>
Greek Catholics				1,10 % of popul.			
8 class	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	0	48,5	31	24,1	15	29	6,9
Illit.	90	48,5	69	75,9	85	71	93,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	4,7	5,2	6,6	4,6	6,3	10,9	13,7
Num.	<u>30</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>87</u>
Calvinists				33,50 % of popul.			
8 class	1,1	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,2	0,1	0,1
6 class	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,1
4 class*	1,6	1,4	1	1,1	0,8	0,3	0,5
W/R	79,7	78,7	72,6	46,9	50	33,2	15,6
Illit.	17,5	19,2	25,7	51,4	48,8	66,2	83,6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.	7,5	6,3	5,4	5,6	5,3	9,5	11,2
Num.	<u>1505</u>	<u>1275</u>	<u>1093</u>	<u>1138</u>	<u>1067</u>	<u>1917</u>	<u>2256</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group.

Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy.

Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Udvarhely county				Levels of education by age group and denomination							
Women	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
1910		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					2,40 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>15</u>	1,82	0	3,33	1	0	0	0	0	2,2	2
6 class	7				0,5	0	0	0	0	0	2
4 class*	<u>52</u>	3,33	2,31	3,64	3,6	0	0	0	4	11,2	10
W/R	992				68,3	0	37,5	83,1	96	86,5	84
Illit.	<u>387</u>	0,14	0,24	0,57	26,6	100	62,5	16,9	0	0	2
Total	<u>1453</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13	2,2	9,8	3,4	6,1	6,9
Num.					<u>1453</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>100</u>
Greek Orthodox					3,30 % of popul.						
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>2</u>				0,1	0	0	0	0	0	0,9
4 class*	6	0,67	0	0,29	0,3	0	0	0	0	0,6	1,9
W/R	<u>637</u>				32,3	0	20,8	55,8	64,5	63,8	71,3
Illit.	1328	1,8	1,64	1,44	67,3	100	79,2	44,2	35,5	35,6	25,9
Total	<u>1973</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,8	2,4	10	5,4	8,3	5,5
Num.					<u>1973</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>108</u>
Unitarians					22,40 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>30</u>	0,55	0,33	0,67	0,2	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,6
6 class	7				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,1	0
4 class*	89	0,57	0,69	0,71	0,7	0	0	0	0,9	2,2	1,8
W/R	7185				53,2	0	17,3	80,7	89	85,1	84,1
Illit.	6206	0,94	0,78	0,98	45,9	100	82,7	19,3	10,1	12,4	13,5
Total	<u>13517</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,6	2,2	10,2	5,7	8	8
Num.					<u>13517</u>	<u>2108</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>1379</u>	<u>773</u>	<u>1077</u>	<u>1078</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Udvarhely county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Lutherans				2,40 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	4,6	2,6	0	1,4	1,6	0	Hu: 32,6
6 class	2	0,9	2,6	0	0	0	0	Ge: 65,5
4 class*	11,8	4,6	5,2	3	1,4	1,6	1	Sl: 0,1
W/R	86,3	87,2	89,6	86,1	94,6	84,6	43,7	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	2,8	0	10,9	2,7	12,1	55,3	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7	7,5	5,3	7	5,1	12,5	14,2	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>102</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>206</u>	Ot: 1,9
Greek Orthodox				3,30 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 19,7
6 class	0	0	0	0	0,9	0	0	Ge: 1,4
4 class*	0	0	2,1	0	0,9	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	51,7	32,8	33	26,3	21,8	25,5	3,3	Ro: 68,6
Illit.	48,3	67,2	64,9	73,7	76,4	74,5	96,7	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,3	6	4,8	4,8	5,6	12,9	12,2	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>145</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>240</u>	Ot: 10,3
Unitarians				22,40 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	1	0,5	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	Hu: 99,9
6 class	0,3	0	0	0	0,3	0,1	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	1,6	1,1	0,7	0,8	0	0,3	0,1	Sl: 0,0
W/R	81,6	79,4	73,9	64,2	55,6	30,8	17,6	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	15,5	19	25,2	34,9	44	68,6	82,3	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	6,6	6,1	5,6	5,7	5,5	9,2	11,6	Se: 0,0
Num.	892	825	754	770	748	1248	1565	Ot: 0,1
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Udvarhely county					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
Israelites					1,10 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>1</u>	0	17,67	0,33	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	2				0,3	0	0	0	0	0	3
4 class*	<u>31</u>	3,6	4,08	3,57	4,6	0	0	0	4,4	18,9	12,1
W/R	<u>434</u>				64,9	0	25	95,5	95,6	78,4	84,8
Illit.	<u>201</u>	0	0,35	0,64	30	100	75	4,5	0	2,7	0
Total	669				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17,5	2,4	13,3	6,7	11,1	9,9
Num.					<u>669</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>66</u>
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	<u>0</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>0</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W/R	<u>6</u>				46,2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illit.	<u>13</u>	0	0	1,15	53,8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>13</u>				100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rat.					100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Num.					<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	203	1	1	1	0,3	0	0	0	0	0,2	1,1
6 class	79				0,1	0	0	0	0	0,3	0,6
4 class	581	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	3,2	2,5
W/R	31182				51,8	0	17,8	82,1	89,6	84,3	81,5
Illit.	28192	1	1	1	46,8	100	82,2	17,9	9,3	12	14,4
Total	60237				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,8	2,3	10,8	6,1	8,2	7,5
Num.					<u>60237</u>	<u>9543</u>	<u>1371</u>	<u>6494</u>	<u>3651</u>	<u>4916</u>	<u>4505</u>

Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.

Udvarhely county				cont. of prev. page!				
Women 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				1,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	5,3	0	0	0	Hu: 95,1
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 4,9
4 class*	0	0	12,5	0	0	2,4	2,4	Sl: 0,0
W/R	93,2	100	77,5	78,9	57,1	64,3	33,3	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	6,8	0	10	15,8	42,9	33,3	64,3	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	6,6	6	6	2,8	5,2	6,3	6,3	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>44</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>42</u>	Ot: 0,0
Other				0,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 100,0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	0	25	100	0	66,7	0	0	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	75	0	0	33,3	100	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	0	30,8	23,1	0	23,1	23,1	0	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	Ot: 0,0
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,7	1,1	0,8	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,1	Hu: 95,4
6 class	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0	Ge: 1,8
4 class	2,1	1,3	1,4	0,9	0,6	0,5	0,3	Sl: 0,0
W/R	77,9	76,6	68,9	53,6	49,9	31,1	16,2	Ro: 2,4
Illit.	19,1	20,9	28,8	45	49,1	68	83,3	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	6,8	6,2	5,5	5,6	5,4	9,1	10,8	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>4082</u>	<u>3739</u>	<u>3312</u>	<u>3389</u>	<u>3255</u>	<u>5463</u>	<u>6514</u>	Ot: 0,5
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Transsylvanian counties					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					13,70 % of popul.						
8 class	5627	1,78	2,04	2	3,2	0	0	0	0	1,5	5,7
6 class	1666				0,9	0	0	0	0	2,8	1,4
4 class*	4847	1,86	2,1	1,94	2,7	0	0	0	2,2	5	3,9
W/R	99832				55,9	0	20,4	80,5	84,2	78	75,8
Illit.	66507	0,38	0,59	0,7	37,3	100	79,6	19,5	13,7	12,6	13,2
Total	178479				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,5	2,2	10,4	6,2	9,6	8,5
Num.					178479	27601	3924	18568	11036	17071	15133
Greek Catholics					28,80 % of popul.						
8 class	2805	0,5	0,44	0,44	0,7	0	0	0	0	0,2	1,6
6 class	729				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,6	0,3
4 class*	1639	0,42	0,37	0,37	0,4	0	0	0	0,3	1,1	0,6
W/R	106900				28,4	0	9,1	49,7	51,8	44,1	40,8
Illit.	264281	1,61	1,48	1,32	70,2	100	90,9	50,3	47,9	54	56,7
Total	376354				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,5	2,3	10,3	6,3	9,6	8,1
Num.					376354	58284	8707	38642	23536	36302	30392
Calvinists					14,20 % of popul.						
8 class	4259	1,34	1,36	1,44	2,3	0	0	0	0	1,1	4,3
6 class	1364				0,7	0	0	0	0	2,4	0,8
4 class*	3626	1,36	1,43	1,4	1,9	0	0	0	1,7	4,1	2,9
W/R	105565				56,7	0	20,9	75,8	86,9	77,3	75,2
Illit.	71407	0,48	0,55	0,72	38,3	100	79,1	24,2	11,4	15,2	16,9
Total	186221				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,3	2,3	10,3	6,4	9,6	8
Num.					186221	28474	4275	19214	11868	17913	14868
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Transylvanian counties				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
	years old							
Roman Catholic				13,70 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	7,3	6,7	6,2	5,1	5,2	4,3	2,9	Hu: 92,0
6 class	1,1	1,2	1,4	1,4	1,2	0,9	1	Ge: 4,3
4 class	4,4	4,4	4,5	4,2	3,7	3,2	2,2	Sl: 0,5
W/R	72,1	72,9	66	61,3	57,1	50,6	37,6	Ro: 0,9
Illit.	15,2	14,8	22	28,1	32,8	40,9	56,2	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,2
Rat.	7,8	6,5	5,8	5,8	5,2	8,1	8,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>13839</u>	<u>11684</u>	<u>10418</u>	<u>10287</u>	<u>9234</u>	<u>14474</u>	<u>15188</u>	Ot: 2,0
Greek Catholics				28,80 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	1,6	1,9	1,4	1,1	1	0,9	0,9	Hu: 3,3
6 class	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	Ge: 0,0
4 class	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,6	Sl: 0,0
W/R	38,7	36,3	33,6	27,3	22,8	17,4	11,3	Ro: 93,5
Illit.	59	61	64,4	70,8	75,3	80,8	87	Ru: 0,3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,1	6	5,1	5,3	5,3	9,2	8,9	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>30549</u>	<u>22560</u>	<u>19216</u>	<u>19867</u>	<u>19939</u>	<u>34712</u>	<u>33645</u>	Ot: 2,8
Calvinists				14,20 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	4,9	4,7	4,3	3,4	3,3	3,2	3,2	Hu: 98,4
6 class	0,6	1	1,1	1,2	0,9	0,9	1	Ge: 0,2
4 class	2,7	2,8	2,7	2,7	2,9	2,5	1,8	Sl: 0,0
W/R	77	72,6	70	66,2	62,4	48,8	41,8	Ro: 0,3
Illit.	14,9	18,9	21,9	26,4	30,5	44,6	52,3	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,3	6,3	5,2	5,2	5,2	9	8,9	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>15421</u>	<u>11805</u>	<u>9708</u>	<u>9673</u>	<u>9606</u>	<u>16727</u>	<u>16662</u>	Ot: 1,1
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Transsylvanian counties					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					8,50 % of popul.						
8 class	3614	2	2,16	2,06	3,3	0	0	0	0	1,5	6,4
6 class	1171				1,1	0	0	0	0	3,9	1,5
4 class*	3253	2,1	2,12	2,09	2,9	0	0	0	2,6	7	4,5
W/R	77842				70	0	24,3	86,8	94,4	84,2	84,3
Illit.	25271	0,1	0,1	0,43	22,7	100	75,7	13,2	3	3,3	3,4
Total	111153				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,6	2,2	10,7	6,3	9,3	7,3
Num.					111153	16229	2453	11908	6975	10332	8118
Greek Orthodox					30,20 % of popul.						
8 class	2478	0,44	0,32	0,38	0,6	0	0	0	0	0,2	1,4
6 class	726				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,6	0,2
4 class*	2000	0,39	0,29	0,37	0,5	0	0	0	0,3	1,3	0,7
W/R	139653				35,4	0	10,3	55,8	60,8	53,7	52,7
Illit.	249285	1,28	1,31	1,19	63,2	100	89,7	44,2	38,9	44,2	45
Total	394143				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,2	2,4	10,6	6,2	9,7	8,2
Num.					394143	59721	9522	41642	24554	38182	32391
Unitarians					2,50 % of popul.						
8 class	829	1,78	1,28	1,56	2,5	0	0	0	0	0,8	5,7
6 class	184				0,6	0	0	0	0	1,9	0,7
4 class*	443	1,53	1,16	1,29	1,4	0	0	0	1,8	3,3	2,6
W/R	20503				62,5	0	20,4	82,2	89,7	83,4	77,7
Illit.	10828	0,38	0,41	0,62	33	100	79,6	17,8	8,5	10,6	13,4
Total	32787				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,6	2,2	10,5	6,2	9,3	6,9
Num.					32787	4800	724	3435	2036	3063	2263
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Transylvanian counties				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Lutherans				8,50 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	7,5	7	6	5,4	4,9	4	4,1	Hu: 10,5
6 class	1,2	1,2	1,4	1,4	1,2	1	1	Ge: 87,7
4 class	4,2	4,4	4,9	4	3,7	3	2,3	Sl: 0,2
W/R	83,5	83,9	83,3	84,4	82,8	81,1	74,7	Ro: 0,7
Illit.	3,6	3,6	4,4	4,8	7,3	10,9	18	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7	6,2	5,4	5,4	5,4	9,7	10,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>7784</u>	<u>6919</u>	<u>6007</u>	<u>5965</u>	<u>6019</u>	<u>10778</u>	<u>11663</u>	Ot: 0,9
Greek Orthodox				30,20 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,2	1,5	1,2	0,8	0,9	0,6	0,6	Hu: 1,6
6 class	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	Ge: 0,0
4 class	0,8	1,1	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6	Sl: 0,0
W/R	51,9	49,7	44	36	33,3	23,1	13,2	Ro: 96,3
Illit.	44,9	47,4	54,1	62,5	65,1	75,6	85,5	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,2	6	4,9	5,4	5	9,3	9,9	Se: 0,1
Num.	<u>28566</u>	<u>23779</u>	<u>19192</u>	<u>21114</u>	<u>19877</u>	<u>36692</u>	<u>38893</u>	Ot: 2,0
Unitarians				2,50 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	5,4	5,1	4,3	3,2	3,7	3,5	3,8	Hu: 99,2
6 class	0,6	0,3	0,7	1	0,8	0,7	0,7	Ge: 0,1
4 class	1,8	1,3	1,7	1,7	1,3	1,5	1,3	Sl: 0,0
W/R	78,4	81,3	76,3	74,6	67,6	63,1	55,4	Ro: 0,5
Illit.	13,8	11,9	17	19,6	26,5	31,3	38,8	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,2	6,4	5,3	5,7	5,5	9,9	10,3	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>2347</u>	<u>2083</u>	<u>1740</u>	<u>1863</u>	<u>1794</u>	<u>3262</u>	<u>3376</u>	Ot: 0,3
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Transsylvanian counties					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Israelites					2,10 % of popul.						
8 class	1342	4,31	3,04	3,13	5	0	0	0	0	4,1	13,8
6 class	583				2,2	0	0	0	0	6,6	3,5
4 class*	1791	5	4,27	3,97	6,7	0	0	0	5,6	11,3	12,2
W/R	15162				56,5	0	29,3	83,6	87,4	70,7	63,4
Illit.	7934	0,2	0,27	0,56	29,6	100	70,7	16,4	7	7,3	7,2
Total	26812				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	17,4	2,9	11,8	6,9	9,5	7,7
Num.					26812	4652	772	3164	1863	2560	2063
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	11	1,66	0	2,31	3,7	0	0	0	0	6,7	5,3
6 class	7				2,4	0	0	0	0	0	5,3
4 class*	4	2,69	0,75	2,14	1,4	0	0	0	0	0	5,3
W/R	183				62,2	0	0	77,8	40	66,7	68,4
Illit.	294	0,45	0,65	0,57	30,3	100	100	22,2	60	26,7	15,8
Total	294				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	3,1	0,3	3,1	1,7	5,1	6,5
Num.					294	9	1	9	5	15	19
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	21080	1	1	1	1,6	0	0	0	0	0,7	3,2
6 class	6460				0,5	0	0	0	0	1,6	0,7
4 class	17696	1	1	1	1,4	0	0	0	1,1	2,9	2
W/R	566113				43,3	0	14,6	64,3	69,3	61,2	59
Illit.	695767	1	1	1	53,2	100	85,4	35,7	29,6	33,6	35,2
Total	1307119				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,3	2,3	10,5	6,3	9,6	8,1
Num.					1307119	199846	30388	136651	81933	125494	105306
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Transsylvanian counties				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				2,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	12,6	12,1	9,1	7,6	7,3	4,2	2,3	Hu: 70,1
6 class	2,5	3,7	3,9	3,6	3,1	2,3	1,7	Ge: 28,9
4 class	11	12,2	12,1	10,6	10,5	7,9	4,3	Sl: 0,0
W/R	66,3	63,3	64,6	65,4	64,8	65,2	59,6	Ro: 0,8
Illit.	7,7	8,7	10,2	12,8	14,3	20,5	32	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8	7,1	5	5,6	4,8	7,3	5,9	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>2155</u>	<u>1895</u>	<u>1351</u>	<u>1491</u>	<u>1274</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1587</u>	Ot: 0,2
Other				0,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	4	4	4,3	0	12,5	0	4	Hu: 52,4
6 class	2	0	0	3,8	12,5	2,6	0	Ge: 10,9
4 class	2	0	4,3	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,3
W/R	80	80	74,5	65,4	54,2	43,6	36	Ro: 25,9
Illit.	12	16	17	30,8	20,8	53,8	60	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	17	8,5	16	8,8	8,2	13,3	8,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>50</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>25</u>	Ot: 10,5
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	3,8	3,6	3,1	2,5	2,4	2	1,8	Hu: 32,9
6 class	0,5	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,5	Ge: 8,7
4 class	2	2,2	2,1	1,9	1,8	1,5	1,2	Sl: 0,1
W/R	57,7	57	52,9	47,2	43,5	35,5	27,4	Ro: 56,2
Illit.	36	36,5	41,2	47,7	51,6	60,5	69,1	Ru: 0,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,7	6,2	5,2	5,4	5,2	9,1	9,3	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>100765</u>	<u>80811</u>	<u>67726</u>	<u>70342</u>	<u>67810</u>	<u>118767</u>	<u>121210</u>	Ot: 1,9
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Transsylvanian counties					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
					years old						
Roman Catholics					13,10 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>1202</u>	2,71	4	2,33	0,7	0	0	0	0	0,5	1,9
6 class	<u>761</u>				0,5	0	0	0	0	1,1	0,8
4 class*	<u>4603</u>	2,42	2,78	2,29	2,7	0	0	0	1,8	6,1	6,5
W/R	<u>83987</u>				49,8	0	19	74,4	84,9	76,6	73
Illit.	<u>78084</u>	0,39	0,63	0,73	46,3	100	81	25,6	13,3	15,7	17,8
Total	<u>168637</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	16,1	2,3	10,9	6,4	9,5	7,9
Num.					<u>168637</u>	<u>27195</u>	<u>3885</u>	<u>18404</u>	<u>10803</u>	<u>15942</u>	<u>13278</u>
Greek Catholics					28,20 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>159</u>	0,14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,1
6 class	<u>102</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,1
4 class*	<u>898</u>	0,21	0,11	0,12	0,2	0	0	0	0,2	0,6	0,6
W/R	<u>67074</u>				18,5	0	7	41	48,1	36,1	25,7
Illit.	<u>293949</u>	1,61	1,39	1,29	81,2	100	93	59	51,8	63,2	73,5
Total	<u>362182</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,7	2,5	10,3	6,1	10,4	8,7
Num.					<u>362182</u>	<u>57007</u>	<u>8920</u>	<u>37462</u>	<u>22228</u>	<u>37600</u>	<u>31591</u>
Calvinists					14,10 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>718</u>	1,57	1,33	1,33	0,4	0	0	0	0	0,4	1,1
6 class	<u>518</u>				0,3	0	0	0	0	0,7	0,5
4 class*	<u>3380</u>	1,42	1,78	1,53	1,9	0	0	0	1,5	4,4	3,8
W/R	<u>89940</u>				49,7	0	22,5	78,7	79,7	75,9	73,9
Illit.	<u>86526</u>	0,45	0,7	0,76	47,8	100	77,5	21,3	18,8	18,7	20,7
Total	<u>181083</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,8	2,2	10,2	6,3	9,7	8,7
Num.					<u>181083</u>	<u>28587</u>	<u>4001</u>	<u>18447</u>	<u>11439</u>	<u>17502</u>	<u>15713</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Transylvanian counties				cont. of prev. page!				
Women, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Roman Catholic				13,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	1,7	1,8	1,3	1,2	0,8	0,7	0,4	Hu: 93,1
6 class	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,6	0,7	0,5	0,3	Ge: 4,2
4 class	5,1	4,8	4	3,2	2,2	2,3	1,4	Sl: 0,4
W/R	67,5	68,4	63,4	53,2	49,6	31,6	19,5	Ro: 1,0
Illit.	24,9	24,2	30,5	41,9	46,8	64,9	78,5	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,1
Rat.	7,7	6,5	5,9	5,3	5	7,5	9	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>13053</u>	<u>10916</u>	<u>9988</u>	<u>8917</u>	<u>8430</u>	<u>12722</u>	<u>15098</u>	Ot: 1,3
Greek Catholics				28,20 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,2	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	Hu: 2,8
6 class	0	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	Sl: 0,0
W/R	21,6	17	21,5	8	6,2	5,2	2,1	Ro: 94,2
Illit.	77,6	82,5	78,1	91,8	93,5	94,6	97,8	Ru: 0,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,7	5,9	5,2	5,7	4,8	8,6	8,2	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>27972</u>	<u>21477</u>	<u>18822</u>	<u>20613</u>	<u>17538</u>	<u>31202</u>	<u>29743</u>	Ot: 2,8
Calvinists				14,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	1,1	0,8	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	Hu: 98,4
6 class	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,1	Ge: 0,2
4 class	3,6	3,2	2,7	2,4	1,8	1,3	0,9	Sl: 0,0
W/R	65,2	63,3	59,5	50,5	43,8	38,1	25,8	Ro: 0,3
Illit.	29,7	32	36,6	46,2	53,6	59,8	72,8	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,4	6	5,2	5,3	5,1	8,6	9,6	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>13351</u>	<u>10902</u>	<u>9374</u>	<u>9603</u>	<u>9275</u>	<u>15508</u>	<u>17374</u>	Ot: 1,1
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Transsylvanian counties					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					9,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>709</u>	2,71	2	2	0,6	0	0	0	0	0,8	1,9
6 class	<u>620</u>				0,5	0	0	0	0	1	1
4 class*	<u>3004</u>	2,39	2,56	2,18	2,6	0	0	0	1,9	6,6	6,2
W/R	<u>81801</u>				71	0	24,4	87,4	95,4	88,7	86
Illit.	<u>29121</u>	0,11	0,11	0,4	25,3	100	75,6	12,6	2,7	2,9	4,9
Total	<u>115255</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	13,7	2,1	10,1	5,7	8,8	7,8
Num.					<u>115255</u>	<u>15748</u>	<u>2416</u>	<u>11593</u>	<u>6528</u>	<u>10160</u>	<u>8993</u>
Greek Orthodox					30,90 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>231</u>	0,14	0,33	0,33	0,1	0	0	0	0	0	0,1
6 class	<u>124</u>				0	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,1
4 class*	<u>962</u>	0,26	0,17	0,18	0,2	0	0	0	0,1	0,7	0,8
W/R	<u>98951</u>				24,9	0	9,9	50,3	52,9	45,1	40,8
Illit.	<u>296333</u>	1,28	1,25	1,19	74,7	100	90,1	49,7	47	54,1	58,2
Total	<u>396601</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,6	2,3	10,4	6,4	10	8,5
Num.					<u>396601</u>	<u>57886</u>	<u>9311</u>	<u>41372</u>	<u>25481</u>	<u>39532</u>	<u>33531</u>
Unitarians					2,50 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>119</u>	1,57	0,33	1,33	0,4	0	0	0	0	0,3	1,1
6 class	<u>49</u>				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,3	0,3
4 class*	<u>331</u>	1	0,67	0,94	1	0	0	0	0,8	3	2,4
W/R	<u>17320</u>				53,5	0	23	81,3	87,6	84,1	81,5
Illit.	<u>14555</u>	0,32	0,59	0,71	45	100	77	18,7	11,7	12,3	14,7
Total	<u>32374</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,9	2,1	10,3	6,3	9,2	8,5
Num.					<u>32374</u>	<u>4832</u>	<u>692</u>	<u>3341</u>	<u>2033</u>	<u>2975</u>	<u>2740</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Transsylvanian counties				cont. of prev. page!					
Women, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-		
	years old								
Lutherans				9,00 % of popul.					Nat.
8 class	1,5	1,3	0,9	0,6	0,8	0,4	0,3		Hu: 10,0
6 class	1	0,8	1,2	0,8	0,8	0,5	0,4		Ge: 88,4
4 class	5,1	4,5	3,9	3,2	2,4	1,5	0,9		Sl: 0,2
W/R	88,1	88,9	88,6	88,2	86,7	82,3	58,6		Ro: 0,6
Illit.	4,2	4,4	5,3	7,2	9,3	15,3	39,9		Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,2	6,6	5,6	5,6	5,4	10	11,6	Se: 0,0	
Num.	<u>8310</u>	<u>7576</u>	<u>6400</u>	<u>6419</u>	<u>6239</u>	<u>11468</u>	<u>13404</u>	Ot: 0,8	
Greek Orthodox				30,90 % of popul.				Nat.	
8 class	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0	Hu: 1,4	
6 class	0,1	0,1	0,1	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0	
4 class	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	0	Sl: 0,0	
W/R	35,4	27,2	19,8	17,2	11,6	10,1	2,8	Ro: 96,7	
Illit.	64	72,1	79,7	82,5	88,1	89,7	97,1	Ru: 0,0	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0	
Rat.	7,5	6,6	5	5,4	5,1	9	9,3	Se: 0,0	
Num.	<u>29680</u>	<u>26311</u>	<u>19717</u>	<u>21224</u>	<u>20059</u>	<u>35642</u>	<u>36846</u>	Ot: 1,8	
Unitarians				2,50 % of popul.				Nat.	
8 class	1,4	1,2	0,5	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	Hu: 99,2	
6 class	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0	Ge: 0,1	
4 class	1,7	2	1,4	1	0,6	0,7	0,3	Sl: 0,0	
W/R	78,3	74,4	68,7	59,9	50,1	32,2	18,8	Ro: 0,4	
Illit.	18,1	22,1	29,2	38,9	48,9	66,8	80,7	Ru: 0,0	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0	
Rat.	7,2	6	5,4	5,4	5,3	9	10,5	Se: 0,0	
Num.	<u>2328</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1742</u>	<u>1744</u>	<u>1703</u>	<u>2908</u>	<u>3405</u>	Ot: 0,3	
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.									

Transsylvanian counties					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
Israelites					2,10 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>165</u>	2,29	3	2	0,6	0	0	0	0	0,4	1,6
6 class	<u>183</u>				0,7	0	0	0	0	1,3	1,2
4 class*	<u>1991</u>	4,97	4,94	5,06	7,3	0	0	0	5,5	15,9	16,1
W/R	<u>15034</u>				54,7	0	25,1	83,9	86,8	73,6	70,8
Illit.	<u>10088</u>	0,23	0,51	0,58	36,7	100	74,9	16,1	7,7	8,8	10,3
Total	<u>27461</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,9	2,5	12	7,4	12,1	9,8
Num.					<u>27461</u>	<u>4369</u>	<u>694</u>	<u>3292</u>	<u>2038</u>	<u>3316</u>	<u>2682</u>
Other					0,00 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>4</u>	9,57	14	5,67	1,7	0	0	0	0	0	6,7
6 class	<u>1</u>				0,4	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	<u>6</u>	3,53	2,33	2,71	2,5	0	0	0	0	0	6,7
W/R	<u>103</u>				43,3	0	0	100	100	100	73,3
Illit.	<u>238</u>	0,29	1,13	0,83	52,1	100	0	0	0	0	13,3
Total	<u>238</u>				100	100	0	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	3,4	0	1,7	1,7	5,9	6,3
Num.					<u>238</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	3331	1	1	1	0,3	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,7
6 class	2376				0,2	0	0	0	0	0,4	0,3
4 class	15278	1	1	1	1,2	0	0	0	0,9	2,8	2,8
W/R	454887				35,4	0	13,7	59,8	64,9	55,8	50,7
Illit.	809050	1	1	1	63	100	86,3	40,2	34,3	40,8	45,6
Total	1284923				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	15,2	2,3	10,4	6,3	9,9	8,5
Num.					<u>1284923</u>	<u>195716</u>	<u>29931</u>	<u>134018</u>	<u>80610</u>	<u>127117</u>	<u>108616</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Transsylvanian counties				cont. of prev. page!				
Women, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				2,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,2	1,2	0,6	0,9	0,7	0,4	0,3	Hu: 69,0
6 class	2	0,9	1,2	0,9	1	0,4	0,2	Ge: 29,9
4 class	14,1	12,9	8,9	7,1	5,3	4,3	1,3	Sl: 0,0
W/R	67,3	67	60,7	57,5	50,9	38,4	28,4	Ro: 0,9
Illit.	14,4	18	28,6	33,7	42,1	56,5	69,8	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,2	6,3	5,5	5	4,1	5,7	5,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>2255</u>	<u>1726</u>	<u>1518</u>	<u>1375</u>	<u>1119</u>	<u>1574</u>	<u>1502</u>	Ot: 0,1
Other				0,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	3,2	2,6	0	4,2	0	0	0	Hu: 56,3
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,8	Ge: 10,9
4 class	3,2	0	6,7	0	16,7	0	0	Sl: 0,4
W/R	61,3	50	40	20,8	33,3	15,6	23,1	Ro: 29,0
Illit.	32,3	47,4	53,3	75	50	84,4	73,1	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	13	16	12,6	10,1	5	13,4	10,9	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>31</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>26</u>	Ot: 3,4
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,1	Hu: 32,3
6 class	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	Ge: 9,2
4 class	2,3	2,1	1,8	1,3	1	0,8	0,5	Sl: 0,1
W/R	46,2	42,7	41	32,1	28,8	23,6	15,4	Ro: 56,7
Illit.	50,5	54,3	56,5	66,1	69,7	75,2	83,9	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,6	6,3	5,3	5,4	5	8,7	9,2	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>97051</u>	<u>80942</u>	<u>67646</u>	<u>69993</u>	<u>64420</u>	<u>111214</u>	<u>117618</u>	Ot: 1,8
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Transsylvanian towns					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
Roman Catholics					29,20 % of popul.						
8 class	1762	1,66	1,33	1,36	13,9	0	0	0	0	6,4	24,6
6 class	345				2,7	0	0	0	0	8,1	2,7
4 class*	1075	1,63	1,32	1,33	8,5	0	0	0	7,1	15,6	8,3
W/R	6886				54,4	0	30,7	89,2	89,6	65,4	57,9
Illit.	2588	0,35	0,59	0,79	20,4	100	69,3	10,8	3,3	4,5	6,5
Total	12656				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,2	1,6	9,3	6,9	11	12,8
Num.					12656	1545	205	1171	871	1386	1616
Greek Catholics					14,40 % of popul.						
8 class	175	0,19	0,24	0,27	2,8	0	0	0	0	0,8	2,8
6 class	35				0,6	0	0	0	0	2,2	0,4
4 class*	82	0,2	0,24	0,25	1,3	0	0	0	1,8	3	1,1
W/R	2834				45,3	0	12,9	65,4	78,3	63,4	51,4
Illit.	3130	2,36	3,26	1,93	50	100	87,1	34,6	19,9	30,6	44,4
Total	6256				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	9,4	1,1	5,9	5,4	10	30,4
Num.					6256	585	70	370	336	628	1902
Calvinists					35,60 % of popul.						
8 class	1168	0,88	0,85	0,75	7,6	0	0	0	0	3,6	13
6 class	255				1,7	0	0	0	0	4,9	1,5
4 class*	864	0,95	0,82	0,79	5,6	0	0	0	6,6	12,5	6,2
W/R	9476				61,4	0	26,8	86,7	89,9	71,7	72,2
Illit.	3679	0,38	0,91	0,92	23,8	100	73,2	13,3	3,5	7,3	7,2
Total	15442				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	12,4	1,5	8,8	6,6	12,3	14,5
Num.					15442	1916	239	1357	1022	1903	2234
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Transsylvanian towns				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
	years old							
Roman Catholic				29,20 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	24,7	23,1	23,1	19,3	23,2	19,8	17,5	Hu: 92,3
6 class	2,8	3,5	2,2	3,3	2,6	4,4	3,8	Ge: 3,5
4 class	10,6	12,8	11,1	14	9,8	9,7	11,4	Sl: 0,4
W/R	57,1	55,2	54,8	53,2	52,9	51,3	50,4	Ro: 0,4
Illit.	4,9	5,3	8,7	10,3	11,5	14,8	16,9	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,2
Rat.	9	7,4	6,5	5,8	4,6	7,3	5,7	Se: 0,0
Num.	1144	938	817	737	582	918	720	Ot: 3,2
Greek Catholics				14,40 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	7,7	6,4	4,3	3,5	2,5	2,1	4,8	Hu: 25,1
6 class	0,2	0,5	0	0	0,4	1,3	1,8	Ge: 0,1
4 class	0,7	2	1,6	3,1	2,5	1,1	1,1	Sl: 0,1
W/R	51,7	46,8	46,9	36	36,3	30,3	19,4	Ro: 73,4
Illit.	39,7	44,3	47,2	57,4	58,2	65,2	72,9	Ru: 0,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	9,1	6,3	4,1	4,1	3,8	6,1	4,4	Se: 0,1
Num.	569	393	254	258	237	379	273	Ot: 1,1
Calvinists				35,60 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	11,9	12,9	13,8	12,3	10,6	9,9	12,5	Hu: 99,3
6 class	1,6	2,4	2,7	1,1	0,9	1,7	2,5	Ge: 0,1
4 class	5,1	6,9	7,1	9,2	8	4,2	5	Sl: 0,0
W/R	72,6	67	64,4	61,3	60,6	67,9	47,6	Ro: 0,1
Illit.	8,7	10,9	12	16,1	19,9	16,3	32,4	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	9,1	6,7	5,5	5,1	4,3	7,3	5,9	Se: 0,0
Num.	1404	1032	849	783	663	1122	918	Ot: 0,5
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Transsylvanian towns					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
Lutherans					3,30 % of popul.						
8 class	325	2,01	1,75	2,25	23	0	0	0	0	10,6	29,7
6 class	51				3,6	0	0	0	0	10,6	2,2
4 class*	181	1,91	1,6	2,08	12,8	0	0	0	14,3	26,1	9,9
W/R	695				49,2	0	27,6	93,6	84,5	52,1	52,7
Illit.	161	0,29	0,09	0,44	11,4	100	72,4	6,4	1,2	0,7	5,5
Total	1413				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	7,4	2,1	7,7	5,9	10	19,3
Num.					1413	105	29	109	84	142	273
Greek Orthodox					3,10 % of popul.						
8 class	120	0,52	0,5	0,87	8,9	0	0	0	0	3,2	7,7
6 class	15				1,1	0	0	0	0	2,5	0,7
4 class*	42	0,47	0,46	0,69	3,1	0	0	0	0	8,9	1,8
W/R	680				50,6	0	12,5	97,6	91	68,2	50,5
Illit.	487	2,09	2,27	1,4	36,2	100	87,5	2,4	9	17,2	39,2
Total	1344				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	4,8	0,6	3,1	5	11,7	40,4
Num.					1344	64	8	42	67	157	543
Unitarians					2,90 % of popul.						
8 class	252	2,16	1,34	1,98	20,2	0	0	0	0	6	32
6 class	26				2,1	0	0	0	0	6	1
4 class*	89	1,66	1,27	1,56	7,1	0	0	0	14,3	18,5	3,4
W/R	660				52,8	0	14,3	93,2	85,7	63,6	55,2
Illit.	222	0,45	0,3	0,69	17,8	100	85,7	6,8	0	6	8,4
Total	1249				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	9,7	1,1	7	6,2	12,1	16,3
Num.					1249	121	14	88	77	151	203
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Transylvanian towns				cont. of prev. page!				Nat. Hu: 69,8 Ge: 29,1 Sl: 0,7 Ro: 0,3 Ru: 0,0 Cr: 0,0 Se: 0,0 Ot: 0,1
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Lutherans				3,30 % of popul.				
8 class	42,4	37,3	30,7	25,4	37,7	32	28,7	
6 class	2,5	3,7	4	6,3	8,2	6	3,2	
4 class	16,9	17,9	21,8	12,7	19,7	10	9,6	
W/R	37,3	41	42,6	54	29,5	50	55,3	
Illit.	0,8	0	1	1,6	4,9	2	3,2	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Rat.	8,4	9,5	7,1	4,5	4,3	7,1	6,7	
Num.	<u>118</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>94</u>	
Greek Orthodox				3,10 % of popul.				Nat. Hu: 29,0 Ge: 0,2 Sl: 0,0 Ro: 66,7 Ru: 0,0 Cr: 0,1 Se: 3,1 Ot: 0,8
8 class	21,5	20,3	25,4	7,3	13,5	0	7,7	
6 class	2,3	2,5	3,4	0	0	0	0	
4 class	0,8	8,9	5,1	5,5	0	4,1	5,1	
W/R	53,1	45,6	37,3	47,3	40,4	26,5	23,1	
Illit.	22,3	22,8	28,8	40	46,2	69,4	64,1	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Rat.	9,7	5,9	4,4	4,1	3,9	3,6	2,9	
Num.	<u>130</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>39</u>	
Unitarians				2,90 % of popul.				
8 class	27,2	26,5	20,8	19,5	30,3	34,9	51,3	
6 class	3,5	0	1,3	5,2	0	3,6	3,8	
4 class	7	6,1	7,8	10,4	9,1	4,8	6,3	
W/R	56,1	65,3	54,5	59,7	42,4	47	23,8	
Illit.	6,1	2	15,6	5,2	18,2	9,6	15	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Rat.	9,1	7,8	6,2	6,2	5,3	6,6	6,4	
Num.	<u>114</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>80</u>	
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Transsylvanian towns					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Men, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total							
Israelites					11,30 % of popul.						
8 class	619	1,92	1,1	1,24	12,6	0	0	0	0	10,2	28,4
6 class	169				3,4	0	0	0	0	12,2	4,2
4 class*	528	2,05	1,27	1,41	10,7	0	0	0	14,6	19,8	12,4
W/R	2637				53,6	0	45,6	94,3	82,8	57,8	51,5
Illit.	968	0,19	0,44	0,76	19,7	100	54,4	5,7	2,5	0	3,5
Total	4921				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,1	2,8	11,1	7,2	10,8	10,5
Num.					4921	693	136	547	355	531	518
Other					0,10 % of popul.						
8 class	14	3,86	0	3,34	34,1	0	0	0	0	0	57,1
6 class	2				4,9	0	0	0	0	0	28,6
4 class*	4	4,57	0	2,58	9,8	0	0	0	0	50	14,3
W/R	15				36,6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illit.	41	0	2,84	0,56	14,6	100	0	0	0	50	0
Total	41				100	100	0	0	0	100	100
Rat.					100	7,3	0	0	0	4,9	17,1
Num.					41	3	0	0	0	2	7
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	4443	1	1	1	10,2	0	0	0	0	5	14,8
6 class	900				2,1	0	0	0	0	6,4	1,6
4 class	2869	1	1	1	6,6	0	0	0	7,5	13,4	5,5
W/R	23903				55,1	0	29,8	86,9	87,3	66,4	59,2
Illit.	11246	1	1	1	25,9	100	70,2	13,1	5,3	8,8	18,8
Total	43361				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	11,6	1,6	8,5	6,5	11,3	16,8
Num.					43361	5033	702	3689	2813	4902	7298
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Transylvanian towns				cont. of prev. page!				
Men, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
	years old							
Israelites				11,30 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	38,3	20,3	14,5	15,9	10,2	14,5	8,1	Hu: 94,3
6 class	5	3,1	4	5,1	2,8	3,6	2,3	Ge: 5,2
4 class	13,9	18	17,8	14,2	15,8	12,3	5	Sl: 0,1
W/R	41,7	56,6	59,1	57,1	63,7	59,4	62,4	Ro: 0,1
Illit.	1,1	2,1	4,6	7,8	7,4	10,1	22,2	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,9	7,9	6,2	6	4,4	5,6	4,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>439</u>	<u>389</u>	<u>303</u>	<u>296</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>221</u>	Ot: 0,3
Other				0,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	33,3	50	25	0	100	50	0	Hu: 78,0
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 4,9
4 class	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	Sl: 4,9
W/R	66,7	33,3	50	50	0	50	75	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	0	16,7	0	50	0	0	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	22	14,6	9,8	4,9	4,9	4,9	9,8	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	Ot: 12,2
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	19,7	17,9	17,2	14,5	15,2	13,8	14,7	Hu: 82,8
6 class	2,2	2,6	2,4	2,5	1,8	2,8	2,8	Ge: 2,6
4 class	7,3	10	9,8	10,7	8,9	6,5	6,8	Sl: 0,2
W/R	59,4	57,7	56,9	54,7	53,3	55,2	45,7	Ro: 12,9
Illit.	11,4	11,9	13,7	17,6	20,9	21,7	30	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,1
Rat.	9,1	7,1	5,7	5,2	4,3	6,8	5,4	Se: 0,1
Num.	<u>3927</u>	<u>3070</u>	<u>2467</u>	<u>2275</u>	<u>1884</u>	<u>2937</u>	<u>2354</u>	Ot: 1,3
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Transsylvanian towns					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Roman Catholics					31,40 % of popul.						
8 class	394	1,55	1,73	1,61	2,9	0	0	0	0	2,2	5,1
6 class	363				2,7	0	0	0	0	4,3	4,1
4 class*	1313	1,24	1,28	1,39	9,7	0	0	0	7,3	18,6	12,5
W/R	7606				56,3	0	28,9	87,7	83,8	64,7	73,7
Illit.	3824	0,26	0,75	0,82	28,3	100	71,1	12,3	8,8	10,3	4,6
Total	13500				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	11	1,8	8,9	7	11,8	11,5
Num.					13500	1481	249	1195	940	1593	1554
Greek Catholics					10,70 % of popul.						
8 class	16	0,15	0	0,17	0,3	0	0	0	0	0	0,5
6 class	16				0,3	0	0	0	0	0,5	0,6
4 class*	62	0,23	0,16	0,17	1,3	0	0	0	1,9	1,7	3
W/R	1464				31,7	0	18,6	56,2	64,1	49,3	39,7
Illit.	3054	3,13	2,27	1,91	66,2	100	81,4	43,8	34	48,5	56,3
Total	4612				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	11	1,5	6,6	6,8	16,9	13,9
Num.					4612	508	70	306	315	779	643
Calvinists					38,60 % of popul.						
8 class	211	0,88	0,65	0,72	1,3	0	0	0	0	0,9	2,9
6 class	205				1,2	0	0	0	0	1,5	1,8
4 class*	884	0,81	0,72	0,71	5,3	0	0	0	4	9,2	9,5
W/R	9645				58,2	0	25,4	82,9	88,3	74,4	67,4
Illit.	5621	1,03	1,03	0,98	33,9	100	74,6	17,1	7,7	14	18,5
Total	16566				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	11,7	1,6	8,5	7,2	14,4	9,7
Num.					16566	1939	272	1400	1201	2386	1609
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Transsylvanian towns				cont. of prev. page!				
Women, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Roman Catholic				31,40 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	6,6	5,4	5,1	4,5	4,3	3,3	1,6	Hu: 93,5
6 class	4,6	5,1	6,3	2,9	4,9	1,7	1,4	Ge: 3,3
4 class	15,5	16,7	19	11,3	11	8,2	3,4	Sl: 0,4
W/R	62,3	58,8	44,6	55,5	51,9	52,3	49,6	Ro: 0,4
Illit.	11,1	14,1	25	25,8	27,8	34,5	44,1	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,2
Rat.	8,9	7,2	4,4	5,9	5	8,1	8,6	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>1206</u>	<u>966</u>	<u>588</u>	<u>796</u>	<u>672</u>	<u>1099</u>	<u>1161</u>	Ot: 2,3
Greek Catholics				10,70 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	1,1	1	1,3	0	0,5	0	0,4	Hu: 30,3
6 class	0,4	0	0,8	1,4	0,5	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class	2	2	0,8	0,9	0,5	0,6	0,8	Sl: 0,1
W/R	31,1	28,9	30,1	20	16,5	11,6	9,1	Ro: 68,6
Illit.	65,4	68,1	66,9	77,7	82	87,8	89,8	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	9,9	6,5	5,2	4,8	4,3	6,9	5,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>456</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>254</u>	Ot: 0,9
Calvinists				38,60 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,3	3,1	1,6	1,7	2,1	1,8	0,3	Hu: 99,4
6 class	2,4	2,1	1,8	2,3	1,2	1,7	0,9	Ge: 0,2
4 class	8,2	8,3	5,8	6,5	4,6	4,7	3,1	Sl: 0,0
W/R	70,6	63,8	69,6	54,3	54,3	46,4	44,1	Ro: 0,1
Illit.	16,4	22,7	21,1	35,2	37,8	45,3	51,6	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,7	6,8	6,6	5,2	4,5	7,3	7,7	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>1443</u>	<u>1120</u>	<u>1095</u>	<u>866</u>	<u>746</u>	<u>1210</u>	<u>1278</u>	Ot: 0,3
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Transsylvanian towns					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Lutherans					2,80 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>67</u>	2,67	3	3,11	5,6	0	0	0	0	6	8,8
6 class	<u>75</u>				6,2	0	0	0	0	9,3	8,2
4 class*	<u>181</u>	1,98	2,49	2,44	15	0	0	0	2,9	25,8	17,7
W/R	693				57,4	0	22,2	92	97,1	56,3	53,7
Illit.	<u>191</u>	0,64	0,11	0,46	15,8	100	77,8	8	0	2,6	11,6
Total	<u>1207</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	8,4	1,5	7,2	5,8	12,5	12,2
Num.					<u>1207</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>147</u>
Greek Orthodox					1,80 % of popul.						
8 class	3	0,27	0	0,22	0,4	0	0	0	0	0	0,9
6 class	4				0,5	0	0	0	0	0,6	0,9
4 class*	17	0,35	0,34	0,28	2,2	0	0	0	0	2,5	4,3
W/R	288				37,1	0	0	72,1	74,2	45,7	43,1
Illit.	<u>464</u>	2,83	2,27	1,73	59,8	100	100	27,9	25,8	51,2	50,9
Total	<u>776</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	8,9	0,5	5,5	8	20,9	14,9
Num.					<u>776</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>116</u>
Unitarians					3,10 % of popul.						
8 class	<u>21</u>	0,64	0,85	0,89	1,6	0	0	0	0	1,4	2,1
6 class	35				2,6	0	0	0	0	3,2	2,1
4 class*	65	0,39	1	0,83	4,9	0	0	0	5	7,4	2,7
W/R	<u>841</u>				62,8	0	30,8	86,8	90	80,6	71,8
Illit.	377	1,18	0,79	0,82	28,2	100	69,2	13,2	5	7,4	21,3
Total	<u>1339</u>				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	9	1,9	5,7	7,5	16,1	14
Num.					<u>1339</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>188</u>
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Transsylvanian towns				cont. of prev. page!				
Women, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Lutherans				2,80 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	5,5	11,5	13,3	7,8	6,7	4,3	2,4	Hu: 65,3
6 class	12,1	9,7	9,3	10,4	6,7	2,2	4,8	Ge: 33,2
4 class	27,5	23,9	17,3	18,2	18,3	14,1	8,8	Sl: 0,5
W/R	51,6	54	49,3	59,7	53,3	66,3	74,4	Ro: 0,1
Illit.	3,3	0,9	10,7	3,9	15	13	9,6	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	7,5	9,4	6,2	6,4	5	7,6	10,4	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>91</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>125</u>	Ot: 0,9
Greek Orthodox				1,80 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	1,4	0	0	0	0	2,2	0	Hu: 40,3
6 class	0	3,8	0	0	0	0	0	Ge: 0,0
4 class	1,4	1,9	4,8	5	3	0	2,9	Sl: 0,0
W/R	41,1	34	26,2	17,5	15,2	26,7	11,8	Ro: 57,9
Illit.	56,2	60,4	69	77,5	81,8	71,1	85,3	Ru: 0,1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	9,4	6,8	5,4	5,2	4,3	5,8	4,4	Se: 0,4
Num.	<u>73</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>34</u>	Ot: 1,3
Unitarians				3,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	1,7	1,1	5	2,2	5,6	2	1	Hu: 99,4
6 class	6,1	4,5	5	4,5	1,9	3	1,9	Ge: 0,4
4 class	6,1	6,7	13,3	7,9	0	6,9	3,8	Sl: 0,0
W/R	70,4	69,7	58,3	58,4	70,4	48,5	48,6	Ro: 0,2
Illit.	15,7	18	18,3	27	22,2	39,6	44,8	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	8,6	6,6	4,5	6,6	4	7,5	7,8	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>115</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>105</u>	Ot: 0,0
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

Transsylvanian towns					Levels of education by age group and denomination						
Women, 1910	N	average for all = 1			Total	0-5	6	7-11	12-14	15-19	20-24
		20-24	40-44	total		years old					
Israelites					11,40 % of popul.						
8 class	66	0,7	0,27	0,78	1,4	0	0	0	0	3,3	2,3
6 class	134				2,7	0	0	0	0	7,5	6
4 class*	594	1,91	1,43	1,48	12,2	0	0	0	11,1	23,2	25,1
W/R	2765				56,7	0	39,3	92,6	88,9	62,5	63,8
Illit.	1321	0,15	0,72	0,78	27,1	100	60,7	7,4	0	3,5	2,7
Total	4880				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	14,5	2,4	11,4	7,7	11,1	10,6
Num.					4880	707	117	555	377	544	517
Other					0,10 % of popul.						
8 class	2	0	0	2,94	5,3	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 class	1				2,6	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 class*	1	1,9	0	0,95	2,6	0	0	0	0	0	33,3
W/R	26				68,4	0	0	0	100	100	33,3
Illit.	38	1,85	0	0,61	21,1	100	0	0	0	0	33,3
Total	38				100	100	0	0	100	100	100
Rat.					100	5,3	0	0	5,3	2,6	7,9
Num.					38	2	0	0	2	1	3
Together					100,00 % of popul.						
8 class	784	1	1	1	1,8	0	0	0	0	1,5	3,3
6 class	835				1,9	0	0	0	0	2,9	3
4 class	3122	1	1	1	7,3	0	0	0	5,6	12,2	11,2
W/R	23357				54,4	0	28	83,9	84,5	66,2	64,4
Illit.	14866	1	1	1	34,6	100	72	16,1	9,9	17,1	18
Total	42964				100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rat.					100	11,5	1,8	8,5	7,1	13,6	11,1
Num.					42964	4928	756	3665	3069	5834	4778
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. * Age specific % here are calculated on the basis of the N of "4 classes". The representation index is calculated on the basis of the number of those who have completed at least 4 classes, that is on the basis of all those listed here as in classes 4+6+8. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.											

Transsylvanian towns				cont. of prev. page!				
Women, 1910	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60-	
years old								
Israelites				11,40 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	2,5	2,8	2,5	0,7	1,6	0,8	0	Hu: 94,1
6 class	3,1	5,1	2,8	4	1,6	2,1	0,4	Ge: 5,4
4 class	24	18,4	11,3	16,2	9,7	8	1,2	Sl: 0,0
W/R	63,8	64,3	68,6	54,4	58,6	48,7	39,4	Ro: 0,2
Illit.	6,5	9,4	14,8	24,6	28,5	40,3	58,9	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	9,1	8	5,8	5,6	3,8	4,9	5	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>445</u>	<u>392</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>246</u>	Ot: 0,2
Other				0,10 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	11,1	0	0	0	0	14,3	0	Hu: 89,5
6 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	Ge: 2,6
4 class	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sl: 0,0
W/R	66,7	100	100	100	100	42,9	50	Ro: 0,0
Illit.	22,2	0	0	0	0	42,9	0	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,0
Rat.	23,7	13,2	10,5	5,3	2,6	18,4	5,3	Se: 0,0
Num.	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	Ot: 7,9
Together				100,00 % of popul.				Nat.
8 class	3,6	3,8	3	2,6	2,9	2,2	0,9	Hu: 87,5
6 class	3,2	3,6	3,3	2,9	2,6	1,6	1,1	Ge: 2,7
4 class	11,9	12	9,7	9,1	7,1	6	3,2	Sl: 0,1
W/R	61,5	58,2	57,7	51,2	49,9	45,5	44	Ro: 8,6
Illit.	19,8	22,4	26,3	34,2	37,5	44,7	50,8	Ru: 0,0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Cr: 0,1
Rat.	9	7,1	5,6	5,5	4,6	7,2	7,5	Se: 0,0
Num.	3848	3043	2390	2363	1955	3114	3218	Ot: 1,0
Rat.: Ratio of age group within total of denomination. Num.: Number of age group. Database by Victor Karády and Peter Tibor Nagy. Original source: Archive of the Census Department, Central Statistical Office, Budapest.								

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